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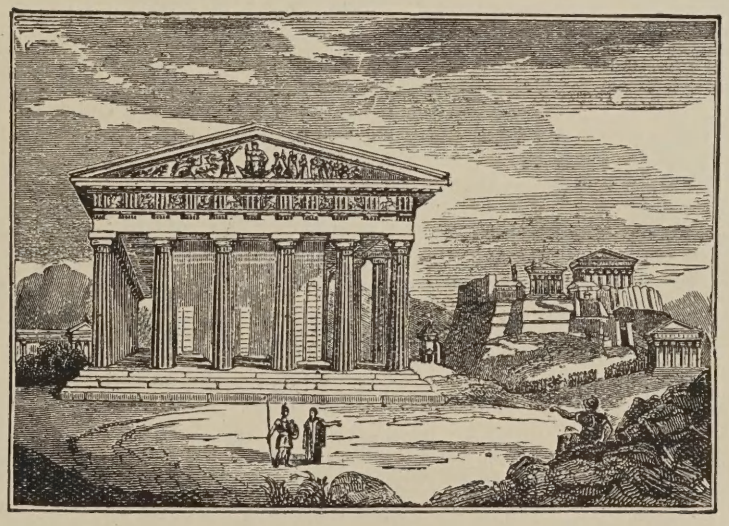

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LITERATURE

Lord Randolph Churchill. By Winston S. Churchill, M.P. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS long-expected biography more than comes up to our anticipations. Like the 'Lord Granville' of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, it contains some startling matter, which may be mentioned at once, in order that it may be cleared out of the way. An account is given—in letters, chiefly from Lord Randolph Churchill to Lord Salisbury—of a resignation of office by the Secretary of State for India in August, 1885, which raised Constitutional questions of high moment. The ground of the anger of Lord Randolph, as stated by him, was that the Prime Minister had forwarded to the Viceroy a communication from the Queen which "makes a proposal to which the responsible head of the Department chiefly concerned entertains the strongest possible objections."

"I was not aware that it was possible.... that communications should pass between the Prime Minister and the Viceroy, at the instance of H.M. the Queen, without the knowledge of the Secretary of State, on a matter on which the latter held very strong and deliberate opinions."

It was incidentally admitted as a Constitutional principle that it was not wise to employ a son of a King of England in a political situation. The objection to the Bombay Command being held by a son of Queen Victoria was based on compulsory membership of the Bombay Council, and was held no longer to exist when the Command came, by later legislation, to be separated from political duties. That the line is a thin one may be seen from the fact that political duties are thrown upon the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and that the Duke of Connaught has held, without objection, that Command. The question is one which will arise again in connexion with Viceroyalties, and it would be interesting, now that it has emerged from secrecy, to have it more fully argued.

Except for some imperfection in the account given of the relation of Lord Randolph Churchill to the growth of Home Rule in 1885, the book before us is a piece of history to be generally trusted, even though it comes from the pen of an active politician. It is somewhat strange to find a member of the present Government writing so completely from the Irish Unionist point of view as does Mr. Winston Churchill. Not that there is a single sentence which is unbecoming to his position or which definitely commits him to the Unionist side: it is the tone that we have in view, for with politics we are not concerned. Indeed, the only passage in the volumes which is distinctly awkward for the present Administration is one which reprints a savage attack upon the new leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords. The constant repetition of such phrases as "the history of the famous battle for the Union in 1886" is striking; and so is the opinion of the author as to his father, stated, among other passages, in the following words: "The Union was a cause to which he was pledged, not only by memorable votes and speeches, but by profound and unalterable conviction." The account given of the change in Lord Randolph's Irish views, from the mild Home Rule of his early days, before Home Rule had become dangerous or extreme, to the ferocious opposition of 1886 and 1893, and then of the gradual return to opinions similar to those of 1877, seems to the reader at variance with the boast of "unalterable conviction."

The Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy writes, in reply to a violent remonstrance from Lord Randolph's friend Sir Michael Beach in regard to a speech on the Irish question, that his son "must either be mad or have been singularly affected with local champagne or claret....I am extremely annoyed at the folly of his utterance." Such was the pressure upon the subject of the biography that he was forced to come down to the House of Commons and make a speech in which he ate his words.

From 1880 to the end of 1885 there was consistency in Lord Randolph's Irish views, but this would hardly be gathered from the quotations in the book. For any darkness which may still hide the facts Mr. Churchill cannot be held responsible. He repeatedly states that it is upon Sir Michael Beach that he has, very properly, relied. It is, however, obvious to those who read these volumes closely in connexion with all other letters and statements by the leading actors which have hitherto appeared, that the account of Lord Randolph Churchill's action in respect of Ireland in 1885 here offered is both incomplete and misleading. On several occasions when reviewing books, such as Mr. Barry O'Brien's 'Life of Parnell,' in which the attempt has been made to tell the story, we have had to point out that the time has not yet come when it can be disclosed. The subject is still political, and has close bearing upon current affairs. Revelations with regard to it could be used, and would be certain to be used, as weapons in party controversy. This alone among the various episodes of Lord Randolph's career cannot yet be made plain to the public.

Mr. Churchill gives us Sir John Gorst's interesting letter to his father of November, 1880, as to the Irish policy suggested by Beaconsfield, who appears in his true light as the inspirer and adviser of the Fourth Party. The view which was discussed between Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gorst at Hughenden, and between the Tory leader and Sir Henry Wolff at Curzon Street, was accepted and followed by Lord Randolph and his "party." The first words in the letter are:—

"We ought *not* to pledge ourselves to support the Government in any coercive measures for Ireland....B. will prevent Northcote, if he can, from making any more pledges."

The time had not then come for the declaration that any section of the Conservative party would commit itself to out-and-out opposition to coercion. Even in May, 1885, when Lord Randolph Churchill first declared in public that a new Conservative Government would not renew the Crimes Act, it is admitted that the decision could only be temporary and conditional. In words which may be those of Sir Michael Beach, we find:—

"Was a Coercion Bill necessary? Mr. Gibson....was of opinion that it would not be necessary. But certainly Mr. Parnell could make it necessary!"

As early as December, 1880, Beaconsfield had decided that it was not possible to take the Conservative party into the lobby against coercion as things then stood; and in the first days of February, 1881, Mr. Balfour, who had given occasional support to the Fourth Party, spoke and voted for Mr. Forster's measures, while Lord Randolph Churchill spoke and voted against them. In 1883 Lord Randolph had ceased to fight against the Conservatives on this subject; but he seems never to have changed his view, to which in later periods of his life he constantly recurs.

As regards Home Rule, the explanation of many apparent differences is to be found in the fact that the phrase was used among politicians before July, 1885, in a wholly different sense from that in which it has been used since the early part of 1886. In 1883 Lord Randolph spoke strongly against "an Irish Parliament," which he treated as equivalent to "repeal of the Union." But this was

not in those days the signification attached to the words "Home Rule," which stood for milder schemes. With this key it is possible to unlock the secrets of the early summer of 1885, so far as they are here revealed, or have been previously in the memorandum of Mr. Chamberlain printed by Mr. Barry O'Brien and in the letters to be found in Mr. Morley's 'Gladstone' and Lord E. Fitzmaurice's 'Granville.' Mr. Winston Churchill, basing his argument, as he tells us, on the absence of documents in his father's papers, and on the recollections of Sir Michael Beach, suggests that there was no agreement made by Lord Randolph with Parnell

"sufficiently definite or formal to be called a 'compact.'....On the other hand, it is certain that he had more than one conversation with the Irish leader; that he stated to him his opinion of what a Conservative Government would do should it be formed; and that he declared that he considered himself precluded by public utterances from joining a Government which would at once renew the Crimes Act."

Mr. Churchill then goes on to say that no bargain could have been made, because it was not certain that Lord Randolph would join the new Government, that the Conservative party would not have ratified such a bargain, and that Lord Randolph "could not presume to speak in their name." In all these early passages, and indeed in the whole of the first account of the alleged compact, Mr. Churchill assumes that the promise was only upon the single head, "The Crimes Act," and tells us, "On some such tacit understanding as this Lord Salisbury's first Administration came into power and held sway." When, however, he comes to go over the whole ground again, in the second volume, he puts in a second of the three alleged clauses of the alleged compact—"An inquiry into the Maamtrasna case." There remains a complete difference of information from the various sources at present open as to the third alleged suggestion—"A Viceroy favourable to Home Rule," that is, to Home Rule in the milder sense attaching to the phrase up to the end of the summer of 1885.

Mr. Churchill suggests that Maamtrasna itself came in naturally at a later moment than that of the conversations between Parnell and his father:—

"The new ministers had scarcely taken office before the shadowy relations which existed between the Conservative Government and the Irish party issued in a substantial form."

After a full account of Lord Spencer's attitude, he goes on: "Hatred of a Coercion Viceroy .... magnified this squalid tragedy into a political issue of importance." Mr. Churchill truly states that his father

"had consistently supported the Irish demand for an inquiry. He was to defend in office a smaller concession than he had urged in Opposition....He had had no confidence in the administration of Lord Spencer. For that reason he had a year before voted in favour of an inquiry."

It will be seen that Mr. Churchill comes very near to placing the Maamtrasna inquiry among the facts which led Parnell to give his support to the formation of a Conservative Administration. Our author then goes on to point out that "the Maamtrasna incident was a factor in great events....Upon Lord Spencer its influence was perhaps decisive."

The denial that there was any concession made to Parnell upon the third subject, namely, that of "a Viceroy favourable to Home Rule," is in some passages strong and apparently complete. On the other hand, we find in at least one passage a singular confirmation of the statement which, we believe, will—when the papers of those still living and the principal letters upon the subject come to be published—be found to be the true one:—

"The appointment of Lord Carnarvon as Viceroy had been a part of the general policy of concession to Irish feeling which the new Government was forced to adopt. His opinions were known to be sympathetic to Irish aspirations, and he was for that reason agreeable to the Nationalist party. ....He....was well known to be familiar with the machinery of subordinate legislatures and Colonial Parliaments."

These words make the reader feel that it was not strange that Parnell should have believed that the promise of "a Viceroy favourable to Home Rule" was made. It will probably be found that even Lord Salisbury's papers contain some trace of knowledge of a suggestion which, it is clear from these volumes, was not made known to Sir Michael Beach. Mr. Churchill reminds us by quotations from Lord Carnarvon that in 1888 he revealed "the fact that he had acted throughout with Lord Salisbury's consent....Lord Salisbury, however, kept this matter entirely to himself." Mr. Churchill adds that his father was in the dark about the interview in the empty house. The statement no doubt is true, but does not conflict with that of Parnell as to the previous promise of the selection of a Viceroy who would at least have dealings with him upon the moderate Home Rule proposals.

From two speeches of Mr. Chamberlain it is known that his scheme of 1885 was "a very large one." It was, however, a very small one when compared with Mr. Gladstone's Bills of 1886 and 1893. The phrase "Home Rule," though probably not used of it by Mr. Chamberlain, was commonly used to describe it by many who were less careful. The denials which are made in these volumes on the authority of Sir Michael Beach are in fact denials of that which has never been asserted in responsible writings—that there was any offer or suggestion by the Conservative party to Parnell in 1885 of the consideration of that which in those days was called "repeal of the Union," and is now called Home Rule.

The judgment on the facts as set forth in these volumes, even though they may be modified in the distant future by the publication of further papers, will not be unfavourable to Lord Randolph. But the attempt to claim for him on this one question of Home Rule an absolute disregard of the party interests of the moment will not bear investigation. The higher view is negatived by such a note as that to his chief Irish friend, dated February, 1886, wherein he states that he had made up his mind "that if the G.O.M. went for Home Rule, the Orange card would be the one to play. Please God it may turn out the ace of trumps."

Another matter on which there has been controversy, named by us in reviewing previous books, concerns the membership of the Fourth Party. But here again can be found an explanation of the difference of opinion which has arisen. The "Party" led by Lord Randolph Churchill in the Parliament of 1880, and generally composed, as regards followers, of Mr. Gorst and Sir H. D. Wolff, had a chequered existence, in the course of which differences of opinion frequently arose. It has already been seen that Mr. Balfour, so far as he can be said to have been at any time a member, broke off from his supposed leader at a very early date. The opposition to the leadership of the Commons by Sir Stafford Northcote, and the contempt shown for Mr. Smith and Mr. Sclater-Booth, were, perhaps, at one time common to the four members named. But Lord Randolph, with his two more firm supporters, was soon brought into conflict, not only with the Conservative leader in the Commons, but also with the Conservative leader in the Lords. After the death of Lord Beaconsfield, in whose time Mr. Balfour had been free to support Lord Randolph, Lord Salisbury obtained the allegiance of his nephew. In many passages which relate to parliamentary sittings in 1880, based as they are largely upon the articles of Mr. Harold Gorst in *The Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Balfour is named as an absolute member of the "Party." At the same time Lord Hartington's attack upon them, which is quoted, picks out the three and omits the fourth. In a quotation from the language of the Liberal Whip the word "four" has, we think, been inserted in recent times; and though Mr. Churchill names "the four allies," and describes one meeting of "the Four," he admits of Mr. Balfour that even in 1880 "no one—certainly not his comrades—regarded him as a serious politician." We have shown how at the beginning of the session of 1881 Mr. Balfour broke away from Lord Randolph, and he repeated his expression of censure on his former friend on several occasions in 1882. As regards 1882, Mr. Churchill uses the words "the Fourth Party, consisting of three persons." It is clear that Mr. Balfour may have been looked upon as a member of the loose "Party" of 1880, but not, except as regards the Bradlaugh case, from 1881 to 1885 inclusive.

The curious story of Lord Randolph's connexion with Egyptian affairs is not

fully developed in these volumes, but it is rightly stated that he was perfectly honest in his belief that Arabi was "the head of a real nationalist movement directed against one of the vilest and most worthless Governments in the world." Lord Randolph went so far as to hold the Khedive "responsible for the massacre" at Alexandria; and Mr. Churchill further describes his father's "attacks upon the morality and humanity of" this rather weak, but just and truthful Khedive. In 1886 there is a long account by Lord Randolph of a visit paid to him in Paris by Count d'Aunay, an old friend from the Embassy in London, afterwards French agent in Egypt, and now a well-known Senator. By this time Lord Randolph had adopted the usual official views on Egypt; and it is an odd example of the manner in which he used to divest himself of his own past that, when he came to pay a visit as a tourist to Egypt, he was astonished to find a difficulty made about the reception which he desired from the Khedive.

Some of the best things in the book are to be found in Lord Randolph's letters, though the language, "half chaff, half earnest," is in some of the amusing passages so strong as to make short quotations odious. It is not always easy to separate the "earnest" from the chaff. There is a letter from the Nile to Lord James, in which the politicians far off in London become mere "performing fleas. I was once a flea like you." In this letter there are some admirable though exaggerated descriptions of the peculiarities of certain statesmen. But it is difficult to detect the point at which the irony of "the eloquence of Smith" passes to the accuracy of "the adroitness of Joe." Yet three descriptions lie between, of which it is not easy to say exactly how much is intended to be accurate and how much ironic.

There are few errors discoverable by us in the book. Sir Henry Wolff's "special mission" of 1885 was hardly "to Turkey and Egypt." He was first dispatched to Turkey on his way to take up his duties as European Commissioner for Reforms, in the post at another time held by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. But it is, of course, the case that much later he received a wider mission, which took him to Constantinople in respect of Egyptian affairs. The proof-reading has been excellently performed, and we have noticed no slip except that of the first letter in the name of the well-known principal private secretary of Prince Bismarck.

Mr. Winston Churchill was welcomed by us as a writer on the publication of 'The Story of the Malakand Field Force.' Immersion in politics and constant speaking have not spoilt the capacity for style which he then, at an early age, displayed. In the work before us there are many fine passages, and we find it almost as a whole both vivid and dignified in narration, and here and there even noble. Occasionally the style drops down to slipslop, but is never for one moment wanting in interest or in variety, and invariably rises again for the explanation of matters of high moment. It cannot be said of Mr. Churchill by any one, as he says of his father, "He cannot claim in any special degree the gift of letters." It is impossible to deny to the writer of these volumes the unusual combination of a most peculiar gift for politics and for letters. The temptation to use facts or to strain arguments for political purposes has been fought against throughout, and it is only in rare passages that we perceive criticism of Mr. Balfour in the guise of history of some one else. One curious example, however, concerns Mr. Churchill's own conflicts with Mr. Balfour:—

> "Mr. Gladstone....if he had not been a great and famous Parliamentarian,.... would have tried to treat with disdain the arguments of unproved or youthful opponents. He would have left the House during their speeches, or, ignoring their criticisms altogether, have contented himself with replying only to the ex-officials on the Front Bench."

Now that he has himself become an official on the Front Bench Mr. Churchill may be more tender.

The Mythology of the British Islands. By Charles Squire. (Blackie & Son.)

This book claims to be the first attempt at a comprehensive survey of the whole field of Celtic mythology. Though large portions of the Welsh and Irish romances, *e.g.*, the 'Mabinogi' and the Cuchulainn Saga, have been placed within the reach of the general public, there has up to the present time been no systematic account of the subject as a whole. Those who have fallen under its spell, and would fain have understood the setting of the various stories and their relation to one another, have had no choice but to fight their way through elaborate treatises and essays read to learned societies. The uninitiated have only too often been obliged to give up the task in despair. The present volume is calculated to meet their difficulty: it will put them in possession of the few facts they require, and lead them by pleasant paths into a world which has hitherto been closed to them.

The author does not profess to be writing for Celtic scholars. On the contrary, he owns himself beholden to them for all his subject-matter, and will be overjoyed if he makes their studies more widely known. For his own part, he values these studies less for their scientific than for their literary interest. He has no wish to encroach on the domain of the specialist; his aim in writing is to provide a handbook to "a subject of growing importance, to the so-called Celtic Renaissance, which is neither more nor less than an attempt to refresh the vitality of English poetry at its most ancient native fount." He insists that classic myth has lost much of its power to inspire, and that the legends of Asgard, from which our imaginative writers (Gray and Warton presumably) sought a fresh impulse, though undoubtedly our own, are not our one and only heritage. Besides our Teutonic blood, we have much British blood in our veins; the gods of the Celts were as much our gods as Thor and Odin; the mythology of the Celts has descended to us. This claim is in accord with the most recent historical and ethnological theories, and few will any longer dispute it; there is force, too, in his contention that the Celtic legends, while they rival the Greek in grace and picturesqueness, have this advantage over them, that they are the natural outgrowth of our soil and climate. The gods of the vine and olive are out of place in our British landscape. We feel instinctively that it is the meet background, not for Bacchus or Minerva, but for Cuchulainn with chin besmeared with blackberry juice, or Olwen with hair more yellow than the flower of the broom.

The opening chapters are mainly occupied with a discussion of the sources of our knowledge, the manuscripts—Welsh, Irish, and Scotch—relating to the subject, and the history and religion of the ancient Britons. The reader is led up in this way to the actual stories, which, as we have seen, are now for the first time brought together in one volume. He is made acquainted with the Gaelic gods, and the giants who were their adversaries; with the champions of the Red Branch of Ulster, the heroes of an epic second only to that of Troy; and with Finn and his mighty men. He hears tell also of the great figures among the ancient Britons, of their old gods, and of Arthur and his knights, whom he will find to be no mortals, but members of the same mythic band. The final chapter relates to survivals of Celtic paganism in modern times.

The book requires but little comment. It is well written and lucid, and leaves us with a clear idea of the scope of Celtic mythology. It is true that the author is inclined to assume too much, to treat as fact what the scholars he is following have merely conjectured. Sometimes, too, he appears to have missed their drift, as when, in speaking of the Celtic year, he tells us that the Celts called the spring equinox Beltane, and that the summer solstice, a great Celtic feast, was held at the beginning of August in honour of Lug! But the character of the work being what it is, these defects need not be regarded as serious. The would-be student has only to turn to the authorities themselves, who are everywhere mentioned by name; while the ordinary reader, for whom it is primarily intended, will be satisfied with something short of absolute correctness on points of detail. We have no hesitation in recommending it to the inhabitants of these islands, descended as they are in large degree from the conquered British who had been fused together under a Celtic civilization. We should like to see it in the nursery along with Cox's 'Tales of Ancient Greece' and the Norse Sagas. With such wealth at their disposal our children

could afford to dispense with manufactured fairy-books.

Cantabrigia Illustrata. By David Loggan. Edited by J. W. Clark. (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes.)

Mr. J. W. Clark, the Registrary of the University, has rendered no ordinary services to Cambridge. Long connected as he has been with the place by residence and family association, he has devoted not the least valuable of his many talents to the study and elucidation of its past. But even the great task of giving to the world in 1885 the 'Architectural History of Cambridge' of his uncle, the late Prof. Willis, is scarcely a more important service than the publication of Loggan's 'Cantabrigia Illustrata.'

David Loggan was of Scotch extraction, but is first met with at Nuffield, near Oxford. He was appointed engraver to that university, and from 1674 onwards he published a series of views of its colleges. In 1678 he went to Cambridge, and for twelve years occupied himself in engraving the prints which Mr. Clark has reproduced. In 1690 his work appeared, dedicated to William and Mary, "profligatis ecclesiæ pariter ac libertatis Anglicanæ hostibus." The real value to us of Loggan's performance is that it is so extraordinarily accurate as to give an actual presentation of Cambridge at the close of the seventeenth century. As Mr. Clark remarks :—

"Would any artist have invented the details which abound in his engravings—the variety, the small differences in the arrangement of doors and windows—the laying out of the courts, the gardens with their flower beds and summer houses, the bowling greens, the tennis courts,—and, in a word, the domestic matters which speak eloquently of the time when the college was the home of its inmates, who found within the precincts all things necessary for their daily life in study, exercise, and diversion?"

How minute the accuracy in detail of Loggan is may be shown by a single example. Among other differences between the seventeenth century and later times we may note the toleration of the presence of dogs in college courts. The old early-nineteenth-century 'Rake's Progress,' so familiar to Cambridge men, with the picture of an irate don, a shame-faced undergraduate, and a frantic porter, subscribed :—

> The Master's wig the guilty wight appals,
> Who brings a dog within the college walls,

would have scarcely been applicable to the period of the Revolution. Dogs in Loggan are seen everywhere, even in the antechapel of King's! In Trinity a man is setting his dog at a large bird; and Mr. Clark has found that the college accounts of 1684 mention a tame eagle kept in the court, a curious confirmation of Loggan's observant accuracy. A few years ago two fine ravens from Cumberland were given to Trinity College, and were to be seen in the Great Court, but their lives, alas! were brief. A little earlier a large Muscovy duck was frequently seen in the New Court, a profligate bird, who greedily devoured bread soaked in brandy, and used to reel about like the "horrid example" at a temperance meeting.

To assist the imagination in restoring old Cambridge Mr. Clark has thoughtfully provided an old sixteenth-century map of the town, which seems to have altered but little in its general appearance till comparatively recent days; nor are there now wanting many traces of the aspect of the streets of the Cambridge of that age. It was but a small place, and the colleges must have shown to more advantage than at present. The fifth plate, giving two views of the town, is extremely interesting as illustrating the condition of agriculture at the time. The absence of hedges makes the country look somewhat bare; but, as Gunning (whose career at Cambridge began about a century after Loggan had completed his prints) testifies, Cambridge had great attractions as a sporting centre, Coe Fen being a sure find for snipe in his youth. The dons even objected to building as spoiling their riding ground.

Mr. Clark rightly says that Loggan's work "cannot be appreciated as it deserves, unless some college be thoroughly examined with the picture in one's hand." This we have endeavoured to do in certain cases, and the result fully bears out the truth of the dictum. It is the minuter details which are so instructive. Take as an example the tower of the University church (plate ix.), the turrets of which are seen to be adorned with small stone balls, in some degree resembling the larger ornaments of Clare Bridge. It is interesting to find that the master builder in both cases was named Grumbold—belonging, apparently, to a family of builders in the town. King's College was situated on a different side of the chapel from the present buildings, but the chapel itself was, of course, in its glory, and Loggan gave it ample notice. "It is," says Mr. Clark, "a remarkable tribute to the beauty of King's College Chapel that Loggan should have devoted three plates to it, at a time when pointed architecture was out of favour with most persons." The interior (plate xii.) is especially interesting.

The general plan of colleges is that of a country house, and the arrangements of the majority are those of the manor houses of the period—Haddon Hall and Queen's College have several features in common, though in no way resembling one another in appearance. The collegiate system was, in fact, *pace* those of the millionaire class who declare Cambridge to be too monkish to attract their liberal, but somewhat errant munificence, in some respects in direct contrast with the monastic. "With the exception," Mr. Clark remarks, "of Trinity Hall and Jesus, no monastic arrangements can be traced in the collegiate system at Cambridge."

In view of this fact, Loggan's plans and pictures become even more interesting as he has preserved the representation of the colleges at a time when the object and purport of their founders were apparent. It would be an ingenious exercise for those who know their Cambridge well to name, as they turn over the pages, which college they suppose Loggan to have depicted. In some cases—*e.g.*, Trinity, St. John's, and Jesus—the task would be easy enough. But King's, save for the chapel, is not recognizable; and Pembroke, Corpus, and Emmanuel, and above all Caius, show how the barbarism of the nineteenth century has obscured the art of a more civilized age. It is an appalling thought that some of those who enlarged our collegiate buildings not only died in their beds, but even left considerable fortunes.

In one instance Loggan conspicuously departed from his rule of depicting only what he saw. Clare College, or rather Hall, was being rebuilt, and Loggan supplies the unfinished part. "This," it is said, "has been filled in by the liberal hand of the engraver, with the object of giving an impulse to the helping hands of others; in order that the entire design which he displays with such refined art may be realized in the structure itself with as little delay as possible."

'Cantabrigia Illustrata' will enable those who are wise enough to secure a copy—only 500, we believe, have been printed—to travel back into the past, and see the little town and its famous University as it was when Bentley fought his enemies and crushed the wits of Oxford, or when Henry Esmond learnt the *botte de Jésuite* from his old fencing master, and Thomas Tusher won his fellowship on the Protestant foundation of Emmanuel. We see the undivided fields with their crops, the flocks at pasture, and the sportsmen returning with their game, the busy streets thronged with tumbrils and pack-horses, the wooden bridges over the river, the trim gardens, the prim and pompous dons. Their lot in that leisurely but learned age was perhaps not unenviable; but with all her changes the Alma Mater of to-day has many features in common with that which Loggan depicted and Mr. Clark has happily annotated for us.

Geschichte der russischen Litteratur. Von Dr. A. Brückner, Professor in Berlin. (Leipsic, Amelag.)

Prof. Brückner, of the University of Berlin, one of the foremost of Slavonic scholars, has shown in a previous book in the same series as that to which the present work belongs, that he was not merely a philologist. He has a hearty enjoyment of Slavonic literature, and is far from treating it like the common pedant or antiquary. The only rival who has hitherto appeared in the field of the history of Russian literature is M. Waliszewski, who published his work in French. Like Prof. Brückner, he is a Pole; but prejudices of race seem to have warped the judgment of M. Waliszewski, and from these the

present author is wholly free. He is friendly to the Russian people; only when he speaks of the Government does his anger break forth. His treatment of Pushkin is in marked contradiction to that of M. Waliszewski, who affords a complete instance of damning with faint praise.

The early period of Russian literature is handled very briefly. It can only be interesting to the ethnologist and historian. The best things are the chronicles and the *bilini*, or folk-songs. The rest of the literature consists of translations. We observe that Prof. Brückner accepts the 'Slovo o polku Igorievê' as genuine, though its authenticity has been denied by some on account of the strange mixture of Christian and pagan ideas.

Prof Brückner does not conceal his antipathy to Byzantine culture, which he thinks differentiated the Russians from the other Slavs, with whom they would have blended. Byzantine literature gave them their lives of saints and narrowed the breadth of their *Weltanschauung*. The chronicles of the early period, including the pieces which have gone to make up the work assigned to Nestor, have a certain historical value, but their literary importance is small. Rarely do they rise above dry records. The next place is taken by the old Russian travellers — Daniel, Anastasius Nikitin, Korobeinnikov, Grekov, and others. We are glad to find that the Professor speaks well of these writers. We might naturally expect that the civilization of Kiev would form a subject of discussion. The old Russian literature groups itself round it, and the influence of Western culture came to the city through the Poles, who were more in contact with the rest of Europe. Moscow was yet to come, and was really in a part of Russia where at first there was a strong Tchudic element.

When Peter came Russia looked to the West: the rude histories and books of Byzantine pietism were at an end, and modern Russia steps upon the scene in the person of the clever satirist Kantemir. He was, however, in the main, as the Professor shows, an imitator, and adapted French ideas to Russian life. Tatistchev, the first Russian historian in any sense of the word, is praised by Prof. Brückner; he marks the transit from the chronicle stage to the writing of real history. The Occidentalization of Russia proceeded with giant strides in the reign of Catherine. The Imperial dilettante, as our author calls her, wrote comedies and essays.

French literature, which then dominated Europe, reigned paramount in Russia during the eighteenth century. Kheraskov furnished his two vast epics in the style of the 'Henriade'; Sumarokov introduced the rhyming drama. The reign of Paul was without significance for literature, except that it was greatly depressed under the severity of the censure. The mummeries of the *régime* of Catherine, as Prof. Brückner calls them, were partly resuscitated in the reign of Alexander I. The chief agent was Shishkov, who had great power as a Minister; still, Romanticism began under the influence of Zhukovski, although he was perhaps anticipated by Kameniev in his 'Gromval.' At all events, Pushkin thought that this was the first distinct trace of Romanticism in Russia. Our author is very fair to Zhukovski, and recognizes his great merits as a translator: he especially praises the portions of the Odyssey which Zhukovski rendered into Russian as showing a true feeling for the original. Ryléev and Griboiédov meet with full praise. A real poet was lost by the early mental decay of Batiushkov.

But it is Pushkin who evokes our author's amplest panegyrics, and especially his marvellous tale in verse, 'Eugene Oniegin.' Of the charming character of Tatiana, Prof. Brückner says:—

"Rich and old literatures must envy Russian literature this portrait of a woman. The creation of Tatiana alone would raise Pushkin above all his predecessors and most of his successors. We find here what we always meet with in Turgueniev, who was a kind of Pushkin in prose, the insignificance of the man in contradistinction to the woman, as if the altogether subordinate part played by the *baba* or woman among the peasants took its vengeance on the higher ranks of society."

At the cost of her happiness (for she is still in love with him), Tatiana, with Roman firmness, takes her revenge on Eugene.

We have no space to go at length through the various works of this charming poet, as they are criticized by Prof. Brückner; but we are glad to see such a hearty recognition of his merits. Of the prose tales of Pushkin our author says that they are rather to be considered as pretty and sentimental anecdotes: to us they appear to have much dramatic power, *e.g.*, 'The Pistol Shot' and 'The Queen of Spades.' The sixth chapter of Prof. Brückner's work concludes with a glowing and eloquent panegyric of the great poet.

We have no space to discuss thoroughly the men of the Pushkin pleiad, the chief of whom was Lermontov. The strange, erratic career of Polezhaev is described at some length, even to the detail that his corpse was gnawed by rats in the cellar of the hospital. The poetry of Polezhaev is full of the most complete melancholy. He wishes that his soul could ebb from him as the smoke of the tobacco from his pipe. Lermontov naturally meets with his share of praise, and we are glad to see Prof. Brückner eulogizing his clever imitation of the Russian *bilina* in the story of the merchant Kalashnikov. The chapter concludes with an appreciation of the lyrics of Koltsov, who caught so well the tone of the Russian national poetry.

After a short notice of the historical novelists—the imitators of Walter Scott—Prof. Brückner gives a comprehensive criticism of Gogol. Bielinski, the greatest Russian critic, occupies a chapter, and is followed by Herzen, whose admirable style is praised as it deserves. Turgueniev, Tolstoy, and Dostoievski are discussed minutely; nor is Saltikov forgotten, whose 'Provincial Sketches' created such a sensation on their appearance. The "belletristic" writers of the second rank include the Narodniki, such as Reshetnikov, Levitov, Uspienski, and Zlatovratski.

In the chapter on the drama are discussed the bourgeois comedies of Ostrovski which meet with just praise, and the trilogy of Alexis Tolstoy. Nekrasov and others of the later lyric poets are carefully criticized. In the chapter on the latest novelists Prof. Brückner dwells at length upon the inadequacy of some of the German translations of Russian novels. He severely says: "Alle Feinheiten des Russischen gehen im Deutschen vollstandig verloren."

The latest poets of the decadent school are also discussed, and while writing this we cannot but express our grief at the recent death of the accomplished Madame Gibert (*née* Lokhvitskaia). There have not been many female votaries of the muse in Russia, and Prof. Brückner finds space to speak about them. In his enumeration of translations into the Russian language we rather wonder that he says nothing of the excellent version of Shelley by Balmont. The fine translation of Shakspeare which was recently published in five volumes contains versions by many authors, most of which are very successful.

We are surprised, too, that the author says nothing, or next to nothing, about Russian historical writers; *e.g.*, nothing is said of Soloviov, or Bestuzhev-Riumin, or Ilovaiski, or Zabielin—perhaps their writings seem to our author to belong to the category of specialists. He is fair, however, to Karamzin, the great historiographer of the times of Alexander I. and Nicholas, who must necessarily claim a position in Russian literature as the father of its prose. He is like Dryden among ourselves; from his time dates a flowing prose, good for narrative, essays, and criticism. Karamzin was lucky in escaping from the pedantry of Shishkov. At a critical period the prose of the language became elegant and unconstrained, and not, like German, a complicated labyrinth, cunningly devised by the schoolmaster.

In conclusion we may say that the student of Russian literature will find in this book all he can expect—sound scholarship and sound criticism, and included under the latter the most genial sympathy with the authors. Their leading works are subjected to a careful analysis. Prof. Brückner seems to have given his sympathies as a Slav full play: he thinks nothing unworthy of notice that affects the Slavs. Although a Pole, he writes of Pushkin and other great Russian authors as if he were a Russian. In so eminent a man we may reasonably expect the accuracy of a first-rate philologist, but we could hardly have counted upon such fine and penetrating enthusiasm.

NEW NOVELS.

Display. By R. E. Spender. (John Lane.)

Mr. Spender's book is a *jeu d'esprit*, full of energy and ebullient with ideas. He set out, one must think, to have "high jinks," and he has them. Mr. Brakespear, the editor of the popular halfpenny paper, comes to the conclusion that Africa must hold something—*aliquid novi*, as Mr. Spender would say—serviceable for a journalistic "sensation." This he discovers in the existence of More's Utopia in that mysterious continent, and an expedition is equipped to explore the state. Most of the characters of the book take part in this expedition, ladies not excepted, and this is the record of their adventures. In point of fact the adventures do not amount to much. The author is merely spending his high spirits on the way in satire, criticism, and conversational sallies. He is evidently young and interested in life and thought—points very much in his favour. Also, he dearly loves a quotation from the Latin or the Greek; and he does not mind the hazards of prodigious farce. On the whole, his book is enlivening, but a trifle too elaborate. It is more valuable, perhaps, as an indication of talent not yet mature.

Moscow. By Fred Whishaw. (Longmans & Co.)

There is much brightness of tone and style in Mr. Whishaw's book, though it is concerned with the terrible year 1812, and though its opening chapters contain two ghastly incidents of the relation between boyar and serf which have no obvious connexion with subsequent events. The main story deals with two sets of lovers, Russian and French—Vera Demidoff and Saska Maximoff, contracted in childhood, who learn to know each other in the stress of common action for their country, and Louise Dupré, who for love of Henri d'Esterre dons a blue coat and follows him through the campaign. She has every qualification except sex, being the elder and more skilful daughter of an ancient fencing-master of Paris, whose lamentations, when his two most accomplished pupils show their weakness in different ways, are the most agreeable of many comic touches which relieve the realism of a sombre period.

Paradise. By Alice Brown. (Constable & Co.)

This is a vernacular tale of village life in New England, a theme which Miss Brown has already treated with much skill. Naturally it is of a purely domestic character. Yet human nature is strong in her simple and shrewd characters. "Uncle Timmie," who is "righteous" with a view to discovering the nature of the rewards promised in Scripture, is one of the best of them:—

"'I guess you don't want to do anything very bad,' interpolated Aunt Nash. 'I dunno 's I do. I dunno whether it 's bad or not,' said Uncle Timmie, obstinately. 'Anyways; whatever 'tis, ye can't do it. If ye want anything, that 's the thing ye can't have. I've been righteous for now over forty year, an' I 'm pretty nigh sick on 't.'"

There is more grace in the nature of Barbara, the product of the "poor farm" who constructs a Paradise subjectively. A drunken country doctor, with a poetic soul, is the most articulate of her neighbours. Some words almost need a glossary.

A Secret of the Lebombo. By Bertram Mitford. (Hurst & Blackett.)

When a writer has once shown himself capable of reaching a certain standard of craftsmanship, however modest a one it may have been, he disappoints his best friends in permitting the publication under his name of anything which falls notably short of that standard. In 'Dorrien of Cranston' Mr. Mitford attained a certain not unworthy level of literary craftsmanship. In the present book he falls below that standard by virtue of banality, trite phrases, indifferent grammar, and cheap sentiment. We cannot say that we have found pleasure in the perusal of this South African story.

The Fulfilment. By Edith Allonby. (Greening & Co.)

The disorder of Miss Allonby's mind, which led recently to her suicide, is plainly revealed in her last novel. Her former book, 'The Jewel-Sowers,' was extravagant and unintelligible; this is frankly something more: it is the work of an unbalanced mind, and, despite the tragic circumstances of the author's death, it is doubtful if it should have been published. Such attention as her suicide has directed to it can avail her nothing. Criticism can do no good in such a case. It is enough to point out that the author wrote with some idea of the picturesque, and with a sense of emotion. The editorial notes, which are frequent, indicate sufficiently the futility of this publication. The book is divided into three parts, successively Earth, Hell, Heaven. To the middle section a note is prefixed stating:—

"There is no literary link between this part of the story and 'Earth.' The reader will perceive that it is Genius who is now telling his experiences to Deborah. Where Deborah is does not seem quite clear."

Deborah obviously stands for the author herself, and her life as schoolmistress, with her trials as a novelist, are doubtless drawn from personal experience. Miss Allonby died in order that her book might be issued exactly as she wrote it. Her editor, or her publisher, has made numerous deletions, so that her dying wish was not granted. In the circumstances it was a pity to publish the book at all.

Last Year's Nests. By H. A. Darlington. (Nisbet & Co.)

Miss Darlington's story reminds one of a past generation and other and simpler ideals. Its sheer sentimentality belongs to a sex that refuses to deal in the crude facts of life. The Anstruthers are a decaying family, the head of which is obliged to earn a living as librarian in a London library. Into their place steps a house of upstarts, who are painted by the author with a laudable lack of prejudice. And the course of the tale concerns love affairs between the two families. The hero is called (alack!) Hero, and he is a noble-minded Anstruther, who thinks no shame to work in the docks at a weekly wage. His brother is a much brighter person, and wiser in his generation. He marries the girl Hero wanted, and makes a fortune in America. But you cannot have everything in this world, as the ingenuous author rightly perceives, and Dennis does not earn the respect of his acquaintances. On the other hand, though his brother never grew rich and never realized his ambitions, he remained his parents' "Hero," which was his reward.

St. Cuthbert's of the West. By Robert E. Knowles. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)

Although we are unable to agree with the panegyric printed on the wrapper of this novel, it is true that the author possesses an intimate knowledge of Scotch Presbyterianism in Canada, and can describe the sayings and doings of his folk with sympathy and insight. The personality of the narrator himself is the most difficult to grasp as a coherent whole, for he appears turn by turn as the devoted minister, the humorous half-cynical observer from outside, and the preacher ambitious of promotion. The book begins well, but is too long. Greater skill in the handling and selection of materials would have made this an interesting—as it is undoubtedly a conscientious—piece of work.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

A Book of the Riviera. By S. Baring-Gould. With Forty Illustrations. (Methuen & Co.)—Having written books on Brittany, on Wales and the West Country, Mr. Baring-Gould has now turned his attention to the Riviera, meaning thereby both the Côte d'Azur and the Riviera di Ponente, the French and the Italian coasts from Marseilles to Genoa. Much reading and writing on many subjects have made of Mr. Baring-Gould, in Bacon's phrase, a full man, and for an evening's entertainment and instruction by the side of an olive-wood fire in a villa by "the tideless, dolorous midland sea," there could be no better companion than this book. For the author satisfies the requirements of the modern intelligent traveller: he not only appreciates scenery, but can also explain it geologically; he admires the olive and the vine, and tells us something of their culture; he traces the history of the orange, and shows how, in the

world of vegetation, strangers from Africa, Asia, and Australia have occupied the best land and the warmest corners of the Ligurian coast, just as of old the Greek and Roman colonists shouldered out the native tribes, and forced them to withdraw into the midst of the mountains.

From an historical point of view Mr. Baring-Gould has found a congenial subject. The Ligurian coast was the warpath of the world for centuries. What scenes of ruthless warfare, of Roman civilization and Christian iconoclasm, has the amphitheatre of Arles witnessed! And there is hardly a mile of the coast without some association with a great name or dread event. One after another the conquering nations have come and gone: Ligurians, Phœnicians, Greeks and Romans, Visigoths and Saracens—each wave of civilization has broken on these shores and left behind some trace in words, in roads, in buildings, or in pagan customs that survive in Christianized form. The Saturnalia survive in the Feast of Fools; at Aix the Roman temple of Victory, which celebrated Marius's triumph over the Ambrons and Teutons, became the Christian chapel of Sainte Victoire; and Mr. Baring-Gould, when referring to the transfer of the relics of S. Ampelio to San Remo, even hazards the opinion that the devotion to relics is also historical, and traceable to the "worship of ancestors that existed among the prehistoric races of Europe." There are places on the Riviera, as there are spots in Spain, like Cordova, where you almost seem to hear the tramp of Cæsar's armies, or Pompey's. Cæsar's armies marched to the sound of topical verses, as Virgil reminds us, and these verses were set, no doubt, to formal melodies. In a very interesting passage Mr. Baring-Gould traces the pedigree of Provençal poetry through ecclesiastical hymns to these folk-airs of the vernacular Latin, and thus illustrates his thesis that the familiar fringe of hotels, shops, villas, and casinos is but a modern edge on an ancient garment.

Since Lord Brougham invented Cannes, most Englishmen who can afford the amusement have invented for themselves some particular spot on the Riviera. Mr. Baring-Gould is no exception. For him the Bay of Cavalaire is the ideal sun-trap, where the icy blasts do not shrivel up the eucalyptus and smite down the oranges. Certainly Lavandou and Cavalaire are better suited to delicate lungs than Hyères, "exposed to the currents of wind over the Crau; than that blow-hole, S. Raphael, planted between the cheeks of the Maures and l'Estérel; than Cannes, where the winds come down from the snows over the plains of the Siagne; than Nice, with the Paillon on one side and the Var on the other." But M. Baring-Gould might have told us, as Mr. Lenthéric does, that the bay is the site of the old Heraclea Caccabaria, a name which recalls not only the worship of Heracles, as Monaco recalls his Phœnician equivalent, Melkarth, Monoikos, but also the name of Carthage, Kakkabé. However, the author warns us that he professes not to write a full history of the Ligurian coast, but only to deal with prominent incidents in that history and short biographies of interesting personages connected with it. In the matter of selection, therefore, he has a right to be a law unto himself, but we wish that the Riviera di Ponente had been dealt with more adequately than it is here. True, the neighbourhood of Bordighera and Ventimiglia has been well described by Mr. Hamilton and by Mr. William Scott; but by omitting such banalities as this, "In the little cemetery of Eze is laid a Swiss woman assassinated in 1902 by Vidal, a woman-murderer," room might have been found to do more justice to the Italian part of the coast.

We have noticed on pp. 40, 78, 113, 127, 133 a few misprints, to which the author may care to have his attention called. Most are trivial, but it is shocking to be told that it was for the death of Louis XIV. that Sieyès voted "sans phrases." A good map and a better index would greatly improve this book, which is furnished with forty good photographs of scenery.

Sicily. By the late Augustus J. C. Hare and St. Clair Baddeley. (Heinemann.)—This new edition of Hare's guide to Sicily is announced as "almost entirely rewritten" by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley. In general the practical information which it contains has been brought up to date; but we should demur to the statement that an escort of *carabinieri* is "necessary" for the latter part of the excursion from Palermo to Segesta, although the loneliness of the surroundings of the Segesta temple makes it, perhaps, undesirable for ladies to visit it unattended. The time allowed for an average crossing from Naples to Palermo also seems excessive. On its historic, literary, and artistic sides—those on which we should expect to find this little volume superior to the ordinary guide-book—it is unambitious in plan and unequal in execution. While Palermo and Syracuse are accorded their due share of space and attention, many places receive perfunctory handling. Thus Castrogiovanni — the ancient Henna—with its strange charm and unique associations, is dismissed in less than a single page, of which the greater part is filled by a long quotation from Ovid. Again, Mr. Baddeley undervalues, to our mind, the Roman remains at Catania; and in Palermo itself he shows scant respect to the museum, and of the delightful building in which it is lodged he writes no word at all. Much may, however, be forgiven him for his hearty appreciation of Girgenti and Taormina; if he fails to suggest the full glory of the view from the Taormina theatre, he is hardly to be blamed, since the task of description in this case is one from which Ruskin himself might have shrunk. It would have been well had he noted, in writing of the (so-called) Temple of Concord at Girgenti, that more than a suspicion of "restoration" attaches to it; in point of untouched character, as of unequalled situation, the neighbouring Temple of Juno Lacinia is of far higher interest.

The historical sketch with which the volume opens is clearly written, and will be helpful to the traveller who has not read Freeman; but it is defective in one or two points. Even so brief an account of the history of ancient Sicily should make mention of the Servile Wars; and surely some at least of the results of modern research might have been used to temper the conventional brilliancy of the portrait here drawn of the "Wonder of the World." These omissions could easily be remedied in future editions. We would also suggest that, although one does not look for impeccability of style in a guide-book, such expressions as "Goethe, scornful though he was at them...." and the unlucky alliteration on p. 35 ought to be altered. The photographs which adorn the book are well printed, and the large map of Sicily is remarkably clear and good. Some of the smaller maps—notably the plan of Palermo—are drawn on so minute a scale that to decipher them is difficult for any eyes but those of youth.

In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies. By James Outram. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—The reviewer is disarmed before he enters upon his study of this interesting volume by an "Apology" of the most sweepingly deprecatory character. It is stated that the writer's only claim to consideration is that he is an enthusiast in mountaineering, and that this book is issued with great reluctance on his part, as he feels that the brain collapse from overwork, which first drove him to the mountains, has "throughout hampered clear thought and steady composition." It is not an appetizing prefatory note, but the reader who perseveres well into the book itself will be rewarded for his pains with some delightful reading, and will rise from it as convinced of the author's ability as of his real modesty. His style inclines towards redundance, but pleasantly so, and his agreeable discursiveness is not at all ill-suited to the subject. In the beginning there is traced the growth of that blend of reverential love for mountains, of curiosity, and of adventure which makes an ardent mountaineer. The charms of Switzerland are touched on affectionately, and reference is made to that proper hankering after a real "first ascent" which turns a man's thoughts and steps westward. But it is not in the United States that Mr. Outram considers Switzerland's serious rivals are to be found, hunt as the mountaineer may among the upland solitudes of Colorado, California, or the icy crags of the Cascade range:—

"Each contains some of the splendid features that are all combined within the scanty limits of the little European Republic, but the wondrous glacial fields, the massing of majestic ranges, the striking individuality of each great peak, the forest areas, green pasture lands, clear lakes, and peaceful valleys, are nowhere found harmoniously blended on the western continent until the traveller visits that section of the Rocky Mountains which lies within the wide domain of Canada. Following the continental watershed from Colorado northward, the ranges of Montana begin to display the characteristic features which culminate in the Switzerland of the western hemisphere. The rounded or gabled summits here give place to broken pinnacles, precipices rise in frequent grandeur, enormous seas of ice sweep from the alpine heights into the verdant heart of pine- and spruce-clad valleys, gemmed with emerald and turquoise lakelets, and silvery waterfalls and sparkling rivulets unite in producing a series of absolutely perfect mountain pictures."

In view of the ease and swiftness with which the modern traveller may be transported from, say, Pall Mall into the very heart of the Canadian Rockies, where, upon its line of route, the railway company provides every facility in the way of hotels and chalets, guides, and so forth, it is certainly fair to hope that the magnificent scenery of these giant ranges will become more and more familiar to English mountaineers. To all such potential wanderers we cordially commend Mr. Outram's pages. His counsel is sound, and his knowledge reaches far. His experiences with axe and line have been many and varied. They are here set forth with a comprehensiveness rare in books of this class. The volume was well worth writing, and should win an extensive circle of friends in this country. It has some good maps and a most useful index.

Burma. Painted and described by R. Talbot Kelly. (A. & C. Black.)—This addition to "colour books" is by no means the least charming of a long list. Its preface is one calculated to induce good humour in the most captious reader, being full of a frank modesty, the real modesty of a capable craftsman. The volume is the result of a first visit, and not of any laboured research; it is the record of fresh and vivid impressions

made upon the mind of a trained painter and an able writer of plain descriptive prose. There are no statistics, no book-lore, and little information of the sort based upon long experience. There are the outstanding features of a first vision; there is a fine, an expert appreciation of the glowing colour of Burma; and there is sympathy. The result is something which is probably more immediately pleasing and entertaining, if less informing, than the records of a lifelong experience in Burma, and a mass of classified facts, would have been. There are seventy-five full-page reproductions of Mr. Kelly's pictures, and these form a very attractive portion of the whole work. The artist has not been niggardly in conveying the barbaric vividness, the blaze of colour, which greets the traveller in most parts of Burma; but his landscapes — in which nature is seen unforced by the hands of colour-loving men and women, and seen, more often than not, by early morning or evening light—have an exquisite delicacy. Like most travellers in the East, Mr. Talbot Kelly found an unfailing fascination and delight in the splendid but intimate charm of early morning in Burma, and the imprint of his appreciation is written plainly in these pictures, and in some of the best descriptive passages in his book. The author is, naturally, less well acquainted with Burmese Buddhism than with Egyptian Mohammedanism (his previous book in this series, 'Egypt,' showed considerable familiarity with Arab thought and feeling), but his impressions of Burmese character are intelligent, and more often accurate than not.

Life in Morocco. By Budgett Meakin. (Chatto & Windus.)—To students of the literature of Morocco, Mr. Meakin is known as the author of a comprehensive and painstaking trilogy, entitled 'The Moorish Empire,' 'The Land of the Moors,' and 'The Moors.' His claim to consideration where North Africa is concerned is just, for he was virtually brought up in the country, and knows its native and semi-native life with the intimacy of experience. The present volume, while not without interest, differs widely in character from the solid trilogy just mentioned. Its unconnected and rather scrappy character conveys the suggestion that it represents what miners call a "clean-up" of all the odd material left over from that work. The author makes his acknowledgments to no fewer than fifteen periodicals in which different sections of this book have already seen the light, besides mentioning that four chapters have been extracted from an unpublished work, apparently of fiction, and that three other chapters are the products of his wife's pen. It will be apparent, then, that 'Life in Morocco' is something in the nature of a scrapbook of notes. Upon the whole, and in view of the existence of Mr. Meakin's trilogy, we cannot say that the work of rescuing these papers from their admittedly ephemeral form was particularly worth doing. Some of them have more than passing interest, perhaps, since they indicate genuine familiarity with certain phases of life in Morocco; but these have already been more carefully presented in one or other of the previous volumes from the same pen. Here actual instances are given, but they are instances the exact fellows to which we have had already in the works of Mr. Walter Harris, Mr. A. J. Dawson, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, and others who, without, perhaps, the prolonged familiarity with Morocco which Mr. Meakin has, have yet shown a good deal more power to depict the salient features of a landscape, an incident, or a state of existence.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, edited, with a memoir, by Ernest Hartley Coleridge (Murray), is further described as "the only complete and copyright text in one volume." It is, in fact, an admirable and probably final edition of the noble poet so intimately associated with the house of Murray. Here the reader will find all the new poems included in the elaborate edition of 1898–1904, which we noticed at length. He will also find a lively and well-written memoir by the editor, and judicious notes to the various poems, which explain all that a reader needs to know. The volume is attractively bound in blue, and marks an essential advance on the last of a similar sort received from Mr. Murray, the "Pearl" edition of 1902. The present issue contains 1,041 pages of text, apart from the memoir.

In this era of literary resurrection it was a happy thought on the part of Mr. Wilfred Whitten to reissue J. T. Smith's *A Book for a Rainy Day* (Methuen). Smith, who is best known as an engraver of Morland and others, and as the author of 'Nollekens and his Times,' had an extremely interesting individuality, as is shown in this posthumous work. It is nothing but a miscellany of information, a vast scrapbook, in the main topographical and antiquarian in its interest. Smith was born in a hackney coach in 1766, and died in 1833, and this *olla podrida* covers the whole period between those dates. It was apparently prepared for publication by the author, but was not issued till 1845. It has not been reprinted since 1861 till Mr. Whitten came to the rescue. He justly remarks that, while Smith takes no high rank as a writer, "he is a delightful gossip, full of his two subjects: London and Art." Mr. Whitten also is a learned and diligent student of London, and hence his association with this edition is felicitous. "A budget of memories" is Mr. Whitten's summary of this book, and it is adequate. Smith's father was principal assistant to Nollekens, the sculptor, and Smith himself learnt in the same studio. After an independent career as engraver and antiquary he became in 1816 Keeper of the Prints. Nollekens, who had given him reason to suppose he would inherit a substantial legacy, died in 1823, and left 300,000*l.*; but of this Smith received only 100*l.* as an executor. Mr. Whitten attributes the eccentric biography of Nollekens, published five years later, to Smith's indignation. At any rate, it was the precursor of other honest biographies, in which veracity is "sharpened, not by malice." Smith's anecdotic mind and individuality may, perhaps, be gathered from his record in a friend's album:—

> "'I can boast of seven events, some of which great men would be proud of: I received a kiss when a boy from the beautiful Mrs. Robinson; was patted on the head by Dr. Johnson; have frequently held Sir Joshua Reynolds's spectacles; partook of a pint of porter with an elephant; saved Lady Hamilton from falling when the melancholy news arrived of Lord Nelson's death; three times conversed with King George the Third; and was shut up in a room with Mr. Kean's lion.'"

Here is certainly an admirable editor for *Tit-bits*. Yet Smith's knowledge, as recorded here, is extremely interesting to us to-day. He gives a list of the characters which Garrick assumed; also a list of Mrs. Siddons's parts. He sets down a diary of the Marylebone Gardens from the time of Pepys. You can dip into this lucky-bag anywhere with the assurance of finding something of interest:—

> "Ladies this year wore goloshes, four distinct falls of lace from the hat to the shoulders, and rolled curls on either side of the neck; they continued to carry fans."

The book is indispensable to those who would reconstruct bygone days. As the world passed before Smith's eyes he recorded it—without method, without order, without grace or style, but always vividly and accurately. The haphazard, easy, fluent character of his gossip may be seen in his observation for any year. Take 1802, for example. He opens with some moral reflections; goes on to describe at length a visit he paid to Newgate to see the execution of Governor Wall; after which he notes the selling of the fatal rope; passes on, and encounters "Rosy Emma" "at the north-east corner of Warwick Lane"; reflects that once she must have been nearly as handsome as that other Emma, celebrated by Gainsborough; and winds up by drawing a portrait of the hapless criminal. Hotchpotch such as this is for digging in, or, as the title goes, for perusal on a rainy day.

The edition is handsome, and is furnished with many fine plates from contemporary sources. I s best feature, however, is undoubtedly the editor's notes, which are elaborate and meticulous. They form an appendix almost as interesting and valuable as the text.

Round about my Peking Garden. By Mrs. Archibald Little. (T. Fisher Unwin.)—In her knowledge of the real China, Mrs. Archibald Little admittedly stands unrivalled among living European women. Mrs. Little has even ventured, as we know from other writings of hers, single-handed to beard a Chinese mandarin in his *yamen*. So it is only natural that, being observant, she should be able to discuss Chinese matters competently. She has an additional qualification in her genuine love and sympathy for China and its people—a trait which, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, is not universal among European residents in the country. 'Round about my Peking Garden' may be described as a collection of sketches of North China, somewhat loosely held together by the idea expressed in the title. The actual garden in Peking, attached to a house in which the author spent two summer months (in 1901, apparently), occupies only a single chapter of the book; its immediate surroundings claim another; and so, by way of the Peking palaces, temples, &c., Mrs. Little takes us to the Ming tombs, the Western tombs, the Mongolian Grass Land, the seaside resorts near Peking, and even to Port Arthur. This is the geographical distribution, so to speak, of the sketches. With regard to time, they all appear to be dated about the period of the last occupation of Peking by the allied troops, or of the Chinese Imperial Court's return to the capital. Internal evidence makes us suspect that at least one chapter —that of 'Five Nations' Soldiers as seen in China'—was originally a topical contribution to some newspaper. Such sections of the book as this are likely now to be found the least interesting, except in so far as they carry back past or present residents in China to the days of the "Boxer" troubles. Records of pillage and destruction play a very important part in Mrs. Little's pages. It is no exaggeration to say that in hardly one chapter do we fail to find references to ruined temples, and stolen or pulverized works of art. One quotation is perhaps enough. Mrs. Little visits, on a hill-top,

> "a Thousand-Buddha Temple which must have

been lovely. Inside are flower arabesques that evidently Italian priests must have taught Chinese to design and colour. But the marble has been tested by fire, the Buddhas' heads knocked off, the arabesques discoloured. The amount of labour that has been expended in destruction in Peking is really infinite. And over the other side of the hill nothing has been restored since the English and French sacked the Summer Palace together in 1859 and thought they were teaching the Chinese a lesson as to their superior strength. But the Chinese did not learn it. They were only additionally convinced, if that were possible, that all other nations outside their own were rough savages. They will think so more than ever now, if half the tales one hears are true. It does not do to think of many of them."

A Frenchman once wrote of the scene of the looting of the Summer Palace at Peking as "a hasheesh-eater's dream." (That was, of course, before the actual burning of the Palace, rightly or wrongly attributed to Lord Elgin.) In Mrs. Little's descriptions of profaned temples, uprooted gardens, broken images, and smashed screens we seem to see rather an art-lover's or an antiquary's nightmare. Such records indeed provide food for thought for citizens of the "crusading" nations of 1900. So, too, does what Mrs. Little has to say concerning the stoppage, by the Powers' orders, of the literary examinations—for five years at Peking and at Taiyuenfu, the capital of Shansi; for one year in eight other provinces. In these examinations an intense national interest is taken in China, "possibly surpassing even that felt in the Derby by ourselves."

Mrs. Little, it will have been gathered, is not in sympathy with the way in which the Western Powers have acted towards China. She is, however, an ardent supporter of Christian mission work in the country, and believes that some day there will be "a great ingathering." All, whether supporters of the missionary or not, will welcome her appeal on behalf of the beautiful temple-buildings throughout China. Western influence is bound to strike hard at the present faiths of the Chinese, and such buildings are thereby threatened with neglect and ruin, unless the love of beauty can save them.

Mrs. Little's manner of writing is generally pleasant. She has a genuine instinct for description, and excels therein. She is apt to mar her picturesque passages by a tendency to moralizing and emotional apostrophe; and occasionally she may give readers a rather painful shock by the use of a word below the dignity of its context. But the excellences of her work are many in comparison with its few defects. It is copiously illustrated from photographs, of which all but two or three are admirably clear. For a book of this kind photography can best supply the illustration required, and Mrs. Little has been fortunate in being able to supplement her own efforts by those of others who have visited the same places. The frontispiece, a Chinese painting of a Red Button Mandarin in full dress, is more quaint than beautiful.

The Royal Forests of England, by J. Charles Cox (Methuen), is one of "The Antiquary's Books," a series of which its author is the general editor. Its avowed object is "to set forth both the general and particular history of the wastes preserved for royal sport throughout England which were under forest law." We may say at once that it was beyond hope to accomplish such a task within the compass of this volume. As Dr. Cox himself admits, "it would have been easy enough to have found original material sufficient to fill a volume of this size for almost each of the forests named therein," and it seems to him "almost sinful to be content with such brief summaries." What is really wanted by "the antiquary" is something between Mr. G. J. Turner's masterly 'Select Pleas of the Forest,' issued by the Selden Society, and a popular treatise suited for the general reader. He has been so dependent till of late on the obsolete Manwood that for such a work there was a real want. Dr. Cox's introductory chapters go some way towards supplying it, and have enjoyed the great advantage of being read in proof by Mr. Turner; but the effort to embrace the history of all the forests has compelled Dr. Cox to sacrifice other chapters and to cut down his work throughout in ruthless fashion. This is the more to be regretted because it is evident that Dr. Cox has expended much labour on his subject, not only among printed matter, but also at the Public Record Office, while forest lore loses at his hands none of its intrinsic interest. Hounds and hunting are discussed, together with the beasts of the chase, the officers and courts of the forest, its customs and its trees. The forests under our early kings were of constitutional importance, and more might have been said of the popular hatred the forest laws aroused, of the outbursts against them in times of anarchy, and of the royal treachery and oppression in connexion with them, even Henry II. making them a means of shameless extortion in 1175–6. When their history comes to be fully written, its later portions will present some ugly tales of private rapacity and spoliation.

To many the numerous illustrations will prove an attractive feature of this book. The effigies and sepulchral slabs of forest officers displaying, as symbols, the forester's horn, the verderer's axe, and the bowbearer's bow and arrow, are of special interest. The horn, we think, was distinctive of more than "an ordinary forester." The Engaines, for instance, held in Northants and Hunts by the service of hunting the wolf and other beasts through four counties. This interesting office can be traced even in Domesday, and the holder of the lands made his return, in 1166, among the barons, ready to perform his service, as 'the king's forester-of-fee, "his horn about his neck." We cannot find mention of the system of farming the royal forests for a fixed "census," from which tithes were paid, and are rather surprised that none of Dr. Nisbet's books is cited. Dr. Cox describes, *inter alia*, the manuscript of 'The Master of Game.'

Cat Tales, by W. L. Alden (Digby & Long), are in the main broadly farcical, but very pleasant reading. Mr. Alden has the touches of artistic exaggeration and vivid slang which are characteristic of the best American humour, and easy as his writing may seem, it never falls into the slackness which abounds nowadays. We like best 'Tire and Sidon,' a parody of the motive of the Pied Piper; but the cats associated with sea-captains all make good yarns. There are some touches of real feeling here, too. Mr. Louis Wain is the appropriate illustrator of the book.

We are very glad to see a new edition of *A Short Day's Work*, by Monica Peveril Turnbull (Murray). Easy as it is to be enthusiastic over so bright a life cut short by self-sacrifice, the author has generally (and, we think, justly) been recognized as one possessing unusual gifts. Both her verse and prose have the quality of distinction, as well as a basis of independent thought which is rare among the writers of to-day.

Messrs. Wells Gardner & Co. publish *Chertsey Abbey*, an illustrated volume by Miss Wheeler, which we commend as a careful study of the history of the foundation. Chertsey was one of the principal monasteries of England, but almost all vestige of its buildings disappeared in the seventeenth century. The charters and other available documents have been ransacked, and the facts are all to be found within the covers of the book. The abbey formed the usual first halt from London, or before London, in the journeys of the king when going and coming between the capital and the West. The condition of Sussex placed it even on the military road of invaders from the South. Just as Julius Cæsar had crossed the Thames within what afterwards became the limits of the abbey lands, so William the Conqueror marched by Chertsey after the battle of Hastings. Chertsey is connected, as will be remembered, with the deaths and funerals of kings. To the archæologist it must remain of the highest interest, on account of the pre-eminence of its tiles. A wonderful find of the old pavements was made there fifty years ago, and Cherstey tiles have since been recognized by their patterns in all parts of England.

Cotton's *Montaigne*, 3 vols., is out in the "York Library" (Bell), which has been so deservedly praised in many quarters already that it hardly needs more commendation from us. Mr. Carew Hazlitt has done the work of editing the volumes well, and the first modern essayist who projected his ego over the world is now available in a delightfully handy form. We suppose it is useless to suggest that his many imitators should think of his endowments and pause before they put pen to paper.

We have received *The Clergy Directory for* 1906 (J. S. Phillips). This is the thirty-sixth issue, and the year-book has by now established its reputation for accuracy and completeness. It is not only a guide to its special subject, but also a valuable book of reference, readily yielding information on the parishes of England and their population in accordance with the latest census returns. As usual, we have tested it by looking up various names, and found it without fault.

We have also received *The Catholic Directory* (Burns & Oates), which is cheap in view of the amount of information which it contains.

Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1906 (Dean & Son) has managed to include on an extra page the 'Resignation Honours,' and has a further list of 'Occurrences during Printing,' which exhibits the pains taken to keep the volume up to date. It is, in fact, wonderfully complete in every way, even including a list of 'Royal Warrant Holders' in the Appendix.

Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1906 (Harrison) is before us, a stately record of 2,293 pages, which retains pride of place among books of its sort. This is the sixty-eighth issue. The interesting preface shows the care taken to secure revision, and we congratulate Mr. Ashworth P. Burke on his solution of the difficulties caused by recent changes. The notice of Sir John Henniker Heaton will need to be deleted, and is an instance of the clumsy administration of honours. Till recently we thought that it was only in stageland that people were made baronets without any intelligent anticipation of such events. Though we cannot endorse all the early history of 'Burke,' it is laudably accurate in its modern detail, and shows signs of being well looked after by its editor.

Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1906 (Whittaker & Co.) is an excellent example of good work compressed within a moderate compass. Woodblocks are a feature of the work, and the formal modes of address will be found useful. It does not note, by the by, the Lord Mayor of Cardiff.

The Science Year-Book for 1906 has been sent to us by Messrs. King, Sell & Olding. This is the second annual issue. The 'Year-Book' includes an admirable Diary, which may well attract the unscientific; scientific notes and tables, special sections on the advances of 1905 by competent writers, and a directory of periodicals, societies, biographies, &c. Through the front cover appears a date card which can be torn off each month. There is a full page to write on every day; in fact, the whole is admirably arranged, and the book should have the widest circulation, for it appeals to the ordinary man as well as the student.

WE welcome the bound *Dickensian* for 1905 (Chapman & Hall), which is full of those "ana" concerning the master which have been eagerly sought after for many years. The green covers in facsimile of the separate issues are thoughtfully bound in separately at the end. Many interesting illustrations and portraits are included. The magazine is now, we imagine, an assured success, and, this being so, the editor might well introduce more modern critical matter of an æsthetic sort. Our own columns, by the by, contained a year or two ago a brief note about the most quoted author in the daily press, stating that, after investigation, the writer found Dickens first, and the rest (Shakspeare and others) nowhere.

WE have on our table *Ecclesia Antiqua*, by J. Ferguson (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd),—*Can We Believe?* by C. F. Garbett and F. O. T. Hawkes (Masters),—*Life and Death*, by H. Allsopp (Watts),—*At the Master's Side*, by A. Deane (Wells Gardner),—*Hebrew Ideals*, Part II., by J. Strachan (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—*Constructive Democracy*, by W. E. Smythe (Macmillan),—*Government Regulation of Railway Rates*, by H. R. Meyer (Macmillan),—*A Manual of Carpentry and Joinery*, by J. W. Riley (Macmillan),—*Occult Chemistry*, by Annie Besant (Theosophical Publishing Society),—*Advanced Examples in Physics*, by A. O. Allen (Arnold),—*Social Responsibilities*, by H. Jones (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons),—*What to have for Breakfast*, by Olive Green (Putnam),—*The Amateur Cook*, by Katharine Burrill and Annie M. Booth (W. & R. Chambers),—*Queer Things about Sicily*, by D. Sladen and Norma Lorimer (Treherne),—*Philippine Life in Town and Country*, by J. A. Le Roy (Putnam),—*In Japanese Hospitals during War-time*, by Mrs. Richardson (Blackwood),—*Cumberland, Westmorland, and Furness*, (Blackie & Son),—*The Last of the Stuarts*, by C. Julian (Colorado, Reinert Publishing Company),—*Poems of Trumbull Stickney* (Houghton & Mifflin),—*A Medley of Verse*, by Damon (Truslove & Hanson),—*Nugæ Sacræ et Philosophicæ*, by some Members of a Common Room (Oxford, Blackwell),—*Lyrics*, by the Author of 'Erebus' (Elkin Mathews),—*Verses*, by T. H. T. Case (Greening),—*Essays for Ireland*, by L. H. Victory (Dublin, Sealy, Bryers & Walker),—*The Water Nymph, and other Poems*, by A. S. Johnstone (Gay & Bird),—*Edvard Grieg*, by H. T. Finck (Lane),—*Shakespeare and the Supernatural*, by Margaret Lucy, with Bibliography by W. Jaggard (Liverpool, Jaggard),—*Lawrence Sterne in Germany*, by H. W. Thayer (Macmillan),—*A Stolen Peer*, by Guy Boothby (White),—*Lady Bobs, her Brother, and I*, by J. Chamblin (Putnam),—*For a Free Conscience*, by L. C. Wood (Headley),—*The Expiation of Eugene*, by F. H. Balfour (Greening),—*A Prophet of Wales*, by M. Baring (Greening),—*An Island in the Air*, by E. Ingersoll (Macmillan),—*Yolanda, Maid of Burgundy*, by C. Major (Macmillan),—*Madam of Clyst Peveril*, by Evelyn Everett-Green (Melrose),—*The Curse, and It was So*, by Roma Dene (Drane),—*The Pride of the Tristan Herricks*, by Ellen A. Smith (Digby & Long),—*Starlight Stories*, by Hob (De La More Press),—*The Metal and the Key*, by E. Ford (Drane),—*Doings in Dogland*, by G. Rawlence (Drane),—*The Interlude of Youth*, edited by W. Bang and R. B. McKerrow (Nutt),—*Tides of Thought*, by H. W. Bible (Simpkin & Marshall),—*Abyssinia: the Ethiopian Railway*, by T. Lennox Gilmour (Alston Rivers),—*I Totili di Nobilta nell' Italia Bizantina*, by Guido Bonolis (Florence, Seeber),—and *Theodor Mommsen als Schriftsteller*, by Karl Zangemeister, edited by E. Jacobs (Berlin, Weidmann).

AMONG New Editions we have *Pilgrim-Walks in Rome*, by P. J. Chandlery (Manresa Press),—*The Diary of an Old Soul*, by G. Mac Donald (Fifield),—*The Phantom Ship*, by Capt. Marryat (Lane),—*A Sentimental Journey*, by L. Sterne (Long),—*The London Building Acts, 1894 to 1905*, edited by B. Dicksee (Stanford),—*Men of the Covenant*, by A. Smellie (Melrose),—*A Text-Book on Gas, Oil, and Air Engines*, by Bryan Donkin (Griffin),—and *Banking Almanac*, 1906, edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave (Waterlow & Sons).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Catholic Directory, 1906, 1/6 net.
Hibbert Journal for January, 2/6 net.
Macalpine (G. W.), The Days of the Son of Man, 5/
Nisbet's Church Directory and Almanack, 1906, 2/ net.
Sermons for the People, Second Series, Vol. II., 1/

Law.

Hudson (A. A.), The Law of Compensation, 2 vols., 37/6

Fine Art and Archæology.

Field (H.) and Bunney (M.), English Domestic Architecture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, 42/ net.
Gardner (E. A.), A Handbook of Greek Sculpture, Part II., 5/
Macquoid (P.), A History of English Furniture, Vol. II. Part X., 7/6 net.
Mallett (W. E.), An Introduction to Old English Furniture, 5/
Stein (M. A.), Report of Archæological Survey Work in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, 3/
Supplementary Papers of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Vol. I.

Poetry and the Drama.

Early English Dramatists: Six Anonymous Plays, *c.* 1510-37, edited by J. S. Farmer; The Dramatic Writings of John Heywood, Vol. I., edited by J. S. Farmer, 10/6 each.

Political Economy.

Tariff Commission Report: Vol. II. The Textile Trades, Part II., 2/6 net.

History and Biography.

Calendar of Patent Rolls: Edward III., Vol. VIII., 1348-1350, 15/
Calendar of State Papers and MSS. relating to English Affairs existing at Venice: Vol. XII., 1610-13, 15/
Cassell's History of the Russo-Japanese War, Vol. III., 10/ net.
Johnson (S.), Lives of the English Poets, edited by G. B. Hill, 3 vols., 36/ net.
Lewis (G.), An Oxford Parish Priest, 3/6 net.
Mehta (Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M.), Speeches and Writings of, edited by C. Y. Chintamani, 6rs.
Renfrew, A History of, by W. M. Metcalfe.
Sussex, Victoria History of the County of, Vol. I., edited by W. Page, 31/6

Education.

Schoolmasters Year-Book and Directory, 1906, 6/ net.

Philology.

Anderson (J. G.), Exercices de Grammaire Française, 1/6
Arnold's Latin Texts: Vergil, Select Eclogues; Vergil, Selections from the Georgics; Cæsar in Britain; Cicero pro Archia, 8*d.* each.
Bucolici Græci, edited by U. de Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, 2/6
French by the Direct Method, par Hélène Vivier, 2/
New English Dictionary: Reign—Reserve, by W. A. Craigie, 5/

Science.

Arber (E. A. N.), Catalogue of the Fossil Plants of the Glossopteris Flora in the Department of Geology, British Museum, 12/6
Ballard (F.), Haeckel's Monism False, 5/ net.
Brown's Marine Electrician, 3/6 net.
D'Arcy (R. F.), A New Trigonometry for Beginners, 2/6
Geology of Mid-Argyll, by J. B. Hill and others, 3/
Jackson (C. E.), Examples in Physics, 2/6
Lightfoot (J.), Advanced Arithmetic, Part II., 2/ net; Key, 2/ net.
Young (J.), Essays on Evolution and Design, edited by W. Boyd, 6/ net.

Juvenile Books.

Stacey (L.), The Fairy Tale that never Ends, 3/6
Ward (H. M.), A Fresh Start, 1/6

General Literature.

Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, the Privy Council, Knightage and Companionage, 42/
Cowper (H. S.), The Art of Attack, 10/ net.
Fottrell (G.), What is a National University? 1/
Medical Directory, 1906, 14/ net.
Oliver & Boyd's Edinburgh Almanack, 1906, 6/6 net.
Post Office London Directory, 1906, 32/; County Suburbs, 15/; Directory, with County Suburbs, 40/
Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XXVIII.
Whitehead (M.), Caleb Troon, 6/

FOREIGN.

Poetry and the Drama.

Cohendy (C.), Visions d'Hellas, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Castries (Comte H. de), Les Sources Inédites de l'Histoire du Maroc, Series I. Vol. I., 1530-1660.
Counson (A.), Dante en France, 9m.
Ducor (L.), Cinq Ans sous le Harnais, 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Dubois (M.) et Guy (C.), Album Géographique: La France, 15fr.
Schaeck (I. de), Visions de Guerre: Six Mois en Mandchourie, 5fr.

Philology.

Herwerden (H. van), Vindiciæ Aristophaneæ, 3m. 50.
Leeuwen (J. van), Aristophanis Pax, ed., 5m.

Science.

Trélat (E.), Questions de Salubrité, 4fr.

General Literature.

Ivray (J. d'), Janua Cœli, 3fr. 50.

*** *All books received at the office up to Wednesday morning will be included in this List unless previously noted.*

THE BOOK SALES OF 1905.

I.

THE general result of the book sales held during 1905 may be summed up in a few words—an unusual number of scarce and valuable works, which, however, amounted to only about seventy all told, these, of course, being of the highest class; a smaller number of middle-class books than might have been expected; and the usual plethora of ordinary everyday volumes. Books coming within the first division are for the most part rapidly increasing in value, and will some day be practically unattainable at any price; those in the second fluctuate very much, though their general tendency has lately been downward; while the third division embraces that very large contingent from which libraries can now be formed at much less cost than would have been possible a few years ago. It is a matter for congratulation that the inflated prices, which at one time appeared almost prohibitive from the standpoint of the average collector, have for the most part been brought within reasonable limits. These remarks must, of course, be taken *cum grano salis*; for as there are exceptions to every rule, so it is found on analysis that some books, though not of unusual importance from a commercial point of view, continue to hold their own in the market, and are just as costly as ever. The vast majority of these medium-class works have, however, declined in price very greatly of late, showing in that respect, as in many others, a marked contrast to the comparatively few extremely scarce and valuable books of which I have spoken. As these latter stand in an exceptional position, it may perhaps be as well to glance at them before proceeding to deal with the various sales in order of date.

The sensation of the year was undoubtedly the discovery of a copy of the original edition of 'Titus Andronicus,' 1594, 4to, and its ultimate sale to an American collector for

2,000*l*. In all probability this amount, large as it is, would have been considerably exceeded had the book, or rather pamphlet, been disposed of by auction in the ordinary way, for it is, so far as is known, unique. Langbaine refers to it in his 'Account of the English Dramatick Poets,' printed at Oxford in 1691, and says that it was printed in London in 1594, but that no copy appeared to be known in his day. If 1,750*l*., realized on July 13th for a not very good copy of the fourth edition of 'Richard III.,' 1605, 4to, was reasonable, then 2,000*l*. for the 'Titus Andronicus' was much too little. Prices paid for other Shakspeareana during the year prove conclusively that a few hundred pounds, more or less, is not a matter of supreme interest in the face of the enormous competition there is for works of this class. On July 28th Messrs. Sotheby sold five quartos, the property of Mr. George Carrington, of Missenden Abbey. They realized the following sums: 'Henry IV.,' 1608, 1,000*l*.; the second part of the same play, 1605, 500*l*.; 'King Lear,' 1608, 900*l*.; 'Richard II.,' 1605, 250*l*.; and 'The Merchant of Venice,' 1652, 200*l*. Not one of these quartos was immaculate in condition; not one belonged to the original issue; two were imperfect. On July 5th Messrs. Sotheby sold for 480*l*. 'The True Chronicle History of King Leir,' 1605, 4to, the precursor of Shakspeare's tragedy. The title-page was in facsimile, and the margins of several leaves had been repaired. On December 9th, but a few days ago, the same firm obtained 1,570*l*. for a perfect copy of the exceedingly rare first edition of 'Much Adoe about Nothing,' 1600, 4to. The Heber copy sold for 18*l*.; that belonging to the Duke of Roxburghe for 2*l*. 17*s*. in 1812. On December 9th, also, 'A Midsommer Nights Dreame,' printed by James Roberts, 1600—the first edition, according to Halliwell-Phillipps—sold for 480*l*. (several leaves repaired); and on the 19th of the same month the late Sir Henry Irving's copy of 'Othello,' 1655, 4to, for 200*l*. This had been a present from Frank Marshall to the great actor, and bore a suitable inscription on the fly-leaf. During the year a number of other copies of single plays by Shakspeare realized from 250*l*. to 80*l*. each, and these, as well as the folios, will be referred to in their place.

On June 1st the Countess of Pembroke's 'Tragedie of Antonie,' 1595, bound up with the 1600 edition of Mornay's 'Discourse of Life and Death,' changed hands at 560*l*.; and on the 5th of the following month Caxton's 'Booke called Caton,' 1483, made 1,350*l*., and Tyndale's Pentateuch, 1530, the first edition of any portion of the Old Testament in the English language, 940*l*. This was an excellent copy, though slightly defective in several respects. At the same sale Wycliffe's New Testament, a manuscript on vellum assigned to the year 1380, and at one time belonging to the daughter of Sir Thomas More, realized 550*l*. On March 21st 450*l*. was obtained for a rather unusual copy of 'The Countesse of Pembroke's Arcadia,' 1590, 4to. These large amounts are grouped to emphasize the position already taken up, viz., that, given books of great rarity occupying an advanced place in the literary world, hardly any sum is too much to pay for them. Still, even these have not yet attained to the supreme exclusiveness of some of the *incunabula*. It will be remembered that in December, 1904, Fust & Schoeffer's great Latin Psalter of 1459, printed upon vellum, realized no less than 4,000*l*., though a higher price still has been obtained (Syston Park, 4,950*l*. *Vide The Athenæum*, November 26th, 1904, p. 732). To suggest that books of the kind I have enumerated are useless, *quâ* books, when in the hands of a private owner, would be heretical. It were better to assert roundly that a place on the shelves of some great public library would be a more suitable tribute to their importanc e

The first sale of the year was held by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on January 11th and 12th. It was of little interest, except, perhaps, as disclosing the position then of the Kelmscott Press. The 'Chaucer' stood at 45*l*., a price which dropped to 41*l*. in July. All the Kelmscott books have greatly declined in value during the last few years, and in all probability have not yet touched the bottom. 'The Golden Legend,' 3 vols., 4to, has dropped from 10*l*. to 5*l*.; the 'Poems of John Keats,' 1894, from 25*l*. to 9*l*.; and Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia,' 1893, from 8*l*. to 3*l*. All the books in the long list of Kelmscott publications — even those on vellum, as we shall see hereafter—are apparently under suspicion, and the outlook, so far as they are concerned, is black in the extreme. Messrs. Hodgson's catalogue of January 24th and two following days contained some good books, among them Gould's 'Mammals of Australia,' 3 vols., imperial folio, 1863, 28*l*. 10*s*. (morocco super-extra); Graves and Cronin's 'Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' 4 vols., 1899–1901, 49*l*. (half morocco); 'Engravings from the Works of Sir Thomas Lawrence,' published by H. Graves & Co. in folio without date (but 1835–44), 20*l*. 10*s*. (*ibid.*); and Smith's 'Generall Historie of Virginia,' 1632, folio, generally a sound copy, though the maps had been remargined and mounted, and several leaves repaired, 26*l*. 10*s*. (morocco extra). The last sale of the month was held at Sotheby's on the 25th, 26th, and 27th, and that also was unimportant. A defective and somewhat imperfect copy of Peter Martyr's 'Decades of the Newe Worlde,' 1555, 4to, brought 28*l*. 10*s*. (original binding); and Mendoça's 'Historie of the Great and Mightie Kingdome of China,' translated by Parke, 1588, 4to, 11*l*. 15*s*. (stained, old calf).

The library of the late Marquess of Anglesey, sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods on January 25th and 26th, was not of any special interest. A large number of volumes were made up in "parcels." It may be mentioned, however, that Shaw's 'History and Antiquities of Staffordshire,' on large paper, 2 vols., folio, 1798–1801, brought 25*l*. 10*s*. (half-calf, uncut); Pyne's 'History of the Royal Residences,' also on large paper, 1819, folio, 18*l*. (half-morocco); Chippendale's 'Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director,' the third and best edition, 1762, folio, 41*l*. (calf); and 'Le Sacre de Louis XV., Roi de France,' 1722, folio, 21*l*. 10*s*. (contemporary morocco, with the royal arms of France). The sale of February 8th, and two following days, held at Hodgson's, was like the vast majority held during the year: there was very little in it. The first French edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' is, however, an important book, which should, some day, reach a higher price than 15*l*. (vellum). It was printed at Amsterdam, 1685, 12mo, under the title 'Voyage d'un Chrestien vers l'Eternité,' and contains a frontispiece and some plates. At this sale a copy of Gould's 'Birds of Great Britain,' 5 vols., royal folio, 1873, made 51*l*. (morocco extra); Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné,' 9 vols., 1829–42, 28*l*. (cloth, uncut); and Coverdale's version of the Bible, printed at Zurich for Andrew Hester in 1550, 10*l*. (old calf). Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné,' by the way, has sold on many occasions lately at about thirty guineas in cloth. This is something in these degenerate days, especially where art books are concerned, for most works of that class have been falling in value for some time.

A collection of books, described in Messrs. Christie's catalogue of February 14th as being the property of Messrs. Lawrie & Co., late of New Bond Street, realized 1,137*l*.; and as there were no more than 149 lots, this sale would appear, at first sight, to be of great importance. Most of the volumes were, however, brought by one or other of the partners in the late firm of Lawrie & Co., at prices which cannot be regarded as furnishing any real test of their value. They were, no doubt, of exceptional interest and importance to their late owners, who accordingly bought them back again at prices which no casual purchaser would be inclined to give. On February 15th some good books were sold at Hodgson's, among them Chapman's 'Conspiracie and Tragedie of Charles, Duke of Byron,' 1608, 4to, 20*l*. (calf, a leaf missing); the same author's 'May Day,' 1611, 4to, 27*l*. (calf, stained); and 'The Widdowe's Teares,' 1612, 4to, 7*l*. 15*s*. (some head-lines shaved, calf). Ben Jonson's 'The Alchemist,' 1612, 4to, realized 39*l*. (leaf defective); and Sharpham's 'The Fleire,' 1610, 4to, 10*l*. (stained, and blank leaf missing). Later in the month we find Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 16 vols., 1885–6, selling for 29*l*.; Louis XIV.'s own copy of the Biblia Sacra, Paris, 1653, 4to, 13*l*. 5*s*.; Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Comedies and Tragedies,' 1647, folio, 24*l*. 10*s*. (morocco extra, portrait partly inlaid); Fletcher's 'The Elder Brother,' 1637, 4to, with the title in capitals, thus showing the first issue, 12*l*. 15*s*. (morocco extra); and Herrick's 'Hesperides,' 1648, 8vo, 20*l*. 10*s*. (defective). A copy in half-calf of that very scarce work 'The Sporting Repository,' 1822, with 19 coloured plates by Berenger and Alken, realized 30*l*. As much as 80*l*. has been obtained for a clean example in the original boards. The late Mr. William Morris had the first edition in Italian of the 'Hypnerotomachia' of Poliphilus, 1545, folio, and at his sale in December, 1898, it sold for 31*l*. The same book now brought 14*l*. 5*s*., thus disclosing a great falling away. The truth is that this Italian edition is not of much importance, the woodcuts being copied from those appearing in the Latin edition of 1499, the one usually inquired for.

March opened badly, and it is not until we come to Mr. Wickham Flower's library, sold at Sotheby's on March 8th and three following days, that anything noticeable occurs. Mr. Flower's collection realized 2,500*l*. for the 910 lots, the prices being very evenly distributed. Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning,' 1605, 4to, brought 19*l*. (morocco extra); Chaucer's 'Works,' 1542, folio, 34*l*. (old calf); 'La Divina Commedia,' printed at Venice in 1477, containing for the first time the Commentary of Benvenuto da Imola, 50*l*. (russia gilt); Higden's 'Polychronicon,' printed at Southwark in 1527, folio, 29*l*.; Lord Lilford's 'Birds of the British Islands,' 7 vols., 1891–7, royal 8vo, 50*l*. (half-morocco); and Venténat's 'Jardin de Malmaison,' 1803, imperial folio, 27*l*. (russia extra). One or two other horticultural books appeared at this sale, as, for instance, Jacquin's 'Icones Plantarum Rariorum,' 3 vols., 1781–93, royal folio, 30*l*.; and the same author's 'Plantarum Rariorum Horti Cæsarei Schoenbrunnensis Descriptio,' 4 vols., 1797–1804, imperial folio, 28*l*. 10*s*. The Aylesford copy of Redouté's 'Les Liliacées,' 8 vols., 1802–16, now brought 75*l*., as against 47*l*. in 1888. Both copies were bound in morocco extra.

J. Herbert Slater.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "BOAST."

AT last we have it! The probable origin of the word is well worked out in the 'New English Dictionary,' where the correct result is practically arrived at. Dr. Murray shows that phonetic considerations connect it "with an O. French **boster*; but of this no trace has been found."

I have not found it in continental French; but it occurs in Anglo-French, which is still more to the point. It is true that I have only found the substantive *bost*; but this suffices.

In the treatise of Walter de Bibbesworth (or Bibsworth), as printed in T. Wright's volume of 'Vocabularies,' p. 161, we find a passage which appears as nonsense by the omission of two lines:—

Ou de coyler primerole.....
Ky par *bost* de frivole
E par knyuet ou vyrole.....

Here *frivole* is glossed by *ydel wordes*, and the phrase "par bost de frivole" means "by a boast [consisting of] idle words," *i.e.*, by a frivolous boast.

There is a better copy in MS. Gg. I. 1, in the Cambridge University Library. It supplies the two missing lines:—

Ou de quiller primerole
Pur fere chapeus a clers descole,
Ki par *bost* qui ne uaut friuole,
E par knyuet ou virole,
Souent [Seuent?] attrere femme fole;

i.e., "Or to gather primroses, to make chaplets for clerks of the school, who by means of a boast which is not worth a trifle, and by [a present of] a little knife or a ferrule, know how to attract a foolish woman." Chaucer is our witness that knives were acceptable presents to the ladies.

In both MSS. the A.-F. *bost* may be fairly translated by "boast"; and thus the long-lost word is found.

We sadly need a new edition of Walter de Bibsworth, with a collation of all the MSS., and including all the numerous glosses. I may add that Bibsworth was situate in Hertfordshire. WALTER W. SKEAT.

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE bibliography of Marlowe affixed to my memoir of the poet was mainly compiled for my own use and information. Whilst cordially supporting Mr. J. Le Gay Brereton's wish to see a fuller one, let me at once explain that, being neither a librarian nor a professional bibliographer, such a work is outside the scope of my literary labours. Such an inclusive production as that foreshadowed by the *notanda* kindly sent me by Mr. Brereton appears needlessly voluminous; his list includes some items already dealt with in my catalogue; poems, such as Mrs. Browning's 'Vision of Poets,' containing a few words of reference to Marlowe; one or two newspaper references to the trumpery Canterbury memorial, which I ignored purposely; some foreign and colonial entries not discoverable in the British Museum catalogues consulted by me; and some works published since my bibliography was compiled. Of the sundry items above enumerated only the last two appear to need permanent record. Leaving this, however, to the discretion of the suggested compiler, I may be permitted to repeat here these words from my own tentative effort: "This is the first Bibliography that has ever been published of the *Works* of Christopher Marlowe. It cannot be expected that it is exhaustive, but it will afford a good basis for any further effort in the same direction."

JOHN H. INGRAM.

THE YEAR OF MRS. HEMANS'S BIRTH.

Hampstead.

THE year of Mrs. Hemans's birth has been a subject of controversy. H. F. Chorley, in his 'Memorials,' makes it 1794; but Mrs. Hemans's sister gives it as 1793, and is followed by the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' It now seems possible to decide the question definitely in favour of 1793, by a note in Mr. John Hughes's recently published 'Liverpool Banks aud Bankers' (p. 86). After mentioning the failure of Charles Caldwell & Co., Mr. Hughes subjoins:—

"Among the clients of C. Caldwell & Co. was the firm of Browne, Brown & Co., the senior of whom was the father of Felicia Dorothea Browne, afterwards Mrs. Hemans. Browne & Brown were extensive holders of cotton, and came to grief. The assets of the firm, and the furniture and residences of the partners were sold by auction. At the very time the Brownes were removing furniture from their house in Duke Street the future Mrs. Hemans was born, and her infelicitous arrival was a source of inconvenience to the incoming owner, Cornelius Bourne."

The bankruptcy of Caldwell & Co. was gazetted on March 30th, 1793, and it may be taken as certain that their clients' failure must have occurred in the same year. Felicia Hemans's birthday was September 25th, within four days of Michaelmas Day, a likely time for a removal.

R. GARNETT.

CAMPION AND MR. PAUL.

61, Farm Street, W.

MAY I be permitted to protest against the grave and gratuitous charge brought against a man of acknowledged good name by Mr. Herbert Paul in his 'Life of Froude'? He states that the well-known Jesuit Edmund Campion, "who is regarded by thousands of good men and women as a martyr," came to England "to.....assassinate Elizabeth if opportunity should serve" (p. 140). "To him the removal of Elizabeth would have been a religious act" (p. 141). For these allegations—which have never been brought against Campion before—not one word of proof is offered.

The gravity of the accusation is at once obvious, and its gratuitousness will be plain to any one who has read the life of Campion—that, for instance, in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' or even the account of him given by Froude. Froude made no such suggestion; on the contrary, he wrote of the great missionary with not a little respect and appreciation, and his narrative, despite its faults, will serve to correct the grosser mistakes of Mr. Paul.

But it is of the charge of readiness to murder alone with which I am now concerned. We have no courts of law to which we can carry a question of historical justice; but, when a notable injury has been committed, we may, and should, appeal to public opinion. Mr. Paul has addressed his book to a literary audience. It remains to be seen whether the literary opinion of our day, slow though it may be to speak, will condone or condemn his reckless, injurious words. J. H. POLLEN, S.J.

Literary Gossip.

WE are very glad to hear that the new editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine* is to be Mr. A. H. Bullen, under whose management the paper will return to its high scholarly traditions. A pilot more skilful and capable is not easily found. As in early days, much attention will be given to literary and antiquarian research. The editorial offices will be at 47, Great Russell Street, W.C.

MISS ALICE C. C. GAUSSEN, known as the author of 'A Later Pepys,' has in the press a memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the translator of Epictetus, the friend of Dr. Johnson, and a prominent member of the Bas Bleu Society. In writing this biography Miss Gaussen has had the aid of Mr. Brudenell Carter, a descendant of Mrs. Carter. The book will be fully illustrated, and will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., under the title of 'A Woman of Wit and Wisdom,' about the centenary of Mrs. Carter's death, which occurred on February 19th, 1806.

MR. UNWIN has arranged to publish a volume by Mrs. Mona Caird, entitled 'Wanderings in Provence.' It contains a series of word-sketches of some of the most romantic places in that region, and the historical associations are related at length, considerable space being given to the troubadours. The book will be illustrated from drawings by Mr. Joseph Pennell and Mr. Edward Synge.

A GOOD many people know Mr. Charles M. Doughty as the author of a remarkable book, 'Travels in Arabia Deserta' (Cambridge, University Press). It is therefore interesting to learn that Messrs. Duckworth will publish immediately two volumes of a poem by Mr. Doughty, entitled 'The Dawn in Britain.'

UNDER the title 'School and Sport,' the life experiences of a head master of one of our public schools will be given in a work by Mr. Tom Collins. It is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock for immediate publication.

PREBENDARY FREDERICK MEYRICK, rector of Blickling, whose death occurred last Wednesday, was a well-known Oxford man, whose 'Memories' of life there and elsewhere we noticed at length on June 17th of last year. He was in the thick of the Oxford Movement, and all his life revelled in theological controversy, to the literature of which he contributed largely, at times with a ferocity which seems beyond excuse. He was further, as we said in our notice of his 'Memories,' "a wide traveller, accomplished linguist, and practised disputant." He

"wrote on the Church of Spain, on the morality of Liguori, on Italian clerical legends, on Vaticanism, on Irish Church missions. A staunch upholder of the English Church, as at once Catholic and Protestant, primitive and reformed, he set up an Anglo-Continental Society for the enlightenment of foreign Catholics, and co-operated vigorously with Dr. Döllinger in his protests against Papal infallibility."

The wonder is that so able and accomplished a man never secured promotion in the Church, but he lost touch with his friend the late Lord Salisbury when he voted for Gladstone at Oxford in 1865.

IN the January number of *The Scottish Historical Review* Mr. Andrew Lang begins a fully illustrated paper on the portraits

of Mary, Queen of Scots. Prof. Hume Brown also contributes from fresh standpoints an estimate of the historical achievement and place of the Scots nobility.

Mrs. Paget Toynbee's edition of the 'Lettres familières de Madame du Deffand à Horace Walpole,' and Dr. Toynbee's 'Vocabulary and Phrase-Book of the Italian Works of Dante,' which were originally announced for publication by the Clarendon Press, will be published by Messrs. Methuen. Mrs. Toynbee's work will be in French throughout, as it is anticipated that there will be a demand for the book in France. There have been five or six French editions of the selected letters published by Miss Berry in 1810, and the announcement of the recovery of the remainder, which, it was supposed, had been destroyed, has aroused considerable interest.

An edition in twenty volumes of the complete works of Thoreau, shortly to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will include his 'Journal,' edited by Mr. Bradford Torrey, most of which has not hitherto been published. The issue is to be known as the "Manuscript Edition," from the fact that each of the six hundred sets will contain a page of original manuscript. There will also be a hundred photogravures from views taken by Mr. Herbert W. Gleason.

We notice the death at an advanced age of Dean Carrington, rector of Bocking, who was the author of several translations from the French, the latest collection of which, 'An Anthology of French Poetry (Tenth to Nineteenth Centuries),' we reviewed at some length in 1901. His renderings of Victor Hugo's poems had reached a third edition. He wrote verse with ease, and sometimes with grace, but his work suffered by his conscientious resolve to be literal at all costs.

Mrs. Carey Brock, who died on December 30th, was well known as a writer of books for children. Her 'Sunday Echoes in Weekday Hours' in particular were much read by an earlier generation.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell on the 19th inst. the fine collection of book-plates formed by the late James Roberts Brown, one of the founders of the Ex-Libris Society. His collection is probably the most extensive of its kind which has yet appeared in the auction-room. Fifteen of the lots comprise over 10,000 plates, and each of these lots forms by itself a reasonably good collection. Many of the earlier plates are excessively rare; and the long series of American plates includes many very scarce examples, The collection is arranged in 346 lots, among which are all the English books on the subject of book-plates.

University College, London, announces a course of introductory lectures on 'Phonetics, with Special Reference to English Speech Sounds,' by Dr. R. A. Williams, during the second and third terms, on Monday afternoons. The inaugural lecture on the 15th inst. will treat of the history of phonetics as a branch of science.

Other lectures at the same place, of interest to the literary world, are on 'Shakspeare's Plays,' by Assistant Professor Chambers (time to be arranged); 'History of English Poetry,' by Prof. Ker, continued course beginning on January 16th, and on the same day the beginning of a course on Icelandic by the same scholar. Prof. Brandin continues his course on 'French Satire in the Middle Ages' on February 7th, begins 'Bertrand de Born,' a course on Provençal, on January 17th, and starts public lectures on Racine and Molière on the 27th. Principal Gregory Foster is dealing with 'Some Topics in Middle English Literature' (time to be arranged), and beginning public lectures on 'English Literature, mainly Shakspeare,' on the 27th. Prof. Robertson begins a course on Goethe's 'Balladen' on the 22nd; and Prof. Priebsch announces for the 17th the beginning of a course on 'Der Nibelunge Nôt,' while he begins public lectures on Goethe and Schiller on the 27th.

Mrs. William Sharp writes to us from 21, Woronzow Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.:—

"I intend to write a memoir of my husband, and shall feel greatly indebted for the loan of any letters or other documents likely to be of service, whether of a personal nature, or relative to his work as William Sharp or Fiona Macleod. Owners may rest assured that every care will be taken with the letters, &c., and that they shall be returned in due time."

News from Melbourne announces the death of Victor Daley, the well-known Australian poet, author of, *inter alia*, 'At Dawn and Dusk,' a book of distinct promise. *The Daily Chronicle* is in error, however, in stating that he wrote also 'Fair Girls and Gray Horses,' which was published at Sydney in 1901, and was the work of the Scottish poet Mr. Will H. Ogilvie.

We have received a paragraph concerning "that peculiar richness, glow of colour, and remarkable word-painting which signals ——— out from all other English writers." We leave the name of the author a blank, and do not see how any competent critic could guess it. The futility of such sweeping statements ought to be evident, but we are sorry to see that they are taken for granted and printed by people who ought to know better. And we should have thought that the resultant disappointment after reading such "masterpieces" would make the public cautious about buying books so belauded, and that in the long run wild overpraise of forthcoming volumes would not be a good advertisement. The spread of Book Clubs will, presumably, have this advantage, that it will increase the reading public, a class which ought to have, and, doubtless, has (when it thinks at all) enough intelligence not to be humbugged easily more than once or twice.

The Paris *Figaro* has resumed a feature which was exceedingly popular with its readers some ten or fifteen years ago—a literary supplement. This is issued gratis with its Saturday number, and the management have wisely decided to accept subscriptions for this particular issue, which is under the management of M. Francis Chevassu. Its careful and discriminate editing ought to recommend it to English readers interested in the trend of French literary matters.

"Claude Farrère," the author of 'Les Civilisés,' the Goncourt Prize volume unfavourably reviewed by us last week, is a naval officer. A previous novel by him dealt with the opium-smoking habits of a small number of French naval officers who have been employed in the Far East; and his new book is not likely to add to his popularity with his comrades.

The death, in his fifty-eighth year, is reported from Karlsruhe of Robert Haas, professor at the technical Hochschule of that town, and author of the well-known 'Lieder und Bilder vom Schwarzwald,' &c.

Recent Parliamentary Papers include a reprint of the Poor Law Commissioners' Report of 1834 (1*s.* 8*d.*); Report on Sanitary Measures in India, 1903–4 (1*s.* 8*d.*); Statistical Tables relating to British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates, 1903 (7*s.*); National Education Commission, Ireland, Appendix to the Seventy-First Report (1*s.* 3*d.*); and List of Evening Schools under the Administration of the Board of Education, 1903–4 (6*d.*).

It is with pleasure that we draw attention to a change in our imprint, Mr. J. Edward Francis receiving official recognition as acting with Mr. John C. Francis, who succeeded his father in the management of the paper in 1882. John Francis had been manager since 1831.

SCIENCE

The Great Plateau. By Capt. C. G. Rawling. (Arnold.)

The latter and more important half of this volume describes the Gartok expedition, which formed the closing passage in the history of our operations in Tibet in 1904. The Indian Government originally intended, on the cessation of hostilities, and as soon as the Tibetans had come to a reasonable frame of mind, to send out several exploring parties for the purpose of clearing up unsolved geographical problems. Undoubtedly the most interesting of these projects was that for establishing in an irrefutable manner the identity of the Sanpu and the Brahmaputra, by sending a surveying party down the course of the great Tibetan river until it should reach Assam. But this intention was abandoned, mainly because the Tibetan officials declared that their authority would not be recognized by the fierce independent tribes occupying the valley as it approached the Indian frontier. The same objection, however, did not apply to sending a small

party up the Sanpu, which could accomplish the geographical task of tracing a considerable and unknown portion of the upper course of that river, while at the same time it performed the political part of its mission in opening Gartok, the so-called capital of Western Tibet, to our trade under the terms of the Treaty of Lhasa. The arrangements made for the safety and comfort of this party were marked by good faith, and reflected most creditably on the honour of the Lhasa ruling conclave and the hospitality of the Tibetan people.

Capt. Rawling, who had previously explored much of the region north of Rudok, in Western Tibet, of which he gives an interesting account in the first portion of his book, was entrusted with the command of this expedition, and two Royal Engineer officers, Capts. C. H. D. Ryder and H. Wood, were appointed to carry out the surveying work, which provided much of interest and importance in a fresh field. Capt. Ryder had previously done excellent work in China, and he subsequently received the Patron's Gold Medal of the Geographical Society for his services to science on this very journey. Capt. Wood is well known for his visit to Nepal for the express purpose of establishing the claims of Mount Everest to rank as the loftiest mountain in the world. The fourth English officer was Lieut. Bailey, who had worked hard in acquiring some knowledge of Tibetan, and was thus qualified to act as interpreter. Hospital Assistant Hira Singh had charge of the medical arrangements, and not merely looked after the health of the expedition, but also attended to the cases of countless Tibetan patients who presented themselves for treatment throughout the journey. The trusty Goorkha Ram Singh (who had accompanied the author on his first tour), two trained surveyors, and five sepoys of the 8th Goorkha Regiment completed the party. The drivers were a miscellaneous assortment, including one Chinaman; but they worked well together under the command of a Ladaki who had travelled with Sir F. Younghusband.

We do not propose to attempt here a summary of this most interesting journey in a comparatively unknown region. The reader in search of novelty will hardly fail to obtain a book of travel among people who for the most part had never seen a European before, and Capt. Rawling's modest narrative will be found full of interest and variety.

The story begins well with the interview with the Tashi Lama at Tashi Lhumpo—the Teshi Lumbo of Bogle and Turner. Nor is its conclusion, including an admirable account of the ruined ancient capital of some unknown dynasty at Tooling, with its cantilever bridge across the Sutlej, less interesting.

The only part that is disappointing—and that through no fault of the author—is the account of Gartok, the trade mart which was to be opened by our treaty. There the travellers found "three good-sized houses and twelve miserable hovels." It is said that this place is busier in summer, when it assumes the aspect of a Tartar encampment; but the amount of trade that will ever be done in this region cannot be great, unless the goldfields of Antelope Plain and Manasarowar become an Asiatic Klondyke. Manasarowar is the holy lake of the Tibetans and also of the Hindus. Some of the Hindus with the party secured bottles of its water, which they secreted about their persons for conveyance to India. Within the radius of a few miles round the lake are the sources of four of the greatest rivers in the world—the Indus, Brahmaputra (Sanpu), Sutlej, and Ganges. The exact source of the Indus is still unascertained, but that of the Sutlej was fixed by Capt. Ryder on this expedition. A still more interesting feature in the scenery of this remote portion of Tibet is the holy mountain Kailas Parbat, with its snowy crest. Capt. Rawling writes:—

"Kailas Parbat is by far the largest and highest of the many pinnacles that tower up in the sky from the range of mountains which lies to the north of the Manasarowar Lake; its summit rises over 22,000 feet above sea-level, or some 7,000 feet above the surrounding plain. Figures as a rule convey but a vague idea to the general mind, and it is indeed difficult to place before the mental vision a true picture of this most beautiful mountain. In shape it resembles a vast cathedral, the roof of which, rising to a ridge in the centre, is otherwise regular in outline and covered with eternal snow. Below this so-called roof the sides of the mountain are perpendicular and fall sheer for hundreds of feet, the strata horizontal, the layers of stone varying slightly in colour, and the dividing lines showing up clear and distinct. At the foot of these Titanic walls a number of caves are said to exist, and dark and gloomy ravines lie on either side, while from the neighbouring and lesser hills rise numberless pinnacles and slender spires of rock. Wonderful is the appearance of this mountain in the early morning, when its roof of spotless snow is touched by the rising sun and changed in hue to a soft but vivid pink, whilst the ravines below still hold the blackness of the night. As the light increases so do the mighty walls heighten in colour and form a happy contrast to the blue waters of Manasarowar, rippling in the morning breeze, changing gradually as one gazes from purple to brightest blue. No wonder, then, that this spot is believed by Hindus and Mahomedans alike to be the home of all the gods; to them it is the Holy Mountain, and the most sacred spot on earth."

We have referred to the complete success of the arrangements made by the Tibetans for the comfort and safety of the party. Not a single unpleasant incident marred the journey, and the author speaks in the most cordial terms of the whole people. This friendliness must be considered as very remarkable so soon after a sanguinary and bitter campaign, and we may describe it as auspicious now that all possibility of further warfare in Tibet, so far as we are concerned as aggressors, seems removed. One little fact will reveal how anxious the Tibetans were to please. All the letters for India and England posted, or rather handed to the Tibetan authorities *en route* for dispatch, reached their destination absolutely intact, and without a single miscarriage. It is only after reading Capt. Rawling's narrative of his experiences among this people, attractive despite their dirt, that his statements that "Tibet has an irresistible fascination for the man who has once travelled in the country," and that "before many months have passed the longing to see it once more returns with redoubled force," will be fully understood. The difficulty in getting into and out of Tibet is no obstacle: it rather adds zest to the spirit with which the journey is undertaken.

The Romance of Insect Life. By Edmund Selous. (Seeley & Co.)—Mr. Edmund Selous possesses a well-merited reputation as an original observer of animal life; his 'Bird-Watching' fully established that position; it may therefore come as a considerable surprise to his readers and admirers to find him now engaged in another field, for the present volume is admittedly nearly a pure compilation, and when he draws conclusions, as such an original writer cannot fail to do, they are based on statements made by others and published elsewhere. Mr. Selous among the birds he knows so well, which he can observe so intelligently, and concerning which he writes so tersely, is another author altogether from Mr. Selous taking observations at second hand that will provide material for a volume on insect life. A great responsibility rests upon publishers; they may, and often doubtless do, sustain a heavy loss by printing a bad book, but on the other hand many an author's reputation has been ruined by their incitement to the writer of a successful book to produce others quickly. At first the publisher risks his capital; subsequently, and too frequently, an author gambles with his name. An excellent field ornithologist is not necessarily an authority on insects. Mr. Selous states that there are some "300,000 known insects" or species, and it might be added that these perhaps constitute only about one-tenth of those that really exist, so that this field for an observer is almost unlimited, while some of the most difficult problems in the lives of animals may be solved by a real knowledge of their habits and sense perceptions. Are they automata? We regard them otherwise, and so apparently does Mr. Selous, but it is only by patient and prolonged observations, and the repetition of many already recorded, that any advance will be made in a knowledge of what is styled 'The Romance of Insect Life.'

We seem to have reached the plane in our study of animal life for the advent of a zoological Gibbon. We want both the man and his life-work to give us a scientific narrative of other animals than man brought up to the level of our present knowledge, detailing the growth of the study, the various conceptions that have helped and obstructed it, and the assimilation of the vast store of facts, fancies, and theories which lie buried in the pages of at least a thousand journals and in a far greater number of books. What we generally obtain with every fresh publishing season is a series of books which have been derived from previous volumes, and will subsequently serve for a similar process. While we starve for adequate zoological observations, we are surfeited with zoological publications.

Mr. Selous has produced an interesting volume, though the writings on which he has largely drawn—as acknowledged at the termination of each chapter—are few in number and of unequal merit; but the general reader will doubtless obtain considerable information on the habits of insects, and, what is more, can read these pages without effort, for there is a charming absence of technicalities. However, we scarcely expected to read about scorpions and centipedes among insects, and Mr. Selous is, in one instance, certainly misleading. While following Mr. Buckton in applying the name Cicadæ to the British Homoptera—a matter of opinion—he has gone further, and speaks about Cicadas in England, whereas there is only one species of Cicada found in this country. This is equivalent to calling all birds pheasants which are included in the Phasianidæ. Among misprints we notice "Bell" for Belt, and "Orthoptera" for Ornithoptera.

Nature through Microscope and Camera. By Richard Kerr. With 65 Photo-micrographs by Arthur E. Smith. (Religious Tract Society.)—In a literary sense this is scarcely a book at all; its contents are too chaotic, its subject-matter being without definite plan or sequence. The photo-micrographs are all that can be desired, and Mr. Smith may be congratulated on his work; but the letterpress, which is very largely a compilation, will, we fear, repel ordinary readers by its frequent use of technical terms, while it will be regarded as somewhat jejune by the better-informed naturalist.

The volume opens with an introduction by Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, and is of a quasi-theological character; it apparently regards "religion" and "theology" as convertible terms, applies the argument of design to some who may find that the study of natural science has a tendency to render them "less earnest in their study of religion," and appears to have been written without an impression that science is widening the religious conceptions of a large number of its students, even if their standpoint is of a somewhat anti-dogmatic character. But why is this question raised? It is not usual to preface theological publications by an apology to the teachings of organic evolution, and why need this very harmless recital of microscopical revelations require such a prudential "send-off"? Then we have the author's introduction, which contains the reflections of a modern Cassandra, and we are told "there are too many places of amusement in our cities, too many trashy and pernicious novels read in our free libraries, too much time given to games, both in the upper and in the lower classes," &c., after which we are glad to arrive at 'Nature through Microscope and Camera.'

The subjects chosen for illustration are of great biological diversity, ranging from fossil Radiolaria to human hair, from sections of wheat-stems to a piece of silk. To do justice to such themes more space would be required than is given to the letterpress, while the first-hand knowledge absolutely necessary for such work may be estimated by a reference to the learned simplicity of style in Huxley's classical lecture on a piece of chalk. Without any disrespect to the author, we are bound to say that the impression derived from his pages is that of having attended an ordinary lecture illustrated with some beautiful screen-illustrations.

Nebula to Man. By Henry R. Knipe. (Dent & Co.)—Geology is, perhaps, of all branches of natural science the most poetical, yet the geologist is usually wise enough to restrain himself from expressing his reflections in verse. The author of this large and handsome volume has, however, taken a different course. His object has been to give a popular sketch of the history of the earth and its inhabitants from the standpoint of evolution; and for this praiseworthy purpose he has, strangely enough, deemed it expedient to use verse. His verses are printed in good type on excellent paper, and profusely illustrated, forming a quarto worthy of the drawing-room. There are, indeed, no fewer than seventy-one full-page illustrations, of which many are in colours, most of them being restorations of vanished forms of life. It is not easy to make a restoration that shall please a palæontologist, but many of these are admirable, and reflect much credit on Mr. Smit, Miss Alice Woodward, and the other artists. Such attempts to resuscitate the life of the past serve to give reality to the student's reading, and when made with sufficient scientific knowledge are distinctly useful. It may be doubted, however, whether our data are sufficiently full to justify the restoration of Pithecanthropus, and perhaps this might well have been omitted. As to the text, it is not easy to pick out a passage which shall do full justice to the author, but the following description of some of the Pliocene mammals may be cited: —

> Hippopotami now breathe Europa's air,
> Coming at least to spend their summers here.
> Gone seem the dinothers to their long home,
> But on the scene have elephants now come.
> And in their ranks some bulky forms we see,
> Forerunners of the mammoths, soon to be.
> Some mastodons still here their way pursue,
> Though yielding is this "old school" to the new.
> Rhinoceroses here and there still roam,
> Though some, perchance, as visitors but come.
> Antelope seem now unable to retain
> Their old hold here; but though this branch may wane,
> More hopeful does the outlook seem to be
> For other branches of the family.

It is long since we saw verse of such poor quality. As there are upwards of five thousand lines more or less like these, tracing the history of the earth from the primitive fiery mist to the modern period, we can hardly blame the reader if he closes the portly quarto before he has gone the whole round from nebula to man.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries. — *Dec.* 14. — Prof. Gowland, V.P., in the chair.—Sir John Evans read a note on a new Palæolithic locality in Herts. He also exhibited a gold ring found in Herts, inscribed + WEL : WERE : HIM : THAT : WISTE : + TO : WHOM : HE : MIGHTE : TRISTE, and a fine gilt-bronze Anglo-Saxon brooch found at Tuxford, Notts.—Mr. W. Dale read a paper on the character and forms of implements of the Palæolithic age from the neighbourhood of Southampton, which was illustrated by a fine series of specimens.—The Rev. J. L. Thorold, through Mr. J. A. B. Karslake, exhibited a painted wooden box of the fifteenth century from Warkleigh Church, Devon, which had apparently been converted in Queen Mary's reign into a temporary tabernacle for the reserved sacrament.—Mr. A. J. Copeland exhibited an early sixteenth-century boss charged with a mitre and a small armorial pendant, both found near Canterbury.

Aristotelian.—*Dec.* 18.—Prof. G. Dawes Hicks, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. G. Margoliouth was elected a Member.—Mr. G. E. Moore read a paper on 'The Nature and Reality of Objects of Perception.' He said that we all believe in the existence of other persons, having thoughts, feelings, and perceptions similar to our own, although we cannot observe any psychical states except our own. What reason have we for this belief? We have none, unless we have reason to believe that the existence of certain of the data which we do observe is regularly connected with the existence of certain particular psychical states in other people. And for such beliefs, again, no one has any reason unless his own observations give him a reason for some such belief. But his observation of his own psychical states can give him no reason for any such belief. And hence, if we have any reason at all for believing in the existence of other persons, it must be true that some of the data which we observe, other than our own psychical states, do really exist. It must be true, that is to say, that some of the "sensible qualities" which we perceive do really exist in the places which they seem to occupy. And the same conclusion holds also with regard to every kind of material object or event: no one has any reason to believe in the existence of any such object or event unless it is true that some of the "sensible qualities" which he actually sees (or perceives in any other way) do really exist in the positions which they appear to occupy. Nor is there (as has been hastily assumed by almost every philosopher) any fatal objection to the theory that what we actually see does sometimes exist. All the supposed objections assume that two different qualities cannot both exist in the same place in the same time. But (1) it is quite possible that, in some cases, two or more different qualities may exist in the same place at the same time; and (2) even in those cases where we may have reason to believe that two different "sensible qualities" cannot both exist in the same place at the same time, it remains possible that one of them exists there, though the other does not—The paper was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'Drawing,' Lecture I., Prof. G. Clausen.
— London Institution, 5.—'Shakespeare's "Tempest": a Study in Present-Day Problems,' Mr. W. Evans Darby.
Tues. Asiatic, 4.—'The Inscription on the Piprāwā Relic Vase,' Mr. J. F. Fleet.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Elimination of Storm-Water from Sewerage Systems,' Mr. D. E. Lloyd-Davies; 'The Elimination of Suspended Solids and Colloidal Matters from Sewage,' Lieut.-Col. A. Stowell Jones and Mr. W. Owen Travis.
Wed. Geological, 8.—'The Clay-with-Flints: its Origin and Distribution,' Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne: 'Footprints from the Permian of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire,' Mr. G. Hickling.
Thurs. Royal Academy, 4.—'Drawing,' Lecture II., Prof. G. Clausen.
— London Institution, 6.—'Richard Strauss and his Works,' Prof. E. Markham Lee.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Charing Cross Company's City of London Works.'
Fri. Astronomical, 5.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Theory of Machines,' Prof. J. D. Cormack. (Students' Meeting.)
— Philological, 8.—'Notes on "The Owl and Nightingale,"' Mr. J. W. H. Atkins.

Science Gossip.

Although Mr. C. T. Yerkes, like Mr. J. Lick, was in no sense an astronomer or man of science, his recent death will be mentioned in all astronomical publications, as he was the founder of the magnificent Yerkes Observatory, the great telescope which has the largest objective in the world, its diameter exceeding by 4 inches that of the 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton. The erection of the Yerkes Observatory was begun about ten years ago, and was virtually completed in 1897. The site is near Williams Bay, on Lake Geneva, in Wisconsin, about 75 miles from Chicago, to the University of which it belongs. This is not the place to dwell upon the important results obtained there under the direction of Prof. Hale, who was awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1904.

The young Danish Arctic explorer Capt. Mikkelsen has now secured the funds necessary for his proposed exploration of the Beaufort Sea, through the assistance of the Royal Geographical Society and Mr. William Heinemann.

The endowment fund now being raised for the family of the late Prof. G. B. Howes, F.R.S., will be closed shortly, and all intending contributors are asked to send their donations without delay to the treasurer, Mr. Frank Crisp, at 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

According to the latest determination (by Dr. Strömgren) of the orbit of Gia-

cobini's comet (*c.* 1905), it will not pass its perihelion until the 23rd inst., at the distance from the sun of 0·22 in terms of the earth's mean distance. Its permanent designation, therefore, will be Comet I., 1906. It is nearest the earth to-day, at the distance 1·10 on the above scale, or about 102,000,000 miles. After the perihelion passage it will probably be visible to the naked eye in the evening, but will be best seen in the southern hemisphere.

FINE ARTS

Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. By W. Holman Hunt, O.M. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

One is inclined to believe the truth of Leslie Stephen's saying that "no man ever wrote a dull autobiography." Certainly, if any one did accomplish this feat, Mr. Holman Hunt is not of the number. He has, indeed, a fine gift of narrative, and though he takes his time about telling his stories, and the reader of these two substantial volumes will do well to take his, no one who has once begun to listen to him is likely to ask him to stop. He has an almost Tolstoian eye and memory for details, and will tell you vividly enough how any one of his contemporaries of fifty years ago looked and spoke. He even gives, in a way that may not be always quite fair to his interlocutors, the substance of talks in conversational form.

Though we have spoken of the book as an autobiography, Mr. Holman Hunt disclaims the title. It is, he says, the history of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; but his own share in that is, by his own showing, so predominant that to call it his artistic autobiography gives the best idea of its scope.

The main thesis is that of the seven original members of the P.R.B. all but three were sleeping partners, the three being Millais, Hunt, and Rossetti; and that of these three Rossetti never understood the true gospel, but was led astray by ideas of mediæval revivalism, and, moreover, never shared in the evangelistic work, slinking off into small exhibitions, and refusing to face the wild beasts in the arena of the Royal Academy. The gospel, therefore, was understood and preached only by Millais and Hunt. Millais is shown to have soon accommodated himself to the public taste, and thus the true faith was embodied solely in the works of Holman Hunt. It is impossible to praise too highly the high purpose, the dogged perseverance, and pure British pluck with which our author maintained the unequal struggle; and no one will grudge him his self-gratulation at having endured to the end, and finished his fight.

What, then, was the great principle for which he fought so bravely—the principle which only he and Millais understood, and which he alone maintained in its purity? Here Mr. Holman Hunt is not so precise as we could wish. It is not the principle of primitive simplicity and intensity of feeling expressed with primitive directness, since Rossetti's early work might with propriety lay claim to a finer and deeper discovery of this notion than anything which Millais or Mr. Hunt produced. Rossetti's heresy was the use of mediæval conceptions, and the neglect of a minute and particular record of nature. He used nature for his purposes, but he refused any further allegiance to her. From the remarks on Rossetti's 'Found'—which Mr. Hunt judges to be the one truly Pre-Raphaelite picture that Rossetti painted, or rather half painted—one gathers that the gospel of Millais and Mr. Hunt was that of the particular description of natural forms, with a full sense of their endless variety rather than of their conformity to central types. It was, in fact, the direct opposite to Reynolds's theory of the generalized type. This record of natural form was not to be entirely literal: it was to be subservient to the expression of poetical ideas, though in what direction and to what extent the record was to be modified does not appear. Certain it is that Mr. Hunt spent many shivering nights in the late autumn, painting the orchard behind his figure of Christ in 'The Light of the World'; but it would be hard to find in what way he changed the literal record for the purpose of intenser expression of the idea. From his account both of this and other backgrounds, painted in the most uncomfortable and unlikely situations, one suspects that while he painted them he was conscious of nothing but an intense desire to carry away as literal a record as possible of the actual positive facts, but that (since nothing but the notion that this intolerable labour and heroism subserved a great dogmatic revelation would have enabled him to go through with it) he explained his dependence on the pure matter of fact as in some way the result of an imaginative need. For us, indeed, the array of sedulously collected facts in Mr. Hunt's pictures is never entirely fused by the idea. His ideas are always deeply pondered; sometimes they seem far-fetched, sometimes sentimentally allegorical; but they are never obvious or commonplace, while the forms in which they are expressed scarcely seem to be the outcome of the same mind, certainly not of the same mood.

This is not, however, the occasion to discuss Mr. Holman Hunt's art, though it is necessary to say this much in order to weigh the claims he puts forward to being the only true and original Pre-Raphaelite. This claim he substantiates, indeed, if we take his definition of the term, since Pre-Raphaelitism becomes chiefly a matter of painting everything "on the spot," and painting every part of the picture in full detail. But by so defining it Mr. Hunt lessens immensely the importance of Pre-Raphaelitism. By leaving out—correctly enough, no doubt, given this interpretation—Madox Brown, and still more Rossetti, and therefore the whole of the epigoni, Morris, Webb, and Burne-Jones, he robs us, and perhaps posterity, of the chief interest of the movement. Pre-Raphaelitism thereby becomes one of many parallel streams of thought and modes of artistic endeavour, and to be frank, not the most important nor the most fruitful of results.

But by what right is Madox Brown also eliminated? Here we touch at once on what seems to us the most serious defect in a fascinating book—the evidences of an unworthy jealousy of Madox Brown's share in the propagation of Pre-Raphaelite ideas. The question of priority is discussed at great length, and the way is always prepared by depreciation of Brown's work. At a very early stage in his career—before even the 'Rienzi' was finished—Mr. Holman Hunt visited Madox Brown in his studio, and there saw the 'Chaucer' picture. The design is spoken of as "a recent mark of academic ingenuity which Pre-Raphaelitism, in its larger power of enfranchisement, was framed to overthrow." The studied composition is described as artificial and Overbeckian, and (here comes the strangest part) no word is said of the wonderful study which the picture displays of the effects of atmospheric colour—the study, already so complete in its way, which anticipated so much of later art. Mr. Holman Hunt goes even further than this, "I found nothing indicative of a child-like reversion from existing schools to Nature herself," and this when he was still at work on the 'Rienzi,' which is by no means free from older theatrical conventions. Brown is described thus:—"There were in Brown two incongruous spirits, one, desire for combination with a power in favour with the world, the other in open defiance of sedate taste." There may be a truth in this, though Brown's sufferings and ill success scarcely suggest it; but it surely could not have been more unkindly expressed. Questions of priority in ideas are always exceedingly difficult to decide, and Mr. Holman Hunt's claim to be the first may be correct, though the fact that Brown was seven years his senior is in itself slightly against it. But, indeed, such ideas are always more or less in the air, and are seized simultaneously and independently by more than one mind, and Mr. Holman Hunt does not, we think, improve his position by the evident bias against Brown of which this book contains too many examples.

That he disagreed almost at once with Rossetti was no doubt inevitable; but here again his praise of a great genius, with whom he was once on terms of intimate friendship, seems to us rather half-hearted, and he takes pains to show how much Rossetti owed to himself, how little to his former master Madox Brown. That he owed anything to his own pupil Rossetti Mr. Hunt scarcely seems to contemplate, and yet who can doubt Rossetti's influence in so "mediæval," not to say "Overbeckian" a design as that of 'Lorenzo in the Warehouse'?

But let us leave this carping: Mr. Hunt has suffered all his life, and often with grave injustice, at the hands of critics. We have discussed these points only because of their great interest and

importance for the history of British art. Whoever originated the ideas of Pre-Raphaelitism, the story of its early days is intensely thrilling. The violence of the abuse with which these harmless young men were hailed is scarcely credible in these politer days. Certainly the critics have mended their manners, and it is curious to see how much, too, they have changed their position. In Mr. Holman Hunt's early days they were on the side of the public; to-day they are almost entirely on the side of the artist, and their voice is consequently less listened to than when it expressed the feelings of the public in literary Billingsgate.

Though they treated him ill, Mr. Holman Hunt speaks with moderation of the authorities of the Academy, but its extraordinary opposition to all that is fresh and vital in the work of younger men comes out conspicuously. Millais, it is true, fought and cowed it, not without shaking of fists in the faces of elder R.A.s and violent language to hangers, and for all that it had its revenge on him in the destruction of his youthful ambitions; and Mr. Hunt, in spite of the affection which he always entertained towards him, puts into his mouth sayings betraying such a cynical indifference to all but immediate vulgar success that one almost believes the phrenologist who felt his head in early youth, and pronounced him a great business man and nothing else, was not so far wrong, as was thought at the time. This of Millais and the phrenologist is one of many good stories of contemporaries with which the book abounds: the walking tour with Tennyson and Palgrave gives occasion for several; the picture of old Trelawny sitting reading, though immersed up to his neck in a lake, while staying at a country house, is delightfully characteristic; and another (which we will not spoil by abridgment) of Thackeray's supposed want of genius is memorable.

A great part of the book is naturally taken up with Mr. Holman Hunt's work in the East, and here the same courageous tenacity which enabled him to withstand alike the tyranny and the blandishments of the Academy comes out in other forms. The nerve with which he stuck, day after day, to his painting of the scapegoat on the shores of the Dead Sea, and alternately bullied and bluffed the Arabs, generally by telling them the literal truth, when he was powerless and at their mercy, is magnificent; and here, as elsewhere, his powers as a narrator are of a high order. Indeed, it is as a book of adventure—adventures with critics, adventures with Royal Academies, and adventures with Arabs—that Mr. Hunt's work is most to be cherished. On the side of æsthetics it is disappointing. From his early days, when he could find no great French artist but Delacroix (!), to the closing chapter, in which he abuses the Impressionists as roundly and as sweepingly as Dickens once abused him, Mr. Holman Hunt clearly distinguishes himself from the accursed tribe of art critics. For all that, one of them at least is deeply grateful to him for a vividly written and most entertaining memoir, and incidentally for the portrait of a strenuous and downright Englishman who has the courage of his opinions—one who might almost stand as typical of the salient characteristics of the race, if it were not that by some odd freak the ingredient of Philistinism is entirely omitted. Perhaps his friend Millais absorbed all that could be found.

Kate Greenaway. By M. H. Spielmann and G. S. Layard. (A. & C. Black.)—This record of the life and work of Kate Greenaway appears in an attractive form as one of Messrs. Black's series of books printed in colour. Fifty of the illustrations are reproduced from water-colour drawings by the three-colour process, which has served in many cases very successfully to convey something of the grace and delicacy of the originals. The work more generally familiar from its use in book-illustration has been wisely eschewed in favour of that done for private commissions and as gifts to friends. There are also many reproductions of sketches from Miss Greenaway's letters, which not infrequently display a virility and firmness of touch in excess of much of her more finished work. The volume contains so many of these letters that it forms an intimate record of her personality, and the more purely biographical portions are rounded off by a very just and temperate estimate of her exact place in British art.

As she was the daughter of John Greenaway, a wood engraver and draughtsman of some prominence, it was natural that her talent for design should early find expression. She herself says in a fragment of autobiography that at the time of the Indian Mutiny she was constantly drawing the ladies, nurses, and children escaping, adding characteristically, "Mine always escaped, and were never taken." May we not perhaps discern in this childish endeavour a forecast of that rose-coloured optimism which permeated her art? Two years later, at the age of twelve, she was already a prize-winner in a local art school. She afterwards became a student at South Kensington, and attended classes at the Slade School under Legros. She designed Christmas cards and valentines, contributed illustrations to toy-books and periodicals, exhibited some water-colour drawings at the Dudley Gallery and elsewhere, and in 1878 published 'Under the Window,' a children's book of "pictures and rhymes." This brought her instant and widespread fame. A similar work, 'Marigold Garden,' appeared seven years later; and she also illustrated various other books for children and issued annual almanacs. She revolutionized children's dress by bringing back the bonnets and bodices of "yesteryear," and as her vogue was in part the triumph of a fashion in millinery, it suffered with the passing of the mode; so much so that in her last years she felt herself to have outlived her popularity, and with characteristic energy endeavoured to make a fresh start by taking up oil painting. These facts are presented by the authors of the monograph clearly, sympathetically, and with just sufficient detail to impart the requisite vitality, and this is further enhanced by the fact that Mr. Spielmann's share of the work is the tribute of a personal friendship.

By permission of Ruskin's representatives the volume contains no fewer than fifty of his letters to Kate Greenaway, these being only a tithe of those which he wrote during a period extending over nearly ten years subsequent to the appearance of 'Under the Window.' These are all eventually to be included in the memorial edition of Ruskin's writings, but their presence here invests the work with a certain separate and distinct interest for the student of Ruskin, which might, perhaps, have been indicated on the title-page. There is unfortunately only the one side of the correspondence in existence, as Ruskin did not keep Miss Greenaway's earlier letters, but over forty are printed of those which she wrote during the latter years of his life, when, we are told, she always had on hand one epistle to him, to which she would sit down at any odd moment between meals, exercise, and work. Ruskin began the correspondence by sending her a long and whimsical series of interrogatories as to her belief and practice in sundry matters, doctrinal and artistic. Satisfied as to these, he set out to teach her how, by systematic study, to improve the artistic quality of her work. This relationship of teacher and pupil became insensibly merged in that of friends, without ever entirely losing its didactic character. He was constantly exhorting her to study perspective, and to practise from the nude—naively urging that she "should go to some watering-place in August with fine sands,—and draw no end of bare feet." He writes from Brantwood to tell her that he has sent her two more sods, "more to be enjoyed than painted—if you like to do a bit of one, well and good"; and in a subsequent letter he is enthusiastic about her drawing of the leaves. On another occasion she has apparently confided an ambition, for he writes:—

"I am very glad you want to paint like Gainsborough. But you must not try for it—He is inimitable and yet a bad master. Keep steadily to deep colour and Carpaccio—with white porcelain and Luca—you may try a Gainsborough every now and then for play!"

The expression of his delight in the pure feeling and delicacy of her work is frank and ingenuous. She sent him many water-colour drawings, and constantly made sketches in her letters to him. In writing to thank her for some of these from Sandgate in 1888, after an illness, at a time when, as he says, nothing showed itself to him all day long but the dull room or the wild sea, he expresses wistfully his appreciation of her gifts: "I think what it must be to you to have far sight into dreamlands of truth—and to be able to see such scenes of the most exquisite grace and life and quaint vivacity." Yet nevertheless he remained to the end a mentor, and the conclusion of the very latest of his letters contains an entirely true criticism of her work:—

"You must cure yourself of thinking so much of hair and hats and parasols—and attend first (for some time to come) to toes and fingers and wrists."

How far these promptings had effect may be gauged from her letters as well as from her later work. She writes of herself as seeming to want to put in shade much more than she used to do, and of having got to love the making out of form by such means. As an instance of this we may cite the pencil study of a boy for the story 'Ronald's Clock,' reproduced on p. 248, which in its exquisite delicacy suggests a study by Burne-Jones, for whose drawings and pictures she had a keen admiration. Her own sympathies were strongly with the Pre-Raphaelites, as is seen by numerous passages occurring in her letters, and especially with the earlier work of Millais; she considered his 'Ophelia' to be the greatest picture of modern times. The same sources show her

antipathies in art and literature, expressed often with an intense fervour of conviction: Beardsley and Marie Bashkirtseff occur as instances in this category. With regard to her work it is said with felicity and truth by the authors of this monograph that "she introduced a Pre-Raphaelite spirit into the art of the nursery." There indeed she reigned supreme. Her art possessed the limitations consequent upon such a position, and also its peculiar idyllic joyousness. She painted a world of roses and children—a world where flowers are fadeless and children never grow up.

THE OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

As usual, this is the great artistic event of the year, and if the present show contains but few pieces that have already been accepted among the masterpieces of English private collections, its interest is all the greater from the unexpected novelty of the works which have been brought to light, some for the first time. In this respect the sensation of the exhibition is the large family group by Frans Hals, the importance of which was, we believe, first recognized by Col. Lyons and Mr. Herbert Cook. Its publication a year ago by the Arundel Club was the first general intimation that the most important Frans Hals in England had hitherto escaped the researches of connoisseurs. With the exception of this noble work, two important Vandykes, two Jordaens, and a few minor Dutch works, the whole gallery is devoted to masters of the British School. Even in this there has been no attempt to make the exhibition systematically representative, or to give a space proportional to the importance of each of the greater artists. But we have always welcomed the somewhat casual arrangement of these yearly exhibitions as giving an opportunity for the inclusion of curious and unclassified works which could hardly find their place in any logical sequence. Besides, good pictures very rarely hurt one another, and the large majority of the pieces shown this year are decidedly good.

There are, it is true, a few serious exceptions, and we could wish that greater care had been shown by the authorities to avoid giving the *cachet* of inclusion in such an exhibition to works of dubious authenticity. The most glaring example of this is in the second room, where there hangs a very imposing landscape, *Rouen* (No. 56), ascribed to Turner. That it is not by him, but a deliberate and very skilful forgery, is fairly evident to any trained eye: those who have studied specially the devious ways of imitators recognize in this the masterpiece of James Webb. If it were given to its real author, the picture might well claim a right to its present position as an interesting object-lesson how far a very skilful imitator can go. The genuine, but rather hard and cold Turner of *Venice* (60), hanging near by, shows very aptly the difference between the loose and free touch of a real artist and the deliberate imitation of the same quality, without any real content or intention, which distinguishes the forger's work. The large landscape ascribed to John Crome (45) in the same gallery is not, perhaps, a deliberate forgery so much as the natural outcome of a pupil working so far as possible in his master's manner. Yet another picture in the same room, the view of *Hampstead Heath* (49), ascribed to Constable, belongs to the same dubious category. Except for the want of care in the admission of these and one or two other works, we have nothing but praise for the way in which this delightful exhibition has been organized, and for the admirable arrangement and hanging of the pictures.

The first room is devoted entirely to British painters, and rightly begins with Hogarth. His portrait of *Mrs. Desaguliers* (2) shows him at his best, and with distinction which few of his single heads of women display. It must, one supposes, be fairly early, for something of the Lely tradition still clings to it in the disposition of the drapery and the way of putting in the lights; but we note a subtlety in the modelling of the flesh and a lifelike vivacity in the eyes which Lely never showed, except in a few very early works. The colour is almost as dainty and tasteful as in contemporary French work, but there is a virile sincerity which few French artists of the century displayed. A Hogarth of a more familiar kind is the *Assembly at Wanstead House* (20), an early work, though certainly not, as stated, the earliest known. In this the background of the splendidly decorated room is painted with an admirable sense of atmospheric envelopment, and the individual figures are full of character and zest; but Hogarth had not yet arrived at the power of giving life and movement to the composition as a whole. Another Hogarth, of great beauty and the most delicate taste, is the small portrait of *The Painter's Wife*, seated near an easel (32). When one looks at this exquisite picture, painted with the simplicity of a Dutch and the delicacy of a French genre painter, it is impossible not to wish that Hogarth's influence had been greater in England. He might, one thinks, have founded a school of refined and unambitious genre akin to the Dutch—a school in which those who were not fitted to follow Reynolds might have kept alive a better tradition than the sentimental and anecdotic genre that ultimately came into being as a reaction from the severe principles of the grand style.

Such a genre style was no doubt attempted by Morland, and two excellent examples, the *Tea-gardens* (8) and the *Children playing Soldiers* (26), are here. Morland was another intuitive and unsophisticated genius, but he shows already an inclination to the prettily sentimental which places his work on another plane from Hogarth's. To the latter painter is also attributed a very interesting head, said to be of *James St. Aubyn* (7). It is very forcibly, almost brutally, painted, with a thick impasto quite unlike Hogarth's. It would be interesting to know whether the identity of the sitter is certainly established. James St. Aubyn is reported to have died in 1752, but the style of dress and that of the painting suggest a later date. We should think it was by some artist of Reynolds's circle who was experimenting in a Rembrandtesque technique.

Among the earlier masters of the great period of English art Wilson holds a unique position, and though nothing of extraordinary quality or importance has turned up this year, the *Lake of Nemi* (4) and *Cicero at his Villa* (6) represent him well. The latter is rather an elaborate composition, put together from Italian reminiscences, but it is beautifully clear and cool, and, like all his best work, completely unified both in colour and tone.

Gainsborough is seen as a landscape painter in an unusual vein in No. 14. This, too, is a purely fictitious composition, with even less observation of actual forms than the Wilsons disclose, and it has the air of being executed impromptu with almost the same care as some of his chalk drawings. It has certainly all the merits of such a method in the wonderful fluency of the touch, the beauty of the spacing of lights and darks, and the exquisite golden harmony of the colour.

Entirely different, and much more modern in aim, are two remarkable De Wints, lent by Miss Tatlock: one of *Lincoln* (9), which, though much better, serves by comparison to support the attributions to De Wint of a little picture of Lincoln now to be seen at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club; the other, a *Cornfield* (11), is very similar to the famous picture in the Victoria and Albert Museum. These both prove how great was De Wint's facility in oils, but they also show that he was a very uncertain colourist, and that he was one of the first to give up any attempt at serious design in favour of a more vivid record of actual scenes. The 'Lincoln' is very full and strong in colour, with a warm reddish foreground against a brilliant blue distance and sky; but the harmony is not perfectly formed, and there is a tendency to sharpness in the quality of the blues. Nevertheless, there are some exquisite passages in the middle distance. In the 'Cornfield' the tendency is again to separate the colours by too wide intervals—to make the clouds too distinct in colour from the sky, and in the shadows to lose all colour in a neutral tone. Comparing them with the Wilsons and the Gainsborough, one feels that the material has already got out of hand, is no longer perfectly controlled by an intelligible artistic form.

Between the De Wints hangs Mr. C. J. Wertheimer's splendid portrait of the *Painter's Two Daughters* (10), by Gainsborough. This has an almost primitive simplicity of treatment, a firmness of contour and evenness of illumination which distinguish it from most of the portraits of this period. There is even a trifle of flatness in the modelling, due perhaps to over-cleaning; but for all that it is a notable work. It has sincerity and tenderness, and an absence of all bravura and dash, together with perfect mastery—a combination of qualities rare even in the best works of the eighteenth century. The same painter's portrait of *Miss Adney* (18) is of a very different, and artistically of an inferior, kind. It is one of those purely professional portraits the painting of which irked the painter so much. Two other portraits in this room are ascribed to Gainsborough. One of *Miss Martha Ray* (25) has great charm of colour, but seems altogether too wooden in the face, even for an early Gainsborough, though it must be admitted that this woodenness is curiously contradicted by the sensitive and nervous drawing of the gloved hands. On the whole, however, one seems reminded more of Allan Ramsay than Gainsborough by this picture, though the portrait, by the former, of *Lady Erskine* (33), at once more accomplished and weaker, makes the attribution to Ramsay very difficult. Finally, we have a portrait of *Miss Ogle* (34), to which Gainsborough's name is attached. It is unfinished, but the design is much more like a Sir Joshua, though the painting is certainly not recognizable as by any great master.

Next to this hangs one of the most charming pictures in the exhibition, the portrait of *Mrs. Warde*, by Opie (35). It is rarely indeed that he is seen at this level, but here at all events he puts the other secondary painters of the day—the Romneys and Hoppners—in the shade. With about the same slight sense of structural form as they, he shows a science of painting, a feeling for modulations of colour and tone, which proclaim him a very real artist. A powerful head of *John Gilbert, Esq* (17)—here ascribed to Raeburn, but without any visible justifi-

cation—affords one of the problems of the exhibition. It is curiously modern in its treatment, and yet it has much of the remains of the older formula of Reynolds's time. There were so many artists of this time, hardly ever remembered now, who were yet capable of this, that it would probably be rash to give it, excellent though it is, to one of the great masters. Raeburn himself is seen well enough in the *Col. Scott* (57) and the less pleasing *Mrs. Duncan* (52), as well as in an ambitious failure, *The Earl of Kinnoull* (70); but he can hardly have painted the weak yet pleasant portrait of a girl (21) belonging to Mr. McCormick.

Two other pictures in the first room deserve notice: one the sumptuous, but quite meaningless *pastiche* by Turner, *Adonis departing for the Chase* (28); the other Sir Joshua's portrait of *Mrs. Gore* (27). One imagines that here the sitter failed entirely to interest him, and he has, with delicate irony, revenged himself by giving a superb portrait of the lady's blue dress seen through a lace fichu, of the beautiful red purple of the chair-back, and the elaborately bound volume she holds in her hand. It is an unforgettable piece of still life. It is not the finest Sir Joshua in this exhibition, but he never showed more taste and mastery of his craft, or a more consummate feeling for colour, than in these passages.

OUR NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

The Rokeby Velasquez, whether or not it is acquired by the persistent and patriotic efforts of the National Art Collections Fund, has brought to a point the problem of our national collections. It has long been apparent that England is falling behind her competitors in the attempt to secure a share of the fast diminishing residue of great masterpieces. The sums voted by the Government are, it is evident, inadequate at a time when the price of rare examples has been multiplied tenfold, and a weighty article in the current number of *The Burlington Magazine* has called attention to a state of things which, if it be allowed to continue, will prove to all the world our indifference as a nation to this aspect of culture. Another contribution to the subject was published in an article in *The Daily Chronicle* of December 21st, and it is to this that we desire to call attention. The scheme there proposed is so perfectly feasible, so simple, and is likely to prove so efficient that one can hardly doubt that it will be put into practice. The scheme is to place a tax of one per cent. on all sales of works of art, the tax to be levied by means of stamps, without which the receipt will not be valid. It is further suggested that stamps of one colour should be used for transactions which refer to works of early art, say before 1820; and stamps of another colour in cases of the sale of modern works. The proceeds derived from the stamps for early works could be devoted to the National Gallery and South Kensington; while the income from the other stamps would form a much needed fund for the purchase of contemporary works of art. In this way the Tate Gallery—which we have always maintained should be under a separate administration from the National Gallery—might hope ultimately to fulfil some of the functions of the Luxembourg. Under good management such a fund might become a valuable educational influence upon contemporary taste, as well as afford a much-needed means of encouragement to artists of real, but not immediately recognized talent.

The ingenious author of this scheme—a well-known collector who has been unfailing in his generous efforts for our national collections—estimates that the total revenue from such a source would amount to something like sixty thousand pounds a year, even if, as seems advisable, transactions which concern sums under fifty pounds were exempted. And this large sum would be levied without inflicting a serious burden on any one. The rich collector who can afford to pay ten thousand pounds for a picture will not be deterred by having to pay another hundred to the State, accustomed as he is to paying far larger amounts in commissions to intermediaries. Nor should the artist who commands large prices for his pictures mind sacrificing a small fraction for the encouragement of younger and less popular talent.

The idea of the State levying toll on commercial transactions is in no way new or startling: we draw our cheques or stamp our receipts without grumbling at the small imposition, while larger transfers of property have to contribute increasingly large percentages to the State. The only novelty in the idea consists in ear-marking the toll on a particular class of transaction for a similar particular national expenditure. And this actually would render the tax less irksome. If the dealer has to pay a share of the State Commission, he knows at the same time that the money will increase State patronage of art proportionately, and that he may at any time himself benefit by that patronage.

One of the best features of this proposed tax is that it is levied only on those who have the means and the desire to gratify a refined taste, in order that the opportunities they enjoy may be given freely to all.

The idea seems so eminently practical, and the results of its adoption so beneficent, that we have strong hopes that it will be put into practice. If it be not accepted, and if we are content to go on as we have been going of late, we shall prove to the civilized world that as a nation we are totally indifferent to one of the richest modes of expression of human aspiration, as well as to a great national asset. Even on practical grounds one may say that the possession of great masterpieces of art has been a sign of national ascendancy, and that the constant depletion of our collections is taken as a sign of its opposite.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

We regret to find that in our notice of *The British Numismatic Journal*, on December 23rd, relying on the statements there made, some misconceptions and misstatements were inadvertently admitted, which may have conveyed to our readers a wrong impression with regard to the honour and efficiency of the staff of the Coin Department of the British Museum.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Yesterday a show of water-colours by Mr. J. C. Dollman was opened to private view at the Fine-Art Society's rooms.

Messrs. Carfax open to private view to-day at 24, Bury Street, St. James's, some pictures by members and associates of the Academy.

The forthcoming exhibition of the International Society at the New Gallery will contain the most important collection of modern continental sculpture ever got together in England. Rodin will exhibit 'Le Baiser' and a smaller work, 'Paolo and Francesca,' and M. Bartholomé is sending an heroic 'Adam and Eve.' The executors of Constantin Meunier will contribute some twenty works, including his series of reliefs and figures glorifying labour.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. W. A. Donnelly, well known alike as an artist and antiquary. In the latter character he became intimately associated in the public mind with the discoveries of the much-discussed cup-and-ring markings at Auchentorlie, the Roman fort at Dumbuie, and the crannog at Dumbuck. As an artist he had been for many years the Scottish representative of *The Illustrated London News*, and had executed several royal commissions for commemorative pictures of notable public events.

Mr. Frederic Whyte, who contributed the article upon George du Maurier to the new edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' has in hand a book upon the famous *Punch* artist and novelist, which is to be published in England by Mr. John Murray, and in America by Messrs. Harper. Among the illustrations, which will include specimens of Du Maurier's early work, there will be a number of hitherto unpublished sketches. Mr. Whyte has Mrs. Du Maurier's sanction for his undertaking, as well as the goodwill of the artist's oldest friends. Many of these have been most courteous in placing material at his disposal in the shape of sketches and letters. He hopes for help from other correspondents of Du Maurier. Any letters or sketches forwarded to him, care of Mr. Curtis Brown, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, will be carefully returned.

Messrs. Duckworth are publishing shortly 'The Museums and Ruins of Rome,' edited by Mrs. Arthur Strong. The book aims at a comprehensive view of the many buildings and the varied art collections. In the first volume Dr. Walter Amelung, putting together correlated works, replicas, copies, and fragments, brings the original conceptions before the reader; while in the second Dr. Heinrich Holtzinger is concerned rather with architectural art than with topographical science. Both volumes are freely illustrated.

The eighth portfolio of the Dürer Society (whose address is 32, George Street, Hanover Square) is being issued to subscribers this week. It contains, in addition to engavings and woodcuts, a larger number than before of pictures and drawings not previously published. The pictures include the much-discussed 'Dürer the Elder' in the National Gallery; an almost unknown portrait of a girl, dated 1497, in a private collection at Paris; and a portrait of Sixtus Oelhafen, at Würzburg, which may once have been a Dürer, but has been sadly defaced and repainted. The reproduction of the last-named picture has been long desired by students. The drawings that are new, in the sense of being absent from Lippmann's publication, are at Bremen, Frankfort, Prague, and Milan. They are supplemented by some more familiar studies of fine quality, and by specimens of a new complete facsimile in colours of the famous Prayer-Book of Maximilian I., which Dr. Giehlow, of Vienna, intends to publish before long.

The New Year's number of *The Builder*, published this week, contains a series of complete measured drawings by Mr. A. E. Henderson, supplemented by photographs and sketches of the historic church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus at Constantinople, the

architectural precursor of St. Sophia. Among the other illustrations are two sheets of views of old London in the Savoy and Whitehall neighbourhoods; a large perspective view of the new War Offices, with separate illustrations of the sculpture; and an original drawing by the editor, 'Under the Temple Portico.'

The Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts will open its annual exhibition on Easter Sunday, April 15th. Paintings and engravings by associates must be submitted on March 24th; those by sociétaires on March 30th and 31st; and those by artists who are neither must be in on March 8th or 9th. In the section of sculpture the works of those who are neither associates nor sociétaires must be delivered on March 16th or 17th; and the same rule applies to architects. A new section—that of Music—will be introduced this year, and the latest day for works in this class is March 17th.

Two new corresponding members of the French Académie des Beaux-Arts have been elected in place of MM. Sacconi and Massaruni. One of these is Mr. Whitenay Warren, the architect, of New York; the other is the Abbé Requin, of Avignon, a great authority on the French primitives.

The Municipal Council of Paris, after having purchased the historic Hôtel de Lauzun, are now considering the wisdom of selling it; but a strong protest is being organized against this. All the more prominent collectors and the members of the Institute and of the Académie des Beaux-Arts are associating themselves with this protest; and it would be a serious calamity if the marvellous interior decorations of this house were destroyed or removed from their original settings. It is suggested that, as the Musée Carnavalet is crowded, the Hôtel de Lauzun should be transformed into a new museum. It is pointed out that there are many wealthy lovers of the fine arts in Paris who would gladly pay to preserve this fine house as a public museum, and that its conversion might be effected without any serious addition to the municipal budget.

MUSIC

The Oxford History of Music.—Vol. VI. *The Romantic Period.* By Edward Dannreuther. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

Before referring to the contents of this volume we must call to mind the fact that the author did not live to see his work in print; nay, more, "it did not receive the final touch of his hand." Edward Dannreuther, the personal friend both of Liszt and Wagner, the two leading spirits of the romantic school during the second half of the nineteenth century, was the very man to undertake such a task. On the one hand, intercourse with such men helped him the better to understand their aims, yet on the other he was not so influenced by them as to weaken his critical faculty; and nowhere is this more apparent than in his appreciation of Liszt's art-work. It is sad to think of the premature death of an accomplished musician and gifted writer, but it is fortunate that Mr. W. H. Hadow was able to see the volume through the press. The manuscript was finished and partly revised. What Mr. Hadow did was to complete the revision, and—under verbal instructions from Mr. Dannreuther, when the latter was prevented by illness from working—to make a selection of the musical examples. There are here and there signs that the author did not give his "final touches": in some places he might have condensed, in others amplified; but Mr. Hadow could not, of course, venture upon any such changes.

The subject of this volume—"so closely in touch with the actualities of present-day musical life," to quote from the author's preface—is naturally of special interest. During the so-called Romantic Period we find a change from the formal to the characteristic, and, as a natural result, a tendency towards programme music, and we are now witnessing the results of the seed sown by Berlioz, Liszt, and Wagner, both as regards form and contents. When the 'Oxford History' was first planned, the intention was to end the present volume with Schumann; but modification of this idea was found necessary, and the author's final touches might very probably have resulted in interesting comments concerning the symphonic works of Richard Strauss. The term "romantic," used for the period from Weber onwards, is not incorrect; but, when it is opposed to "classical," one is apt to regard the latter as expressive of music without a programme. Our author, however, while recognizing romantic sentiment in the old masters, and even that they worked, to use Beethoven's familiar phrase, to a picture in their mind, distinguishes between music following established laws of structure and that of which the form and contents are determined by some poetic basis. And already in the introductory chapter he tells us that, in spite of many excesses, there has been distinct gain. The reader must at once perceive that there will be many an "if" and "but" when the chief works of the period are passed in review.

Weber in his 'Freischütz,' and still more in his 'Euryanthe,' led directly to the romantic operas of Wagner. As regards instrumental music, however, he was not in favour of specific titles. He intended to give headings to the different sections of his famous Concertstück, but "I particularly dislike all musical pictures with specific titles," so he wrote to Rochlitz, "yet it [the scheme] irresistibly forces itself upon me, and promises to prove efficacious." And the Concertstück was published without the headings. Schumann, again, was cautious in this matter. In many cases—so he declared—the music was first written, and titles thought of afterwards.

"Berlioz and Liszt," as our author truly remarks,

> "are the most conspicuous and thoroughgoing representatives of programme music, *i.e.* instrumental music expressly devised to illustrate in detail some play or poem, or some succession of ideas or pictures."

Yet while acknowledging the originality and high aims of the former, he considers his disposition as "poetically imaginative rather than musical"; while of the latter, in reference to his Poèmes Symphoniqu we read that "the musical growth spoilt or perverted by some reference extraneous ideas"; also that "ever where the programme stands in the wa and the materials refuse to coalesce And then this sentence:—

> "Both masters may have erred in th method; and programme music, as th conceived it, may in the end prove to ha been a dubious hybrid of insufficie vitality,"

shows pretty clearly Dannreuther's at tude towards programme music. H admires the delightful genre pictures, t 'Marche de Pèlerins' and Sérénade Berlioz's 'Harold' Symphony, and Lisz "little masterpiece 'Orphée'"; but these, as in Mendelssohn's 'Melusin and 'Hebrides' Overtures, "the tit contains all that the composer deem needful to guide the audience."

In pianoforte literature of the perio Chopin's music is remarkable for i romantic character, yet, as our auth notes, in the Sonata in B flat minor the is "no hint as to the composer's meani in the title of any of the movements neither is there in the Ballades, t Nocturnes, and the Barcarolle, piec which must surely have had so poetical basis.

The triumph of romanticism in operat music begins with Weber's success, 'D Freischütz.' Weber led to Wagner, an quite apart from the intrinsic value his operas and music-dramas, the latt has exerted a beneficent influence modern art: the stilted form of ope has almost ceased to exist; co posers are no longer the slaves of gre singers. In song, too, romanticism, whi virtually began with Weber a Schubert, has triumphed. Heine spo of Mendelssohn's "aggressive predile tions for classical models"; and ev a greater than Mendelssohn, and o whose music was largely of t programme order — *i.e.*, Beethoven was loth to depart from recognized form Both may have been too much under t influence of the past. The doctrine finality in art is false: changes mu come, but they should be gradual. spite of all the clever, and in ma instances interesting, programme mus which has been written by Berlio Liszt, and their followers, there seem us no more satisfactory specimens tha the 'Hebrides' Overture and the gre 'Leonore,' No. 3. And our opinion is agreement with that of our author. H book ends with these weighty words co cerning illustrative music, which,

> "on the instrumental side, apart fro design, is in pursuit of a false ideal: it the satyr Marsyas, imitating on his flute t music of his native uplands, and doomed destruction if he challenges the golden ly of Apollo."

Musical Gossip.

The dates of the seven concerts of t ninety-fourth season of the Philharmon Society are as follows: February 27t

March 15th, April 5th, May 2nd, 17th, and 31st, and June 14th. Engagements have been made with the violinists Miss Marie Hall and Mischa Elman; and with the pianists Madame Teresa Carreño and MM. York Bowen, Richard Buhlig, Ernst von Dohnànyi, Raoul Pugno, and Emil Sauer.

Edvard Grieg and his wife will visit London in the spring. Two concerts at the Queen's Hall are to be devoted entirely to the music of the great Norwegian composer. At the first, on May 17th, the Queen's Hall Orchestra will be under his direction; while at the second, on May 24th, he will appear as pianist. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Grieg, who is an able and sympathetic interpreter of her husband's songs, will be able to take part in these concerts.

At Miss Mary Cracroft's concert at the Æolian Hall on February 24th will be performed two songs and a pianoforte solo by Debussy. The programme will include some of Rachmaninoff's Preludes (Op. 23), also several new English songs.

In addition to what was said in *The Athenæum* of December 23rd respecting the two concerts at the Théâtre du Châtelet, Paris, with the London Symphony Orchestra and the Leeds Choir, it may be noted that M. André Messager will conduct Saint-Saëns's 'Phaeton,' the Scherzo from Dr. Cowen's 'Scandinavian' Symphony, Strauss's 'Don Juan,' and the 'Meistersinger' Overture; and M. Ed. Colonne, Berlioz's 'Benvenuto Cellini' Overture. The rest of the music will be under the direction of Sir Charles Stanford.

We regret to learn that Miss Muriel Foster has been ordered by her medical adviser to take three months' complete rest; she is suffering from the effects of a severe attack of influenza. She cannot, therefore, fulfil her engagements in America and Germany, but hopes to be well enough to take part in the Cincinnati Festival next May.

M. Gailhard's term of six years as lessee of the Paris Grand Opéra expired on December 31st, but it has been renewed for one year by the Minister of Fine Arts. Wagner's 'Meistersinger' ('Les Maîtres Chanteurs') is to be revived this month, with Mlle. Lindsay as Eva, and M. Delmas as Hans Sachs, while the tenor Muratore will impersonate Walther for the first time.

The opera season begins at Monte Carlo on February 3rd. The novelties will be Saint-Saëns's 'L'Ancêtre' and Bizet's recently discovered 'Don Procopio.'

Henry Holmes, the violinist and composer, died last month at San Francisco, aged sixty-six.

At a recent Ysaye concert at Brussels two orchestral novelties by Flemish composers were produced: a 'Homeric' Symphony, by L. Mortelmans, and a symphonic tone-poem, 'Lalla Rookh,' by J. Jongen.

Two novelties were produced at the Paris Opéra Comique on December 26th. The first was a musical comedy in one act, entitled 'La Coupe Enchantée,' music by M. Gabriel Pierné; and the second 'Les Pêcheurs de Saint-Jean,' in four acts, words by M. Henri Cain, music by the well-known composer and organist M. Charles M. Widor. There is a notice of both works, signed Arthur Pougin, in *Le Ménéstrel* of December 31st. The writer recognizes the gifts of M. Pierné as composer, but in this instance neither the character nor the colour of the music satisfies him. On the other hand, he gives high praise to M. Widor, and considers that the new opera will add greatly to his reputation.

A statue of the Danish national composer Hartmann, who died a few years ago, aged ninety-seven, was unveiled at Copenhagen on the 29th ult

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
Sat. Chappell's Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Edith Parsons's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

St. James's.—*Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.* A Dramatized Version in Four Acts, by Augustus Thomas and James Macarthur, of Ian Maclaren's Work so Named.

The task of dramatizing the popular tales of Ian Maclaren is necessarily difficult. Two, or even three, "single gentlemen rolled into one," according to the fancy of George Colman the younger, are not more manageable than the same number of stories similarly treated. The arrangement in the present instance is singularly inexpert. A number of Scottish folk, gentle and simple, have apparently no occupation in life except to dawdle on and off the stage at the volition of the adapters. A love interest of a kind is provided, and proves even moderately sympathetic. So soon, however, as it is obtained, it is dismissed, and there are long wastes on which we see nothing whatever of the only characters in whom it is possible to feel the slightest interest. Against the fact that we are constantly reminded of other pieces we urge no protest. It is true that there are reminiscences in turn of 'The Heart of Midlothian,' 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' and other works. To resemblances of this kind, in times in which invention is rare on the stage, we must needs be tolerant if we are to have any drama at all. The central character, however, of 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush'—the man for the sake of whom what might have been a gracious idyll is converted into a psychological study—has in the play no such consistency as distinguishes his predecessors. "Douce" Davie Deans is a pragmatical, obstinate creature, for whom, on account of his sorrows, we feel a certain amount of solicitude; while the Vicar of Wakefield is a delightful and lovable being whom the fine art of Irving ultra-sentimentalized. Lachlan Campbell, on the other hand, as he has the grace to discover, is a Pharisee, and something also of a curmudgeon, whose relenting to his daughter is no more comprehensible than is his first attitude of unmerited resentment and arraignment. That he banishes from his house, in a manner equally callous and inconceivable, a daughter who is, in fact, guiltless of any offence, is a departure from the original due to the dramatists, or more probably the impersonator of the part, and nowise to the novelist, who shows her as reluctant as Lord Ullin's daughter to face "an angry father." We are disposed, indeed, to attribute to the initiative of Mr. Mollison whatever is least acceptable in the play. Moved by a natural and, in a sense, laudable ambition to create a strongly marked and powerful character, he has centred the interest of the plot on a man who never approaches our sympathies or touches our hearts. In a conventional sense his acting may be clever, but it is marred by that excessive deliberation which is a great and growing vice of our stage. Other parts are creditably played, and the scenes between Flora Campbell, the heroine, as played by Miss Lilian Braithwaite, and young Lord Hay, as impersonated by Mr. Henry Ainley, have even a measure of fragrance. Miss Lettice Fairfax, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. Frank Cooper, and Miss May Harvey are excellent; and Mr. Alec Thompson makes a figure of fun of a bibulous and slothful postman who devotes to the neglect of his duties every moment of leisure or supposed occupation. Some vacillating and precarious dialect is heard, but the characters generally are as unsuggestive of Scotland, either Highland or Lowland, as they can well be. It is to be feared that the only chance of popularity consists in substituting love scenes for those of paternal wrath and injustice, and converting, as has been said, into a pleasing idyll what is an unpleasing drama.

Shaftesbury.—*The Jury of Fate: in Seven Tableaux* By C. M. S. McLellan.

Mr. McLellan's new play, the title of which awoke many pleasurable expectations, ends in disappointment and defeat. It furnishes opportunity for one or two pretty scenes, preaches a gloomy but familiar moral, and is devoid of either sympathy or sequence. A "creepy" feeling is now and then engendered when we are conscious that in the darkness an embodied fate is hunting down its victim. Its terrors are, however, as a rule, unrealized, and there is not a moment when the feelings are gripped. So much is wrong in the conception that the task of indicating error seems almost useless. First of all comes the fact that the separate scenes are so disconnected and fragmentary that interest has not time to accumulate or shape itself. So frankly detestable is the central figure that one could almost as soon make a hero of Iago or of Barnes Newcome. No comprehensible motive seems to animate most of the characters; the imaginary effects remain vague and unrealized; and even the moral appears to dismiss from human action the sense of responsibility. Opportunities are scarcely afforded for acting, and the most arduous efforts of the various exponents leave us unmoved. A certain measure of uncanniness is displayed by Mr. H. B. Irving. No sign of struggle is, however, apparent. Man is not shown, as in the romantic drama, at war with circumstance, but, as in the classical drama, as its slave. Circumstance may, of course, be regarded as atavism or heredity. Call

it what we will, the result is alike unworthy. In place of psychological treatment, such as the theme demands, we are given the most commonplace and illogical melodrama. The case is scarcely strong enough to justify the application of the Horatian maxim *nec deus intersit*—no god does intervene, unless, indirectly, the discredited deity whose shrine is at Lampsacus. We own to a feeling of keen disappointment, report concerning the story in connexion with its title having led us to hope for a study on the lines of 'St. Leon,' if not on those of the 'Peau de Chagrin.' Miss Lillah McCarthy maintains her reputation, and Miss Chrystal Herne makes an agreeable début. Mr. Irving's repudiation of sympathy is destructive of interest; and Mr. Matheson Lang never acquires hold enough upon our regard to render us very careful as to his fate.

Lodowick Carliell: his 'Deserving Favourite.' Edited by C. H. Gray, Ph.D. (Chicago, University Press.)—Lodowick Carliell (or Carlell, as he is more generally called) was Master of the Bows and Groom of the Chamber to Charles I. and his queen, and he wrote plays which were received "with great applause," though a modern critic, Mr. F. G. Fleay ('Biog. Chron. Eng. Dram.'), dismisses them somewhat contemptuously. "The value," he says, "of Carlell's works is simply negative; they show what rubbish was palatable to Charles and Henrietta." Other critics have been more lenient in their judgment, and though it must be admitted that his works are not calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of any, it may at least be said that they have the negative merit of being clean and wholesome rubbish. To the bulk of our readers, we fear, Carliell is but a bare name; for his plays have never been collected or reprinted; he has not been fortunate enough to gain admission for even a single play to Dodsley's or any other collection of old plays; and Charles Lamb either never met with him or did not think Carliell worthy of a single extract for his delightful volume of 'Specimens.' Nevertheless students and lovers of the British drama must always welcome the bringing to light of a new "old play," and Dr. Gray is therefore sure at least of their thanks for this edition of 'The Deserving Favourite.' We trust he may be able to realize his hope of reprinting, at some future time, the remaining plays—some eight in all—of his author. Dr. Gray prefaces his reprint with a biography of Carliell, a discussion of his plays in general, and a chapter on the sources of this play in particular. His work is deserving of all praise.

Dramatic Gossip.

'NOAH'S ARK,' announced as a fairy play in two acts, by Percy French and Brenden Stewert, given on Monday afternoon at the Waldorf Theatre, will be amusing when played more slowly. Miss Madge Lessing is agreeable as the heroine, and Mr. Paulton droll as a Pirate Doll.

ACCORDING to existing arrangements Mr. George Alexander will appear at the St. James's Theatre on the 1st of February, necessitating in so doing the withdrawal at a previous date of 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.' His return to his own theatre will take place, as previously announced, in Mr. Pinero's 'His House in Order,' in which he will have the support of Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Bella Pateman, Miss Beryl Faber, and Messrs. Herbert Waring, Lyall Swete, Vivian Reynolds, and Nigel Playfair.

THE Scala Theatre contemplates a series of revivals of spectacular and romantic drama, to begin on the 13th inst. with 'A Royal Divorce,' by W. G. Wills, a piece in which on September 10th, 1891, Mr. Murray Carson appeared at the Olympic as Napoleon, to the Josephine of Miss Hawthorne.

BANISHED by the action of a theatrical trust company from the regular theatres of some of the Southern States of America, Madame Bernhardt is giving performances in a huge tent originally occupied by a circus company. With this she travels by special train over the long distances sometimes separating Southern cities.

ON Monday 'Capt. Drew on Leave' was transferred to Wyndham's Theatre. The only change in the cast consisted in the appearance of Mr. Edmund Maurice in the part previously played by Mr. Louis Calvert.

'A QUESTION OF AGE,' the new comedy of Mr. Robert Harcourt, will be produced at the Court Theatre on February 5th, Miss Fanny Brough and Mr. Frederick Kerr, who join the company, having important parts in it. When, on the following 12th, 'The Voysey Inheritance' goes into the evening bill, Mr. Kerr will appear in it also.

ON the 15th inst. 'Lights Out' will be transferred to the Savoy Theatre, with Miss Eva Moore, Mr. H. V. Esmond, and Mr. Charles Fulton in their original parts, and Mr. Leslie Faber, who has replaced Mr. H. B. Irving as Lieut. van Lauffen.

THURSDAY, the 25th inst., is fixed for the production at His Majesty's of Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Nero.' The cast (the principal features in which have been previously announced) will comprise Mr. Tree as Nero, Mrs. Tree as Agrippina, Miss Constance Collier as Poppæa, Miss Dorothea Baird as Acte, Mr. Fisher White as Seneca, Mr. Lyn Harding as Burrus, Mr. C. W. Somerset as Tigellinus, Mr. Esme Percy as Britannicus, Mr. James Hearn as the Astrologer, and Mr. Robert Farquharson as Anicetus.

A DANISH author, Baron Rosenkrantz, has just got his novel 'Royal Love,' the story of Anne Boleyn, dramatized in an English version, which may be performed at the Imperial Theatre.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. H. S.—A. F. S.—F. F.—received. G. N.—Certainly. J. H.—Not possible.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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Agents for Scotland, Messrs. BELL & BRADFUTE and Mr. JOHN MENZIES, Edinburgh.—Saturday, January 6, 1906.

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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4081. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1906. PRICE THREEPENCE. REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. 32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.—EVENING MEETING, JANUARY 17, at 8 P.M. The following Papers will be read:—1. 'ST. CLETHER, HIS CHAPEL AND HOLY WELLS,' by Mrs. COLLIER. 2. 'THE CURTIAN LAKE,' by Dr. RUSSELL FORBES. GEO. PATRICK, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.) An ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, January 18, at 5 P.M., in CLIFFORD'S INN HALL, Fleet Street, when Mr. PERCY ASHLEY will read a Paper on 'THE STUDY OF NINETEENTH CENTURY HISTORY.' H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Sec.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, January 17, at 8 P.M., when the Annual Report and Balance Sheet will be presented and the President, Mr. W. H. D. ROUSE, will deliver his Presidential Address. F. A. MILNE, Secretary. 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., January 6, 1906.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. TUESDAY NEXT (January 16), at 5 o'clock, Prof. EDWARD HARPER PARKER, M.A., FIRST of THREE LECTURES on 'IMPRESSIONS OF TRAVEL IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.' Half-a-Guinea the Course. THURSDAY, January 18, at 5 o'clock, the Rev. Canon HENRY CHARLES BEECHING, M.A. D.Litt., FIRST of TWO LECTURES on 'SHAKESPEARE.' Half-a-Guinea. SATURDAY, January 20, at 3 o'clock, J. E. C. BODLEY, Esq., FIRST of TWO LECTURES on 'THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.' Half-a-Guinea. Subscription to all Courses of Lectures in the Season, Two Guineas. The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will BEGIN on JANUARY 19, at 9 o'clock, when Prof. J. J. THOMSON, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., will give a DISCOURSE on 'SOME APPLICATIONS OF THE THEORY OF ELECTRIC DISCHARGE TO SPECTROSCOPY.' To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The COURSE of LECTURES on COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY under the Martin White Benefaction, announced to be given on WEDNESDAYS during the LENT TERM at the LONDON SCHOOL of ECONOMICS, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C., by Mr. L. T. Hobhouse, M.A., will be delivered in his stead by Dr. J. W. SLAUGHTER. The First Lecture of the Course, on WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1906, at 3 P.M., will be free.

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BIRMINGHAM and MIDLAND INSTITUTE. SCHOOL OF MUSIC. Visitor—Sir EDWARD ELGAR, Mus.Doc. LL.D. Principal—GRANVILLE BANTOCK. Visiting Examiner—FREDERICK CORDER, F.R.A.M. SESSION 1905-1906. The Session consists of Autumn Term (September 18 to December 16); Winter Term (January 15 to April 7); Summer Term (April 9 to June 23). Instruction in all Branches of Music; Students' Choir and Orchestra; Chamber Music; Fortnightly Rehearsals; Concerts; and Opera. Prospectus and further information may be obtained from ALFRED HAYES, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on WEDNESDAY, March 28 next, the SENATE will proceed to elect EXAMINERS in the following Departments for the Year 1906-7:— FOR EXAMINATIONS ABOVE THE MATRICULATION. The Examiners appointed will be called upon to take part in the Examination of both Internal and External Students. The remuneration of each Examinership consists of a Retaining Fee for the year, and a *pro rata* payment for Papers set, Answers marked, and Meetings attended. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Principal. THEOLOGY. Two in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament and the Greek Text of the New Testament. ARTS AND SCIENCE. One in Mathematics. | One in Experimental Physics. MEDICINE. One in Medicine. | One in Pathology. One in Surgery. ECONOMICS. One in Public Administration and Finance. Candidates must send in their names to the Principal, with any attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before TUESDAY, January 23. If Testimonials are submitted, three copies should be forwarded. Original Testimonials should not be sent. If more than one Examinership is applied for, a separate complete application must be forwarded for each. (It is particularly desired by the Senate that no application of any kind be made to its individual Members.) By order of the Senate, ARTHUR W. RUCKER, Principal. University of London, South Kensington, S.W., December, 1905.

COUNTY OF LONDON. The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the appointment of SECRETARY of the LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOOL of BUILDING, FERNDALE ROAD, BRIXTON, S.W. The person appointed will be required to be present each day two-thirds of the hours during which the School is open, and on Saturdays. His duties will include the collection of Fees, the issue of Tickets to the Students, the care of Registers, preparation of Claims for Government Grant, and the conduct of Routine Correspondence. Experience of the Administration of Technical Schools of similar Educational Institutions will be required. The Salary will be 150*l*. per annum, rising by annual increments of 12*l*. 10*s*. to 200*l*. per annum. The person appointed will be subject to the usual conditions attaching to the service of the Council, particulars of which are contained in the form of application, and he will be required to take up his duties immediately. Applications must be made on the official forms, to be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., and which must be returned not later than 10 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1906, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent Testimonials. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment. G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council. The County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., January 1, 1906.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. The UNIVERSITY of SHEFFIELD proposes to appoint a PROFESSOR of EDUCATION. For particulars as to duties, salary, &c., apply to W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

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LITERATURE

Bacchylides: the Poems and Fragments. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Prose Translation, by Sir Richard C. Jebb. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THIS edition, long expected and now sadly welcome, crowns the series of publications relating to works of Greek literature recovered from Egyptian papyri during the last fifteen years. Three works of first-rate importance for Greek literary history have been thus gained during this period: Aristotle's 'Constitution of Athens,' the Mimes of Herondas, and the poems of Bacchylides. In each case the course of development has been curiously similar. In each case the papyrus has been acquired by the British Museum, and the *editio princeps* has emanated thence; in each case the bulk of the subsequent criticism, which has brought the text of the new author to an approximately settled state, has proceeded from Germany; and in each case what may be called the full-dress edition, with its apparatus of introductions, critical notes, and commentary, has been the work of England. It is noteworthy, moreover, that in each case this full-dress edition has been produced by a Cambridge scholar. Oxford has had a predominant share in the discovery and first publication of Greek papyri; but when they have once been published, the resident scholars of that university have apparently washed their hands of them, and taken no part in the subsequent labours connected with them. For the standard commentary on the 'Constitution of Athens' we have to look to Dr. Sandys (though with regard to textual matters the last word at present is with Mr. Kenyon's Berlin Academy edition); for that on Herondas to Mr. Nairn; while that on Bacchylides has now been most worthily supplied by the late Greek professor at Cambridge.

All scholars who are acquainted with Jebb's monumental Sophocles (and what scholar is not acquainted with it?) will know what to expect from his edition of Bacchylides. They will be prepared for the full introduction (in this case occupying 240 pages), in which is to be found all that is to be said about the poet's life and literary characteristics, the manuscript in which his poems are preserved, and the contents and character of the poems; for a carefully edited Greek text and critical notes, in which account is taken of all that has been written on the subject at home and abroad; for a translation into correct and graceful English; and for an elaborate explanatory commentary, overflowing (in the case of the more difficult passages) into appendixes. All this they will look for and will find. We have not a little sympathy with those who hold that commentaries nowadays are overdone, and that an author can be read with more pleasure and profit if explanatory notes are reduced to a minimum; but if we are to have commentaries which aim at noticing every point that can be noticed in connexion with an author, such work can hardly be done more thoroughly and sympathetically than it has been here.

The extant poems of Bacchylides reach a total of about 1,300 short lines; and in a volume of 524 pages these may seem to be somewhat overlaid by commentary. None the less it would be a mistake to suppose that Jebb is ever either discursive or irrelevant. The introductions and notes are strictly to the point, except, perhaps, for a slight tendency to repeat in the commentary what has been said in the critical notes; but if every point suggested by the poems is to be touched upon—doubtful readings, dialect, style, metre, myths, archæology, parallel passages, and the rest—and if due attention is to be paid to the various opinions expressed by other scholars, the resulting volume cannot but be of considerable size. And there is at any rate this to be said for it: that there is no subject bearing upon the criticism of Bacchylides which the student will not find duly treated in these pages. They form, in fact, a standard edition of the poems which is likely to hold that position for many years to come.

It is late in the day to be speaking of Jebb's merits as an interpreter of classical Greek literature; were they not (with other qualities) recognized and registered in the select circle of the Order of Merit? It is true that the simplicity of Bacchylides makes no such demand on the delicate skill of the interpreter as the subtlety of Sophocles, and that there are few passages of which the text is intact where the meaning remains seriously doubtful. On the other hand, the mutilated condition of the papyrus makes frequent demands on an editor's sense of style and language, and this is a department of scholarship in which Jebb was admittedly a master. He is careful to say that, where the text is lost or greatly mutilated, any supplement that is suggested is offered only as an illustration of the sense to which the evidence of the context points, not as a restoration of the text for which full confidence can be claimed. It is, indeed, hopeless to expect a modern scholar to divine precisely the words which an ancient poet would have used, unless the circumstances limit the field of conjecture very narrowly; but several passages could be indicated in which Jebb has at least written verses which Bacchylides might, we think, have been glad to sign. We are inclined to select the eighth ode (that to Automedes) as a particularly favourable specimen of the editor's reconstructive skill.

It is obviously impossible to notice here all the points of interest suggested by Bacchylides and his editor; but a few matters of detail may be noted. In the bibliography the volume of MM. d'Eichthal and Reinach might be included among the editions of selections as well as among the translations, and the beautiful illustrations with which it is adorned deserve especial mention; in particular, the reproductions of Greek vases illustrating the two Theseus odes might be referred to along with those published by Mr. A. H. Smith in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*. A large number of conjectural supplements are not assigned to any author in the *apparatus criticus*. Presumably they are due to the first editor, and it would, of course, be superfluous to record this fact in the case of all the more obvious restorations; but a general statement as to the practice adopted, either in the preface or at the beginning of the *apparatus*, would have removed all doubt. We venture to question the rendering of i. 37-40, "those gifts which Apollo bestowed on Pantheides *in respect to* the healer's art and the kindly honouring of strangers." The idea that hospitality is a grace bestowed by the gods seems alien to the spirit of Bacchylides, if not to that of Greek poetry in general, and we should prefer to translate "on account of his works of healing and his kindly hospitality." In i. 65 does not εὐμαρεῖν represent "ease" rather than "opulence"? Mortals find no satisfaction in mere easy comfort, but crave always for something just beyond. It is the spirit of Wendell Holmes's poem:—

> I only ask that Heaven may send
> A little more than I can spend.

At v. 67 it is noteworthy that Jebb has abandoned his proposal to read ἀργεστάς, as epithet of ἄνεμος, in place of ἀργηστάς: the latter is certainly the more picturesque word ("the gleaming headlands of Ida"). At v. 164 Jebb definitely rejects the rendering "one should speak that which is likely to have effect," for χρὴ κεῖνο λέγειν ὅ τι καὶ μέλλει τελεῖν. in favour of "a man should speak of that which he can hope to accomplish." He accepts Blass's amalgamation of odes vii. and viii. (as

numbered in the *editio princeps*) as a single ode, and thenceforward gives a double numbering of the odes. If this is generally adopted by scholars, it would be better definitely to drop the original numbering henceforth, so as to avoid the cumbrousness of the double numeration. At ix. 42 he makes out an excellent case for Blass's ingenious emendation of πάσι (=κτήσει, a word vouched for by Hesychius) for the MS. παισί. At x. 119-20 (one of the most difficult passages in the poems) he now believes πρόγονοι or προγόνων to be metrically impossible, and proposes πρὸ ναοῖ' ἐσσαμένων. Apart from the metrical difficulty, it may be questioned whether such a genitive absolute is in the manner of Bacchylides. At xv. 1 it is difficult to find a supplement which gives a sufficient number of feet without an excessive number of letters; but Jebb's reading, Πυθίου [ἔπ' εἶμ']. ἐπεὶ, is open to objection on the score of euphony. The book is admirably printed throughout, and we have noticed only three misprints: προσεφώνει for προσφώνει in the note on viii. 15, a comma for a full stop at the end of x. 58, and a superfluous iota subscript in Λαρτιῷδᾳ, xiv. 6.

With the appearance of this stately and complete edition ("totus, teres atque rotundus") Bacchylides may fairly be said to have entered into the full citizenship of the noble company of classical poets. Of his position in their ranks there is little that is new to be said. Eight years' study has done little or nothing to alter the impressions left by the *editio princeps*, and indeed embodied in the introduction to that volume. Bacchylides is not one of the masters of Hellenic poetry. In particular, he does not bear comparison with the poet with whom one inevitably compares him, his contemporary and rival, Pindar. He has nothing of the power and majesty of Æschylus, the fire and splendour of Pindar, the subtlety and perfect adjustment of means to ends of Sophocles. He lacks originality in all directions. But on his own lower plane he has merits which a self-conscious and artificial age should be slow to decry. He has simplicity, directness, grace, and picturesqueness of phrase. He is not afraid of telling a straightforward story in a straightforward way; and his choice of epithets (in which he abounds) shows a feeling for colour and for natural scenery.

If we wish to realize the artistic and poetic value of this simplicity and directness, it is instructive to compare Bacchylides with another Greek poet with whom we have recently been able to make acquaintance through the discovery of a papyrus manuscript in Egypt—Timotheus of Miletus. Writing only about half a century after the death of Bacchylides, Timotheus stands at the very antipodes of style. Every phrase is contorted; every word, almost, is metaphorical, and the metaphors are in the worst possible taste. Simplicity and directness are deliberately avoided; every sentence must be unnatural and striking. And the result is a poem which so skilled a scholar and translator as Wilamowitz finds frankly untranslatable into any modern language, and which can certainly be read with no pleasure. The highest sentiment which it evokes is an amazed amusement, speedily degenerating into disgust, at such verbal gymnastics. Turn back from the 'Persæ' of Timotheus to the two odes which Bacchylides addressed to Hiero, or the two upon the subject of Theseus, and you feel how immeasurable is the superiority of simplicity, even in a somewhat conventional and commonplace mind, over the tricks and contortions of a charlatan. In Timotheus the characteristic Greek excellence, the sense of style and of moderation, is wholly lost; but Bacchylides, with all his limitations, has his heritage in the true Hellenic spirit, which is the imperishable soul of literature.

The University of Wales and its Constituent Colleges. By W. Cadwaladr Davies and W. Lewis Jones. (Robinson & Co.)

To most people it may seem all too early to write a history of the University of Wales. Its charter was granted only in 1893, and it was not until two or three years later that the new University got into anything like working order. Its three constituent colleges were, it is true, already in existence; but of these even the pioneer college of Aberystwyth had only just attained its majority, while the other two had not entered on their teens. But if the University itself does not yet call for a history, the movement which culminated in its establishment transcends in historic interest anything else that Wales has experienced since the religious revival of the eighteenth century. The present work is therefore more the history of a movement than of an institution: its subject is scarcely less comprehensive than the history of learning in Wales, of which the University is but "a symbol and a manifestation." This view enhances the importance of the Welsh University as a factor in the national life, and gives it a unique position among modern universities, as being "in a very real sense, the expression of a 'people's will.'" The authors, indeed, claim that "the Welsh University is the embodiment of the genius of a race, and the final expression of a national tradition of learning" which has survived the vicissitudes of centuries. The opening chapters are therefore fittingly devoted to a rapid survey of the course of this development from early British times to the Victorian period. The conspicuous landmarks in it are the unrealized projects for founding a Welsh University, associated with the names of Owen Glyndwr, Henry VII., and Richard Baxter respectively; Thomas Gouge's abortive attempt, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, to organize a system of popular education; and the more successful labours of Griffith Jones in establishing "circulating" schools in the following century.

The modern history of the subject virtually begins, however, with the appointment in 1846 of Commissioners to inquire into the educational condition of the Principality. The fierce controversy which raged round their reports led many to institute a comparison between Wales and other parts of the United Kingdom as to their respective means of instruction; and the fact that Wales had no equivalent to the recently established Queen's Colleges of Ireland, or to the Universities of Scotland — all of them state-aided in some form or other—seems to have suggested to several leading Welshmen, almost simultaneously, the idea of provincial colleges or of a degree-giving University for Wales. Though a scheme for a partial realization of this idea was actually prepared in 1854, the outbreak of the Crimean War and the more pressing needs of primary education prevented for a number of years all further progress in the matter. In 1862 the movement received a fresh stimulus; the idea of a national University began to take hold of the popular imagination; and after ten years of the most persistent propaganda the end of the first stage was reached when, in October, 1872, the University College of Wales was opened at Aberystwyth. Then followed another ten years of heroic effort, during which the Welsh people, by their voluntary contributions, not only maintained the College without assistance from any public fund, but also restored its fabric after a disastrous fire.

The story of these early struggles, which constitute what has been described as "the romance of Welsh education," is full of fascination, and is told in these pages—all too briefly, in our opinion, although with deep sympathy and a restrained enthusiasm. But for the titanic labours of Sir Hugh Owen and the first Principal of the College, the whole movement would probably have collapsed; and the writers justly observe that,

> "if it is no exaggeration to say that without Sir Hugh Owen the University College of Wales would never have been established, it is certainly less to say that it would never have reached its twentieth birthday but for Thomas Charles Edwards."

The establishment in 1882–3 of the two younger colleges of Cardiff and Bangor—to which, as ultimately also to Aberystwyth, an annual Government grant was allocated—at last rendered possible the establishment of a national University of a federal type. In connexion with this final stage of the movement, a third name, that of Principal Viriamu Jones, is honourably mentioned. From him came the first call to united action between the colleges, and he more than any one else was responsible for the Welsh conception of the function and organization of their University. It is true that the recent abandonment of the federal principle in the case of the Victoria University has already led a few to question the wisdom of retaining that principle in Wales. Owing to the great distance and the poor railway facilities between the three constituent colleges, the federal system, in its working, is not only costly, but also

involves a "serious drain upon the time and the physical and mental energies of those who are compelled to work it." Nevertheless the prevailing opinion unquestionably is, in the words of Sir Richard Jebb, that "the drawbacks of the federal system are outweighed by the fact that the existing University stands for all Wales, and has the undivided support of Welsh sentiment behind it"; and, as the authors add, "the main disability of the University and of its colleges at the present time arises not so much from the federal system as from their common poverty."

As to this latter question, the position would have been made much clearer if the authors had offered a summarized balance-sheet or a statement as to the chief items of expenditure for any given year. Among other minor omissions in the work is the absence of any reference to the place occupied by athletics at the colleges, and to the social life of the students generally. The college songs deserved mention, especially that of Aberystwyth—'The College by the Sea.' And how is it that no reference is made to Sir Lewis Morris's stirring ode in celebration of the King's installation as first Chancellor of the University?

In addition to views of the three colleges, the illustrations include photographs of the King in his robes as Chancellor, of the late Sir Hugh Owen, and of the University seal, which was designed by Burne-Jones. The colleges do not seem to have yet adopted any coats of arms—a strange omission for people who in the past laid great stress on heraldry. Like all the other members of this series, the volume is well printed and has an attractive appearance. It would, in our opinion, make a most suitable prize-book for pupils in the higher forms of the secondary schools of Wales.

MODERN EDUCATION IN HISTORY AND PRACTICE.

Pioneers of Modern Education. By John William Adamson. (Cambridge, University Press.)

Let Youth but Know. By Kappa. (Methuen & Co.)

The Infant School. By J. Gunn. (Nelson & Sons.)

Prof. Adamson directs our attention to the men of the seventeenth century, and gives a lucid and sympathetic account of the thoughts and deeds of these "pioneers," and we must admit that to the efficiency of many of their schemes this century has not yet attained. The renascent vigour and enthusiasm of the period between 1600 and 1700 was succeeded by the lethargy of a century that, so far as educational progress is concerned, was dull, if not retrograde, so that we now seem obliged to begin over again, feeling but little practical advantage from the preceding age. The period under consideration may from certain standpoints "be regarded as peculiarly French"; that is to say, the schemes prepared in France, and their realization in practice by French ndividuals and communities, are more humane—tend more to promote what we suppose Matthew Arnold meant by "sweetness and light"—than the contemporaneous plans and work in our own island and elsewhere.

The views of Milton on education largely dominated the pedagogic thought of the time, but his influence on actual school work made itself felt through the teachings of his "most distinguished pedagogic disciple, Comenius"; and both in Great Britain and Germany there was a puritanical leaven in school reformers which kept them, or tended to keep them, aloof from "worldly folk," and they declined to admit that at any rate one of the great objects of education is to enable men and women to "enjoy leisure nobly"; for, as Prof. Adamson tells us, "Pietism agreed with Comenius that the paganism of Greek and Roman literature made both dangerous instruments of Christian education." This austere opinion was held more or less strongly, sometimes perhaps half unconsciously, by English educational reformers, but it found no place in the French mind, and in France the value of literature and its fitting place in education were ungrudgingly recognized from the first.

Great skill is shown by Prof. Adamson in so displaying the thoughts and suggestions of the great educational philosophers of the century—Milton, Comenius, Montaigne, and others—that readers outside the walls of schools and class-rooms will be interested in them. He also introduces his readers to two successful schoolmasters who were reformers of method and advocates of greater comprehensiveness in school curricula. Bacon and other thinkers, Brinsley, Hoole, Comenius, and the more enlightened schoolmasters urged the expediency of widening the curriculum by the inclusion "of the mother tongue at least among living languages, of mathematics, of natural science, of geography, and similar branches of knowledge." These reforms were greatly hastened by the advocacy of Montaigne and other distinguished Frenchmen; and to them is largely due the establishment of "courtly academies," where the training was specially adapted to the needs of courtiers, men of affairs, and men of action rather than of pure scholars, logicians, and grammarians. Similar institutions were introduced into Germany under the patronage of the Protestant Courts there, and one or two were planted in England. "Courtly education and scholastic education therefore fell apart," at any rate for a time, "the collocation of scholar and gentleman being a later and an English conception." While the Académie Royale and kindred foundations and the Ritterakademien were training sons of nobles and wealthy gentlemen, two remarkable sets of schools were instituted in France and Germany respectively, the one by St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle, founder of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the other by A. H. Francke, Professor of Divinity at Halle. Both are living institutions to-day, but with diminished energy: the Halle institutions have been absorbed into the national system of Prussia, and the activity of the Brothers of the Christian Schools has been restricted by recent legislation.

The general conclusions of the author's historical studies are pleasantly summarized in a very readable final chapter; and the last paragraph encourages us to hope "that the struggle of Classics *v.* Science is drawing to a close"—a hope that would be speedily realized if educational authorities and legislators were actuated by the wise and tolerant philosophy of Montaigne; but are they?

The practical use of present education is considered by Kappa, who is clearly not a schoolmaster by profession. He tells us that when he determined to write on education he was confronted by the question, "Shall I read, and then write? or write, and then read? Happily for his readers, he chose the latter alternative. Had he made any extended excursion into the arid domain of pedagogic literature, his own essays might have become as dull as many of the volumes he would have perused; as it is, they are brilliant, interesting, and, we are able to add, convincing. Kappa, we gather, has been through the usual educational mill himself, and so speaks with considerable certainty of the working of the machine and of the product it turns out; but his experience is, we venture to think, somewhat exceptional if he has met many undergraduates like the Oxbridge one, whom he skilfully portrays in his opening chapter. Young men of whom this is a typical representation may, and no doubt do, exist, but at present they are certainly few, although "absorption in childish things"—to wit, "Greek accents and bowling averages"—will surely tend to their multiplication; nor is Kappa wholly innocent of exaggeration in stating that the studies of Oxbridge leave successive generations of undergraduates in sheer blindness to the splendours of their environment in life.

"The fundamental task of a liberal education" is, we read, "to awaken and to keep ever alert the faculty of *wonder* in the human soul." From this we see that the "youth" concerning whom, and for whose educational benefit, Kappa writes is the fortunate generation that goes to a great public school, and subsequently, in all probability, to a university—most likely to Oxbridge. The scholar in a primary school must of necessity face the coming struggle for existence with more than the faculty of wonder, or he will be in immediate danger of experiencing hunger; and indeed the faculty of wonder will not suffice, either, for the public-school boy or undergraduate. Wonder may well remain passive; and Kappa himself recognizes its insufficiency when he recommends a training that will enable the schoolboy to realize something

of the world as it is, and to divine something of what it must be. Existing systems profess, at least, to do this; but we are thoroughly at one with Kappa in thinking that they do it meagrely, uninterestingly, and inefficiently. History and science, in the wide sense and with the wide scope assigned to them in these essays, are the subjects on which a boy's attention should be concentrated. The author makes no attempt to compile a manual of method, and, if we mistake not, he disclaims all practical acquaintance with teaching; nevertheless, he makes numerous suggestions which, if followed, would very greatly enhance the value of the work done in our schools; and he shows conclusively, and in eloquent passages that have the ring of sincerity and enthusiasm, that the scholars' interest would be keen in lessons planned and given in accordance with his views. He does not, moreover, fall into the unwisdom—now not infrequent—of advocating that education should be all play and no work. "A due proportion of drudgery is an essential in education"; without it, the disciplinary value of schools is lost. During a certain number of hours daily, boys should be made to face difficulties strenuously, and to master uninviting, necessary details and facts; but "the remaining school hours" should be "distinctly pleasant to every intelligent and well-disposed boy."

No writer on educational matters does well to avoid two subjects much in public thought at present—we mean athletics and ethics. These are discussed in the last two essays, and the treatment is eminently sane and right-minded. All actual play has Kappa's hearty sympathy. But he adds (and all reasonable, healthy opinion must be with him, although this opinion avails but little at the present time):—

"It is the inversion of reason, whereby games become the main business of life, to which all intellectual interests are openly subordinated, that I regard as noxious to the individual, and perilous to the body politic."

Absorption in athletics becomes almost inevitably absorption in "sport," with its concomitant—gambling. Kappa adds a postscript 'On Bullying' which may make boys and some masters alter their thoughts on this subject. There is much to interest boys, parents, and schoolmasters in these two concluding chapters; and indeed the whole book is worth reading.

The object of much of the discussion in speech and writing concerning the infants' schools in this country seems to be how to adapt the young pupil to the system of training that his elders have laid down for him, the central fact in the discussion being the curriculum, and not the pupil. Mr. Gunn has, he tells us, made an attempt "to discuss education from the central standpoint—the child to be educated." Mr. Gunn's method of treatment is certainly the more logical; and it is interesting to observe that just because it is more logical and more true to nature, it is vastly more illuminating, and will be found more serviceable to teachers, as well as more helpful to managers. The infant whose requirements are here considered is not the "average infant," but just the ordinary human child from the age at which he can with advantage attend an infants' school to the age of seven or perhaps eight, when he leaves it for the boys' school. This young person, essentially *unmoral* (not *immoral*), with little or no conscience, under the influence of natural instincts, ceaselessly active during waking hours, the main requirement of whose nature is freedom to grow in all ways, needs far more individual attention than do his elder brothers and sisters, and pines and becomes developed in wrong directions if treated as an *average* being. All averages presuppose extremes, but in this case the extremes are very wide apart, and therefore distant from the mean. On this consideration depends an important reform advocated by all authorities — the diminution in number of the infants under the care of one class teacher, so that each little pupil can receive more of the teacher's attention.

Mr. Gunn makes much of the educational advantage of play—that is, of games and occupations that the teacher is clever and sympathetic enough to control and direct, without any considerable interference with children's spontaneity in carrying them out. The hardest of all things for an infant is to sit still; and herein lies one of the greatest difficulties of an infant teacher's professional work—the children cannot, she must not, sit still. The teacher must foster the pupil's activity and maintain his interest in his occupation without inducing in him any overstrain (either conscious or unconscious) of his powers or any undue fatigue. Information is not mainly, or even largely, the function of the infants' school; the really important thing required is simply growth — intellectual, moral, but mainly physical growth—in a healthy, formative, and not too stimulating environment.

"The chief difference between the Infant School and the Infant Playground ought to be that the former has a lower roof than the latter; for the rest, the less division between them the better."

Mr. Gunn summarizes the teachings of the "prophets of the infant school" from Comenius to Herbart, and points out the direct bearing of their philosophical views upon the everyday routine of the ordinary infants' class. The teaching of this part of the volume — indeed that of the whole work—is of practical value; and we should be glad to believe that the paragraphs on 'General Culture of the Teacher' and 'Professional Literature and Study' were thoughtfully read by young teachers in all infants' classrooms.

The advice offered regarding the efficient teaching of subjects of instruction when at last the time—and this time will be quite late in the school life of an infant—arrives for subjects to be considered at all by the teacher in arranging the daily occupations of her pupils, is judicious and valuable. But in the organization and arrangement of the work of her classes the infants' teacher must never lose sight of Froebel's fundamental law of *unity* in education. This law, as Mr. Gunn enunciates it, is of undoubted truth and practical value:—

"Education by detached subjects is a fallacy. Only so far as each part is related to every other part is knowledge really effective in developing the individual as a whole."

NEW NOVELS.

Miss Desmond: an Impression. By Marie Van Vorst. (Heinemann.)

MISS VAN VORST has little that is new to offer in her story. The hero, a wicked young Englishman of the sort familiar to the reader of Ouida, loves, and is loved by, a young lady from New England, who has been brought up after the strictest manner of the Puritans, and knows absolutely nothing of the world. The pair meet in Switzerland, where the Puritan is visiting a decidedly disreputable niece, who is on far too friendly terms with the bad young man. Hardly has he declared his love for the Puritan before he weakly consents to go out in a motor-car with the niece. The car goes over a precipice, and the niece is badly hurt. Thereupon her mother—who is another of the discarded flames of the hero, and even more disreputable than her daughter—appears on the scene, and informs him that, inasmuch as he has compromised her daughter by falling over a precipice in her company—a proceeding which is evidently much more compromising than any other form of impropriety—he must marry her. This his sense of honour, which is preternaturally acute, compels him to do. The Puritan returns sadly to New England, and cultivates flowers until the niece dies, and the bad young man crosses the sea to marry her. Neither the plot nor the characters are strikingly original. Miss Van Vorst's grammar is not immaculate, and the French, with which the conversation of her worldly women is thickly strewn, is calculated to give pain to any patriotic French person who may happen to read the book. The heroine, however, is clearly drawn.

The Ford. By A. E. J. Legge. (John Lane.)

IN execution, if not perhaps in conception, this novel is decidedly above the average. Its central theme certainly is one of the merest commonplaces of fiction, but the side-issues introduced are treated with a measure of originality which gives distinction to the book as a whole. Nearly all the characters attain a respectable level and extend over a fairly wide range. The grey-haired inheritor of an important property, disillusioned, yet not embittered, by a previous life of struggling poverty; the self-made man of letters; the East-End missioner with his "half-professional, half-angelic smile," and his slangy but

devoted curate, strike us as especially sympathetic and interesting figures. The dialogue is frequently good, and gives evidence of thoughtfulness and careful workmanship.

The Red-Haired Woman: her Autobiography. By Louise Kenny. (John Murray.)

HERE is a story curiously told rather than a really curious story. The author writes with self-confidence, and her descriptions have some fancy and originality. Occasionally the construction of a sentence is not absolutely sure. She knows how to reveal the heart of a man or a woman, though she is not always happy in action. It is impossible to accept the conversation of some children of tender years as probable, or even possible, but the book has something in it suggestive of promise.

A Vendetta in Vanity Fair. By Esther Miller. (Heinemann.)

TWO rivals—fashionable women both—are the heroines here. The account of their attempts to "best" one another—the expression is put into their mouths by the author—is lively enough, though rather vulgar reading. But "those who know" say that it is a vulgar epoch, so one is not surprised at lack of refinement in novels.

The Interpreters. By Margaretta Byrde. (Fisher Unwin.)

AN impression of it having begun in the wrong place strikes the reader of this book. The impression does not disappear with the unfolding of the tale. It contains a good many elements and ideas, spiritual, moral, and mental, and a most ethereal invalid beloved of all. There are mining episodes and disasters (as befits a story the scenes of which are laid in Wales), not without effects of realism, though realism is not always the strong point.

The Colonel's Dream. By Charles W. Chesnutt. (Constable & Co.)

REGARDED merely as a piece of fiction, 'The Colonel's Dream,' which deals with the colour problem in America, has a number of defects. The narrative not infrequently drags, and the character-drawing is sometimes wanting in clearness. Yet the book, thoughtful, sympathetic, picturesque, is distinctly worth reading. Col. French, having amassed a fortune in New York, goes down South to his native town, where he makes an earnest effort to improve the condition of the negro population. He strives to abolish the debt laws that rob them of liberty; but the forces of prejudice are too strong for him, and he abandons his projects in despair. The character of the Colonel, benevolent, manly, energetic, is finely drawn; and several of the situations have real dramatic power. Though the Colonel's projects end in failure, the note of the book is not wholly one of despair.

The Cruise of the Conquistador. By G. Sidney Paternoster. ('The Car Illustrated.')

THIS story is something like a resurrection or a sequel. Its forbear was a sensational motoring romance, 'The Motor Pirate.' That delectable narrative dealt with the adventures of a land pirate in a motor-car; this one unfolds further adventures of the same truculent hero in an eighty-foot, gold-coated motor-boat, capable of something over forty knots an hour at sea. It is natural that so absorbing a sport as motoring should develope a literature of its own, and doubtless the journal responsible for this particular example has satisfied itself that such productions are good for the special trade concerned. The motorist is apt to be whole-souled in his devotion to his machine; and gears, ignition systems, expanding clutches, and the like, become for him the most fascinating topics of conversation. This story is stirring and sensational stuff, well up to the level of the exciting magazine serial, and full of ingeniously devised *contre-temps*. It is not strong in characterization or literary style; but it has go and vigour.

A Pretender. By Annie Thomas. (John Long.)

THIS story contains a specimen of a scheming worldling, aged seventeen, born and brought up in a country vicarage, from which she springs fully equipped to meet the exigencies of modern life and social adventure. She is, in fact, the true adventuress *en herbe*. She is much too replete with physical attraction to bring peace of mind in her wake. But the reader is not perhaps so convinced of her charms or of her snares, or indeed of her reality, as the men and women who surround her. Still, there is a good deal of unpleasant vigour in the author's way of presenting her. If this sort of girl is going to be the future heroine of many novels—and she is not the first of the genus we have met—what is to become of one's ideal of true girlhood?

BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

UNDER this heading we include books likely to be useful to teachers, and more advanced volumes, though some of them are obviously "school-books" as well.

HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

A Text-Book in the History of Education. By Paul Monroe, Ph.D. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—Within the limits of some 800 pages this volume is a successful attempt to present to intending teachers all that is most important in the history of education from primitive times onward. We have tested in detail specimen periods, both ancient and modern, and found the treatment just and suggestive. The author may be said to have realized his aims, which are to furnish an adequate body of historical facts, to suggest interpretations of the facts, to give a flavour of the original sources, to deal with tendencies rather than with persons, to show the connexion between educational theory and actual school work, and to suggest relations with present educational work. Thus the book is admirably suited in scope and aims to the needs of training colleges and established teachers, to whom a great service has been rendered by the careful selection of really important movements and persons illustrative of those movements. We cordially approve of the following:—

"More is to be gained through very definite conceptions concerning a comparatively few leaders than through a mass of more or less unrelated detail concerning great numbers of those who from the particular point of view of the text are comparatively unimportant."

The book is thoroughly practical, being divided into well-marked paragraphs and sections; and as it aims at being suggestive rather than exhaustive, it should commend itself to teachers.

Greece (from the Coming of the Hellenes to A.D. 14). By E. S. Shuckburgh, Litt.D. "The Story of the Nations Series." (Fisher Unwin.)—This volume is the first of two in this series devoted to the history of Greece, the second, which is also by Dr. Shuckburgh, being intended to carry the "story" down to A.D. 1453. The present book, however, has a subject with which that of no other volume can possibly compare; and for a short account not only of Greek history, as we have been accustomed from our schooldays to understand the phrase, but also of Greek art, letters, antiquities, and topography, Dr. Shuckburgh's work is of outstanding excellence. The illustrations are numerous, and are of the right things. The history is unexceptionable, and we may note that full use is made of recent discoveries in Crete as to the pre-Mycenæan age, and that the final chapter, on the 'Intellectual Life of Greece,' is written with much freshness and taste. The main outlines of the familiar story—the Persian invasions, Athens in the time of Pericles, the Peloponnesian War, the Macedonian supremacy—are clearly drawn, and considerable detail is sketched in as well. The author's learning is successfully devoted to enabling the reader to obtain a firm grasp of the events narrated rather than to perplexing him with discussions.

A History of the Ancient World. By G. S. Goodspeed, Ph.D., Professor of Ancient History in the University of Chicago. (Constable & Co.)—No teacher who is really in earnest can afford to ignore, or consent to forfeit, the personal relationship which exists between his pupils and himself: to him and to them it lends the one touch of nature which makes the whole world of learning kin to young intelligence. At the same time, the wise teacher will welcome a labour-lightening book of this kind, which may help him to put his class at once upon speaking terms with a great subject, but leaves the inspiration and interpretation of it to his discretion, and indeed depends upon him (as the author remarks) for its usefulness.

The subject is here treated in three broad divisions. The first is concerned with the Eastern empires, from earliest Babylonia and Egypt to Persia; the second with the Greek empires; the third with the empire of Rome, to the coronation of Charlemagne. Each division is introduced by a preliminary survey, and concluded by a general review, with suggestions for exercises and private reading, enlarging into comparative studies the topics which have already been treated in the intervening sections, and read about or discussed in accordance with detailed suggestions given at the end of each. At the end of the book is found a carefully compiled list of accessible works likely to

be useful to those who, as teachers or students, desire to pursue the subject further.

The narrative, written quite unpretentiously in concise and comprehensive paragraphs, keeps the main points—religious, political, economic, artistic, intellectual, domestic—free from confusion, and successfully safeguards the continuity of the whole. Practical utility is assisted by numerous cross references, by marginal headings in good, clear type, and by a full index, which is accentuated, in order to keep the pronunciation of ancient names correct.

There is an abundant supply of maps and plans: of the former, some are printed in strong contrasts of colour (*e.g.*, the centres of Mycenæan civilization are indicated in red, where the rest of the land is white and the Ægean Sea is black), which enable the eye to form an instantaneous impression of the areas concerned. Unfortunately, the pleasure of looking at the maps is frequently marred by inaccurate printing. The importance of teaching the eye in history, as well as in geography, is further appreciated in the seven chronological charts, where similar use is made of colour, and (we are glad to see) parallels of political with literary and artistic history are indicated.

Of illustrations there are a couple of dozen, not put in to make the book more attractive, but skilfully chosen to represent (often by suggestive juxtaposition) that which is typical of the various races and civilizations, in physiognomy, sculpture, architecture, and decoration. By a wise arrangement, these illustrations are explained in an appendix of their own.

The author is sincerely to be commended for his effort to present, simply and effectively, the main outlines of ancient history, and for his evident desire to assist true teaching in its development of individuality. We can safely say that his book (in which there are just 500 pages) does not, like some historical manuals, pretend to ignore the magnitude of the subject: rather, by ever opening up new avenues of study, he inculcates in teacher and taught the same modesty which he undoubtedly feels himself, and "succeeds in serving the cause of sound historical learning in high schools and academies," as he desires to do.

Etudes Economiques sur l'Antiquité. Par Paul Guiraud, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Paris. (Paris, Hachette et Cie.)—The economic aspects—or rather should we say? the economic bases—of ancient history are not infrequently forgotten or neglected by thinkers and writers who assign to each people and period a particular scene and part in the drama of human life. Yet, as M. Guiraud reminds us in a comprehensive and well-written introduction, we may generally find in economics the coefficient, if not the primary cause, of most great political developments in the history of Greece and Rome: thus Athens was enterprising in commerce and finance as well as responsive to artistic influences, and the trade of Rome followed closely the flag of imperial conquest and administration:—

"Les Grecs n'auraient pas propagé dans tout l'Orient leur langue et leur culture, s'ils n'avaient pas eu le génie du commerce, et les Romains n'auraient pas conquis le monde s'ils n'avaient pas été âpres au gain."—P. 26.

And the decline in each case was equally inseparable from economic evolution.

This interdependence of politics and economics is well worked out in six studies (all except one reprinted from reviews), entitled as follows: 'L'Evolution du Travail en Grèce,' 'L'Impôt sur le Capital à Athènes,' 'La Population en Grèce,' 'L'Impôt sur le Capital sous la République Romaine,' 'Histoire d'un Financier Romain,' 'L'Impérialisme Romain.' The personality of labour is thus treated according to Greek examples, the imperialism of capital according to Roman.

The underlying defect of labour in Greece, as seen in its status under monarchic, aristocratic, and democratic administration, is held to have been bad organization, which rendered possible such errors as the social confusion between free workers and slaves: "le travail descendait d'un degré dans la hiérarchie sociale chaque fois qu'une classe nouvelle montait d'un degré dans la hiérarchie politique." So at the last citizenship came to mean little more than the privilege of idleness. A similar misconception of the problem of capital at Athens led to the alienation of riches from the needs of the State; and thus it is not incorrect to regard the apathy with which Demosthenes reproached his countrymen—their unwillingness to serve in person or in purse—as resulting largely, even chiefly, from economic causes.

In the case of Rome the taxation of capital was occasionally dangerous, but never disastrous: the *tributum ex censu* was treated throughout as a purely administrative expedient, which was rendered less and less necessary as conquests multiplied and revenues increased, and was abolished altogether in 167 B.C., when a reserve fund was formed out of the proceeds of Æmilius Paulus's victory over Macedon.

The sixth chapter, in which the career of C. Rabirius Postumus is related, is intended to explain by a typical example the influence exercised on Mediterranean politics by a great financier; and the way is thus prepared for an effective study of Roman imperialism in its economic aspects. The conclusion of the matter is summed up in the following sentences:—

"L'Empire, comme on voit, fut à Rome le fruit naturel de l'impérialisme, de même que l'impérialisme fut la conséquence de l'état économique de la société. Entre tous ces faits il y eut un lien tellement étroit, qu'étant donné le point de départ, il semble que tout le reste devait suivre."—P. 292.

M. Guiraud has the Frenchman's eye for main ideas and also skill of exposition; and in these studies he has certainly treated, with a straightforward simplicity as attractive as it is scholarly, subjects which are sometimes apt to be spoilt by the excessive technicality of the mere specialist.

Le Capitole Romain, Antique et Moderne. By E. Rodocanachi. (Paris, Hachette et Cie.)—This is a useful book of reference for information about the Roman citadel itself, its palaces and museums; it is conveniently divided into three sections, dealing severally with ancient, mediæval, and modern times. Authorities are liberally supplied in the notes, where (as often in French works of the kind) the printing of Greek and Latin leaves something to be desired. The illustrations are numerous and interesting, but for quicker reference there should have been a list of them. And what is a restoration of the Temple of Jupiter Stator (p. xxxvi) doing in this Capitoline galley? The three appendixes contain an historical sketch of the church of Sta. Maria Aracœli; the Latin oration delivered by Petrarch when he was crowned as a poet; and the pronouncement of Pope Benedict XIII. against the "game of loto," a form of lottery which on one occasion realized as much as half a million crowns for Papal charities!

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

On the Traversing of Geometrical Figures, by J. Cook Wilson (Oxford, Clarendon Press), is rather a curious book. We suspect that the question of utility never occurred to the author of this really interesting monograph; and, indeed, it is difficult even to imagine any practical application of his researches. But science is full of surprises. These seemingly useless investigations in the bypaths of geometry might conceivably suggest to some observant physicist an explanation of certain chemical or electrical phenomena, a clear comprehension of which might eventually lead to important practical applications. The general problem which the author set himself to investigate is "to describe or traverse continuously every line of a given figure without going over any line twice, the describing point being always kept on a line of the figure till the whole has been traversed." In by far the greater number of cases this cannot be done; and then the problem is to traverse *once* the greatest number of lines possible. If we take any simple boundary containing the points A and B, and draw any line, straight or curved, from A to B, every line can be traversed in the manner prescribed, provided we start from A or B, but not otherwise. If we take a boundary containing three points, A, B, C, and from A draw lines to B and C, every line can be traversed once, provided we start from B or C. But if the boundary contain four points, A, B, C, D, with the lines AB and CD, all the lines cannot be traversed as prescribed: one line at least will always remain untraversed. This is the case also in the particular puzzle which appears to have given rise to the author's investigation. Here the given figure is a square with its two diagonals, and on each side of the square is described either a triangle or a semicircle. The author attacks the general problem from three different points of view, and arrives at the same results from each. The first method is "analytical"; the second "constructive"; and in the third he applies the principle of "duality." We have certainly found the book interesting, and we recommend it to the curious.

A Course of Practical Mathematics. By F. M. Saxelby. (Longmans & Co.)—As its title indicates, the object of this work is not so much to teach abstract mathematical reasoning as to show how to apply the principles and formulæ already known to the practical problems which face the engineer, the land surveyor, &c. But the author has not by any means neglected theory, and in this he has done wisely. Even from the narrowest utilitarian standpoint, theory should, as far as possible, go hand in hand with measurement and verification. With reference to the analytical methods of differentiation in particular, the author says, and says truly, that

"it too often happens that a student who begins with these acquires merely a fatal facility in differentiation, regarding it as a mechanical juggling with symbols, but having no conception of its relation to experience."

The course is somewhat extensive, beginning with logarithms and trigonometry, and ending with some differential equations of applied physics. Mathematical tables to four figures are added at the end. We are rather surprised to find that though in these the sines, cosines, &c., of angles are given, the logarithms of the sines, cosines, &c., are not supplied. It is true that, since the logarithms of the so-called "natural numbers" are also given, the logarithms of the sines, &c., are not absolutely indispensable, but they considerably abbreviate the calculator's labour in the solution of triangles.

Tables and Constants to Four Figures. By William Hall. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Very little can be said of these

tables, except that they are clearly printed and only occupy sixty pages, preceded by nine pages of notes and explanations. They include a Traverse Table, Logarithms, Antilogarithms, Log. Sines, &c., Log. Haversines, Star's Refraction, and some others. In the compilation of these tables the author has evidently taken great care to ensure accuracy.

Outlines of Physiological Chemistry. By S. P. Beebe, Ph.D., and B. H. Buxton, M.D. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—This little book is an attempt to deal directly with questions bearing on the theoretical side of physiological chemistry, without entering into details as to laboratory work. The authors, the Physiological Chemist to the Huntington Fund for Cancer Research and the Professor of Experimental Pathology at the Cornell Medical College, confine themselves to animal physiology. Some knowledge of inorganic chemistry is assumed, and for the book to be of any educational use some knowledge of organic chemistry must be possessed. We do not think that the work is likely to be of use to any large number of students, although to some it may be suggestive. In some parts too much is taken for granted and it is too sketchy. The nomenclature does not always commend itself, especially for use on this side of the Atlantic; thus basic substances are spelt without the final *e*, as *amin*, *amid*, &c.; and although we are told "alcohols are always designated by the suffix *ol*," yet the word *glycerin* is used throughout. Some inexact and misleading expressions occur; thus we are told (p. 21) that, in determining the phosphorus contents of a substance, "the phosphorus is oxidised to phosphoric acid and precipitated as insoluble magnesium phosphate and the amount of P calculated. In the words of the chemist, it is estimated as P_2O_5." On p. 47 we learn that the carbohydrates "are *normal* chains of C atoms containing H and O in the proportion of water"; this is hardly a sufficient definition, On p. 76 an incorrect formula is supplied for stannous chloride, leading to a wrong and very misleading equation. H B O (p. 168) is not a good symbol for oxyhemoglobin. The chapter on the proteids is one of the best. In the last chapter, on disease and immunity, we have a sketch of Ehrlich's theory of the action of antitoxins, and here the authors truly remark: "Ehrlich has been obliged so to extend and complicate his theory to meet all the requirements, that it is becoming doubtful if it will stand the strain much longer." The index is much too scant. On p. 35 occurs a somewhat quaint expression:—

"These [hydrocarbons] likewise form long series of oxidation and substitution products, but the compounds formed are of little interest to physiological chemists, who do not deal in gases and mineral oils."

Elements of Quantitative Analysis. By G. H. Bailey. (Macmillan.)—In practical chemistry nothing is so essential as accuracy, and this can only be secured by adopting correct methods at the beginning of work in the science. Those students who follow the course arranged in the manual under review cannot fail to lay a good foundation for future analytical work, and we unreservedly pronounce this the best book that we have seen on the subject.

The learner is not here supplied with tables of directions to be followed in various operations, and left to ascertain for himself the reasons for the procedure adopted; on the other hand, the most complete explanation is afforded of every process, from filtration to the analysis of soaps. The book is bound to become a favourite with those engaged in practical chemistry.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

ENGLISH AND IRISH.

Lingua Materna. By Richard Wilson. (Arnold.)—We have found this an excellent book on the teaching of English in schools, whether primary or secondary. The author, who is full of good suggestions as to classroom methods in grammar, composition, and literature, rightly claims that the scientific study of the mother tongue affords a mental stimulus of a sound and strengthening character, and is a subject admirably adapted to the training of the individual in citizenship. He is also right in laying great stress on right methods in the preliminary preparation of the child mind to appreciate true literature. "This work," he says, "requires teachers of the highest quality and attainments, as it is usually much more difficult in the primary school than in others; and such posts ought to be coveted by the profession, as well as well paid both in money and in honour." We commend the book to the teaching profession, and hope that the day of the specialist English teacher may soon come. May he be a man after the heart of Mr. Wilson!

The Heroes of Asgard, edited by M. R. Earle, *Macaulay's Essay on Clive*, edited by H. M. Buller, and *Macaulay's Essay on Addison*, edited by R. F. Winch, form part of the "English Literature for Secondary Schools" series, published by Messrs. Macmillan. 'The Heroes of Asgard' is a collection of tales from Scandinavian mythology, and should prove fascinating reading for those for whom it is intended. The introduction contains a really excellent and attractive exposition of the Northern myths, and there are illustrations, two of which set out the Norse idea of the universe—Yggdrasil the World-Ash, Asgard, Midgard, and Utgard. The notes are not too numerous, and there is a glossary of Old Norse proper names.—Macaulay's essay on Clive is furnished with an introduction of some length, designed to put the student on his guard against Macaulay's more than occasional bias. Notes, too, are more of a necessity in this case, and they are sufficiently full, without being overburdened with information.—The essay on Addison has a very brief, though adequate introduction, and the notes are generally satisfactory, though we would point out that the note on 'The Vicar of Wakefield' (p. 59, l. 17) occurs twice over, and Troy (p. 32, l. 24), if it requires a note at all, demands something more than "an ancient town of Phrygia, on the coast of Asia Minor." Each volume contains a glossary of "Harder Words," questions, subjects for essays, and a list of books to aid further study.

We are very glad to see in Messrs. Blackie's "English School Texts," edited by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, *Trips to Wonderland*: from Lucian, which means 'The True History,' 'Icaromenippus,' and 'The Cock' in the animated rendering of Hickes (1634). We expect the best results from this cheap little series, if boys will only take to it as they should.

We have received two further specimens of the same series, *The Taking of the Galleon* and *The Retreat of Sir John Moore*. The former is an extract from 'Anson's Voyage round the World,' dear to boys of a couple of generations ago; the latter from the more recently published memoirs of Robert Blakeney. Both are of absorbing interest, and both will demonstrate to the youthful mind that truth can on occasions be at least as exciting as fiction.

Each volume is furnished with a short but adequate introduction, and the absence of notes will probably lead to a more careful and enjoyable study of the narratives. The little books are attractive in appearance, and form a welcome addition to this excellent series.

We have received Book IV. of *Macmillan's New Globe Readers*. It contains a taste of Norse mythology, and extracts from Froissart, Cervantes, Blackmore, and Tennyson, to say nothing of Kingsley, Longfellow, Christina Rossetti, Jules Verne, Ballantyne, and many others, each selection being prefaced, generally, by a very brief notice of its author or origin. A fair proportion of the pieces included are suitable for recitation, and in addition to these extracts, the aim of which is presumably the encouragement of a taste for literature, there are others designed to instruct—notably a description of the dragon-fly, and a short but extremely interesting account of "submarines." The harder words are explained at the end, in a vocabulary which is in the main satisfactory, though, assuming that "empire" is a "harder word," we should have thought it scarcely simplified by the explanation "rule, dominion." The notes are sufficiently elementary and unobtrusive, and the illustrations are adequate. Altogether the Reader should serve its purpose admirably.

A First Irish Grammar, *The Grammar of Spoken Irish*, *Aids to the Pronunciation of Irish*, *Modern Geography*, and the *Irish History Reader*, are productions of the Christian Brothers, published by Messrs. Gill & Son, of Dublin. They may be taken as fresh evidence of the vitality of the Irish renascence, and, naturally enough, they make Ireland and the Catholic religion the centres of all things. Considered from this standpoint, they are temperately written.

FRENCH.

French by the Direct Method. By T. Cartwright. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—We have before us the third part of this excellent adaptation of the well-known German work of Rossmann and Schmidt, whose chief aim is to give in the minimum of time a practical knowledge of the language, by insisting on the main principles, and relegating irregularities and grammatical subtleties to a later period. In the part before us the exercises are specially designed to illustrate the uses of the past participle, the subjunctive, and the infinitive. The fact that 150,000 copies of the original work have been sold in Germany, where it has been selected by the Board of Education, speaks for itself. The first two parts have been adopted in so many of our higher schools that their successor is sure of a good trial.

The Reader, by H. Vivier, which is published as a companion to the series, supplies in easy French the outlines of the history, literature, and geography of France, together with a few interesting chapters portraying modern life in that country.

Les Caractères; ou, Les Mœurs de ce Siècle. (Macmillan.)—The unique work of La Bruyère is so well known to students of French literature of the seventeenth century that this selection, edited by M. Eugène Pellissier, and forming the first volume of "Siepmann's Classical French Texts," should be cordially received both by teachers and taught. Let us quote the opinion of M.

Vallery Radot on this eminent author's work :—

"Voulez-vous faire un inventaire des richesses de notre langue, en voulez-vous connaître tous les tours, tous les mouvements, toutes les figures, toutes les ressources, il n'est pas nécessaire de recourir à cent volumes ; lisez, relisez La Bruyère."

It is not merely on account of the unrivalled literary talent of the great writer that we welcome the present adaptation of his classic; for the minuteness of detail with which he, as a true artist, portrayed the men and women of his age, and the very satire which roused so much hostility among his contemporaries, make his work exceptionally attractive. The present edition is supplied with useful notes, and appendixes containing excellent material for translation into idiomatic French.

Jean Sbogar. By Charles Nodier, edited by D. L. Savory.—*Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple.* By Erckmann-Chatrian, edited by R. E. A. Chessex. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—These books are favourable specimens of the "Oxford Modern French Series," edited by M. Léon Delbos, whose 'General Preface' is a sound exposition of sensible views. The annotation is brief, but satisfactory ; and we are pleased to see, at the end of each volume, a 'Bibliography' of the writings of the authors chosen. In the hands of a capable teacher this series ought to do very well.

Exercices de Grammaire Francaise. By J. G. Anderson. (Methuen.)—The compiler of these exercises is so well known both as a successful teacher and as an exacting examiner that his publication awakens more than ordinary interest. Mr. Anderson, even in an examination paper on French grammar, must be original, and the same characteristic pervades the book under review. In conjunction with a good grammar the little volume will be of great service to most classes in schools, as the exercises pass by easy gradations from simple accidence to the difficulties of syntax and punctuation. We think that the inclusion of translation from English into French would have been an improvement, and would have led to a more general adoption of the book.

Ma Première Visite à Paris : being an Illustrated French Reading-Book for Beginners. Par A. E. C. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—As a chronicle of a child's impressions of Paris, expressed in thoroughly modern French, this book is well enough calculated to serve its purpose, though scarcely, we think, for literal "beginners," who, in spite of the copious vocabularies supplied, will sometimes find the language rather beyond their powers of translation. The excellence of the type deserves special praise.

GERMAN.

A Practical German Grammar, Reader, and Writer : Part I. Elementary, by Louis Lubovius (Blackwood & Sons), aims at supplying the beginner with all the material necessary for acquiring a sound working knowledge of the spoken and written idiom ; and the method employed for this end seems to us on the whole distinctly judicious. We have now indifferently reformed the purely grammatical system formerly current in our schools, but whether we should reform it altogether, as certain partisans of the new movement uphold, is still open to doubt. Mr. Lubovius, at any rate, has not found the two systems wholly incompatible, and the present handbook is really a compromise between them. Of its two distinctive features—that "German is as much as possible taught through German," and that "only the normal and most necessary grammatical forms are dealt with systematically"—most people nowadays will thoroughly approve. The simplification of the grammar has been well done, and the whole volume is evidently the work of one who has had much practical experience in teaching.

A Grammar of the German Language, designed for a Thorough and Practical Study of the Language as spoken and written To day. By George O. Curme. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—The student of a foreign language, even though he may be well advanced, will often find that in the matter of grammar a treatise written in his own tongue is more convenient and helpful than any other. So far as German is concerned, however, we have hitherto not been too well provided for in this country. There are, no doubt, three or four good German grammars by English or American authors ; but they are all to a certain extent elementary, or at least restricted, in character, and in the absence of a really comprehensive book on the subject the student or teacher has had to apply to some such work as that of Blatz. The present volume thus supplies a real want, and supplies it very adequately, for Mr. Curme has spared no pains in the execution of a most laborious task. He has not contented himself with merely presenting in English form the standard views of German scholars and grammarians, but has also treated his subject to some extent from an independent standpoint, for even in grammar it is possible to be original now and then. As the title indicates, the scope of the book is confined to the New High German period, the historical side of German grammar being only incidentally dealt with, but within these limits the treatment is very full. The great mass of material necessary for the compilation of such a work has been well arranged, and illustrative quotations are lavishly provided. The latter are chosen from an exceptionally wide range of modern authors, and illustrate the colloquial usages, as distinguished from the "correct" language of the classical literature, far more thoroughly than any other English work with which we are acquainted. This is an excellent feature, especially in these days, when literature affects the language of common life so largely. Altogether the book is one of real merit, and a copious index completes its value as a work of reference.

The Essentials of German Grammar, by Alvan Emile Duerr (Ginn & Co.), is by no means the worst attempt we have seen to provide in a moderate compass all the grammar necessary for pupils in secondary schools. The omissions have been made with discretion, though personally we think they might have been even larger. However, on that point, as Mr. Duerr says, no two opinions are alike, and of course every teacher has it in his power to amplify or curtail according to his own judgment. Certainly the little book is intelligently arranged, and will give any scholar who works through it conscientiously as much grammatical knowledge as he is likely to need. It seems, we may add, better adapted for school use than for private study.

LATIN.

Arnold's Latin Texts : Vergil, Selections from the Georgics, edited by J. C. Stobart ; *Vergil, Select Eclogues,* edited by the same ; *Cæsar in Britain,* edited by J. F. Dobson ; *Cicero, Pro Archia,* edited by Margaret Brock.—This series (of which the general editor, Mr. A. E. Bernays, is a competent scholar) supplies short texts for lower forms, sufficient to provide one term's work. Each Text has a vocabulary. We should much prefer, as we have often said, to see brief notes and no vocabulary, for we think boys should use their dictionaries as early as possible, and thus unconsciously gain more knowledge of word and idiom than if everything were ready for their hand. Looking out "res" for instance, they may see that it means more things than the little 'Vocabulary' to the 'Pro Archia' indicates. Apart from the feature just mentioned, the little books seem likely to be deservedly popular, as they are very cheap. The introductions are brief and to the point, though occasionally they might have been couched in simpler language. "Vergil *admittedly* imitates Theocritus." For small boys the adverb is needless. To talk of "the *purpurei panni*" in the 'Georgics' is to suppose a knowledge of the 'Ars Poetica' which is absurd. Miss Brock also uses rather elaborate phrases at times. Perhaps the average boy is cleverer than he used to be, and will appreciate adult phraseology ; but a considerable experience of school-books leads us rather to believe that young scholars fresh from fine degrees have no great experience in teaching lower forms, and consequently do not realize that the small boy's knowledge of English is very different from that of the undergraduate.

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

Arithmetic for Schools and Colleges. By J. Alison and J. B. Clark. (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd.)—Notwithstanding the large number of books on this subject that have recently appeared, the compilers of the volume under review are to be congratulated on having made a valuable addition to the list. The theory of arithmetic has here received far more attention than is usually given to it, a fact which will render the book most serviceable for students who have the teaching profession in view. Following the modern trend of mathematical thought, the authors have not hesitated to introduce algebraical symbols where the employment of these conduces to simplicity of explanation. By an early application of logarithms — for example, to solutions of problems on compound interest—the student learns to avoid much loss both of time and of temper. With special pleasure we note the excellence of the chapters which consider the commercial applications of arithmetic, for on every page they reveal the work of an expert in the subjects dealt with. Foreign money and exchanges are explained with a thoroughness and clearness not to be found in any similar work, while the mensuration given is sufficient for all practical purposes. A collection of miscellaneous examples of increasing difficulty forms a suitable ending to a most useful book, rendered all the more acceptable by its systematic arrangement and the employment of various kinds of type.

A New Trigonometry for Beginners. By R. F. D'Arcy. (Methuen.)—In compiling this little book for the use of those pupils who possess only a rudimentary knowledge of geometry, the author has had in view the requirements of candidates for the Cambridge Previous. For such as attack the subject for no other purpose than passing so easy an examination the book may provide the means of attaining the end desired. We cannot, however, commend it to those who intend to take up trigonometry with the intention of mastering the subject, the author having omitted many points which are essential in laying a good foundation for subsequent work ; we refer to the circular measure of angles, the thorough explanation

of logarithms and their use, and the complete investigation of solutions of triangles. The only other point that calls for comment is the want of clearness in the letters and figures in many of the diagrams, which are in some cases irritatingly small and indistinct.

Elementary Chemistry : Progressive Lessons in Experiment and Theory. Part I. By F. R. L. Wilson and G. W. Hedley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—We can congratulate the boys at Charterhouse and at Cheltenham College on having as science masters the authors of this laboratory book. The aim of the authors has been the cultivation in the minds of the boys of a scientific habit, through the medium of chemistry, rather than the mere acquisition of the facts of the science. Greater elasticity in the syllabuses of most examining bodies has rendered it possible to strive seriously after the achievement of this aim. The requirements include the careful performance of experiments, the correct observation of results, means of inducing thought about the work and its results, and opportunity for applying original thought to the solution of problems. The plan of this book seems eminently suited to help towards these ends, and we understand it has been tested and found successful at the public schools mentioned. Only one small objection, and that really a commendation in disguise, might be made, and that is as to the title of the book : it does not contain any chemistry. Probably Parts II. and III. will. This part deals with some elementary mensuration and physics, an acquaintance with which is necessary for a proper study of chemistry. We find clear instructions as to experiments on the measurement of length, area, and volume, such familiar objects as a halfpenny and a penny being introduced ; on the construction of simple apparatus, with simple glass working ; on simple effects of heat, and on thermometers ; on the chemical balance ; on the measurement of density ; on solutions ; on crystallization ; on some properties of air and liquids ; and on the identification of substances by their physical properties.

The boy who does with care even a fraction of the experiments here set forth, and works the problems set, will be well fitted to go on with the study of science, whether of chemistry or physics, and will be in a better position to deal with everyday phenomena in an intelligent manner. Science masters in general will find this introduction to practical science teaching very helpful, and we look forward with interest to the publication of Parts II. and III.

GEOGRAPHY AND MAPS.

An Introduction to Practical Geography. By A. T. Simmons and H. Richardson. (Macmillan.)—Every teacher of geography will admit that the usual answer given by a boy, when asked why he does not take kindly to this subject, is that it is so uninteresting. Is not this a sufficient condemnation of the crude methods employed in teaching it ? The authors of the work before us have clearly demonstrated that, with a well-regulated practical course, a large store of geographical knowledge may be imparted in a manner most interesting to boys. Particularly useful will be found the numerous data and meteorological statistics given for advanced scholars, while the sections dealing with the physics and chemistry of geography will be welcome. We commend this excellent book to the attention of school authorities, but fear that the amount of time demanded by so much practical work will be an obstacle to its general adoption.

The World and its People. Geography Readers. 2 vols. (Nelson & Sons.)—Those who are familiar with standard geographical works will have little difficulty in identifying the different quarries in which the unnamed authors of the present series of readers have mined very freely, though with a varying degree of success. Here and there the lack of any real geographical training comes out clearly. Thus we read that in the temperate lands there is only one harvest a year, and that as a remote consequence of this the inhabitants "unite into clans, tribes, and states," a grotesque misapplication of the methods of anthropogeography which might well bring that young and struggling subject into disrepute with teachers. Nor would any trained geographer have written that "the Barren Lands in the north of North America produce nothing but lichens and mosses, while the corresponding parts of South America contain great grassy plains, and some of the densest tropical forests in the world." Those parts of the books, however, which needed merely the putting of accessible information into a fresh form are well done, and the coloured illustrations are in many cases very pretty.

Our Island's Story. By C. F. Hayward. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—No efforts have been spared to render this little volume a favourite with young pupils, the leading incidents in our annals being described in the simplest of language, and special attention being paid to cause and effect.

Excellent illustrations are supplied to assist in gaining clear ideas of the more important persons and events ; the only objection we raise is that the rich colouring of some of the plates may give a very false impression of the conditions of life in the early periods of our history. Apart from this the book is attractive, being printed in clear type on good paper.

Philips' Comparative Series of Large School Maps: British Isles (Scale 1 : 750,000); *Asia* (Scale 1 : 6,000,000) ; *South America* (Scale 1 : 6,000,000) ; *World* (Scale at Equator 1 : 21,000,000).—These maps have a superficial resemblance to one of the best series of German wall-maps, but a closer examination shows that in construction and in the selection of data they are not copied from this source, but are independent works, though no doubt inspired by it. The resemblance is mainly in the use of an analogous scheme and tone of colour. The deep and shallow seas are dark and light blue respectively ; the lowlands, under 600 feet, are green ; the highlands, over 3,000 feet, are dark brown ; and intermediate lands are two shades of brown. The employment of green and brown for different elevations, though now common, is open to some objections. The abrupt transition from green to brown is apt to raise very curious notions in children's minds. Much better effects are undoubtedly obtained by using a gamut from a white or light yellow to a dark brown, such as that which was formerly used on German wall-maps. Accepting the colour-scheme, we consider that a distinction should have been made between land under and over 6,000 feet. Then the great areas of Tibet and Bolivia, and the line of the loftiest ranges, would stand out more clearly. It is true, by the use of hill-shading, which is very properly adopted in addition to colours between contour lines, this is almost neutralized in the case of mountain chains, but not in the case of the vast plateaus. The choice of features to be emphasized and of names to be inserted is on the whole good. Too much is made of the higher ground between the Ganges and Indus basins ; too little of some of the heights in England which are just over 600 feet, the colouring of which would have made the features of the country more evident.

Among the good points of the series are the small-scale politically coloured maps, quite sufficient for ordinary school purposes ; the sections across the continents or countries ; and the small inset of England and Wales on the same scale as the large map, where that area does not otherwise appear on the map.

The world sheet deserves special mention, and on the whole is the best wall-map of the world we know. The oval map on Mollweide's projection occupies the greater part of the sheet ; the Old and New World hemispheres are shown on Lambert's projection ; the British and United States territories on a Mercator map ; and north and south polar maps, on rather a small scale, are in the upper corners. If the hemispheres had been coloured to show vegetation as well as ocean currents, it would have added to the value of the map.

In some other minor points the series might be amended. The projection used should be stated on other than the world maps, and each map should be dated. Taken altogether, this is the best and most reasonably priced series of maps issued in this country ; and their cost might be considerably reduced, without lessening their usefulness, if the publishers would issue them unvarnished, but mounted and dissected so as to fold into six or nine, as is done in the case of most German wall-maps.

The Historical and Modern Atlas of the British Empire, by C. Grant Robertson and J. G. Bartholomew (Methuen & Co.), will be of great value to those concerned with the study of the history of the Empire. The maps appear, upon the whole, admirably adapted for their purpose ; and, in combining information as to physical features and products with political boundaries, the authors are doubtless on the right track. Such work exposes itself, of course, to criticism of details. The rough-and-ready methods of the map-maker lend themselves with difficulty to the confusion resulting from the existence of rival claims to the same territories. No attempt is here made to mark such rival claims, and the result is often very unsatisfactory : *e.g.*, in the map of British North America in 1841 the boundary between the British possessions and the United States is calmly placed as it was settled five years later, in 1846. The map does not even mark the significant name "Oregon"; and New Caledonia exhibits definite boundaries, though at the time it was only the resort of the fur traders, and cannot be claimed as a British colony till the foundation of British Columbia at a later date. We think it misleading, considering the vague knowledge of the time and the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, to draw a distinct line of boundary between the Hudson's Bay Territory and the North-West Territory. On the map it appears as if the Red River Settlement (which, by the way, is not marked) belonged to the North-West Territory, as opposed to Rupert's Land or the Hudson's Bay Territory ; but in fact the grant to Selkirk was, of course, from the Hudson's Bay Company, and his interests were bought back by them in 1834. The maps of British North America in 1791 and 1841 convey a very false idea of what really happened. The student would infer a great western development, which did not really take place. The dates 1791 and 1841 are significant on account of the Constitutional Act, which

founded the two Canadas, and of the subsequent union; but they have little geographical significance. It would have been better to give a map of Canada under the Quebec Act, to compare with its boundaries under the 1783 settlement. Again, the value of the map of the North American colonies, 1755–63, is seriously diminished by the absence of any suggestion of rival claims. It is surely wrong to place the date 1628 by North Carolina; it is true that there was an abortive grant of that date, but North Carolina, as a British colony, belongs to the grant of 1663 to Ashley and his associates. The maps of India in 1707, 1765, 1805, and 1858 are especially useful, as illustrating the political history; and, in spite of small omissions and mistakes, the atlas thoroughly deserves a wide popularity.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In reviewing last week Mr. Winston Churchill's life of his father we mentioned the composition of "the Fourth Party," and stated that the account given was based upon the articles by Mr. Harold Gorst in *The Nineteenth Century*. This gentleman now publishes through Messrs. Smith & Elder a volume entitled *The Fourth Party*. He points out that "the original material on which this more comprehensive account of the Fourth Party has been founded was contributed to *The Nineteenth Century Review* in the form of articles." Mr. Gorst, as we have already said on two occasions, makes his father's "Party" consist of "the four belligerent Tories" who, according to him, formed "a definite political compact." In another passage he alludes to them as being "inspired by a definite policy." This view we have contradicted, and continue to oppose, in the interests of historical veracity, and we do not find it necessary to go beyond the pages of Mr. Harold Gorst himself to prove our case. Even when he is writing of 1880, the one session in which Mr. Balfour acted with the three members, among whom for five years he sat, Mr Gorst quotes with approval Mr. Lucy's happy phrase describing Mr. Balfour as "the odd man of the Fourth Party." Mr. Gorst rightly says that the present Conservative leader "always thought it impolitic to give any handle to the supposition that the Conservative party was a house divided against itself," a "conviction" which had a "dampening effect." The others "were perfectly well aware of his views on the subject of the Fourth Party." His attitude "was certainly not" that "generally adopted by the famous group below the gangway." It was in the session of 1880 that Mr. Balfour, if ever, can be said to have belonged to Lord Randolph's party, yet it is of that very session that Mr. Gorst writes: "Mr. Balfour had not yet fully imbibed the democratic principles which were to be" their "guiding star." Mr. Gorst reaches his ninth chapter before he admits "the first quarrel." Yet even this began in 1880, "at the close of the session." Immediately after Christmas "the quarrel developed into a serious one .....there were no more dinners, or miniature Cabinet councils." When, later, Lord Randolph reconstituted his little combination, Mr. Balfour cannot be said to have acted with him. The quarrel had concerned at one time Ireland, at another democracy. When closure became the leading Parliamentary subject, Mr. Gorst states that "the Fourth Party attacked" the Tory leaders. "Three of its members—the fourth disagreed—drew up a comprehensive indictment.... Mr. Balfour, the member of the Fourth Party who had disagreed with the policy adopted by his colleagues," fought them publicly. "They were also not altogether unanimous on the subject of Sir S. Northcote's personal merits....with Mr. Balfour a different motive was in operation." Yet "the four colleagues—or at least three of them—continued to act together with unabated vigour." In the session of 1883 "it neither suited Mr. Balfour, nor could he have been expected, to act with Lord Randolph and the Fourth Party in the new circumstances that had arisen....Mr. Balfour gradually dissociated himself from his colleagues," and sometimes "opposed them actively." In the session of 1884 Mr. Gorst names "the Fourth Party—now consisting of Lord R. Churchill, Sir H. Wolff," and the author's father; nevertheless Mr. Balfour "continued to sit" between or among them. In the great struggle called "the final victory" over the official ring "Mr. Balfour canvassed actively in the interests of the official candidate" against Lord Randolph, who beat him. Thus the Fourth Party "achieved final victory in their struggle with the Conservative leaders for influence and power," and "gained the objects for which it had fought." We prove our case from the mouth of Mr. Gorst himself.

Messrs. Methuen & Co. publish an excellent Port Arthur volume under the title *The Great Siege*, by Mr. B. W. Norregaard. It is a pity, indeed, that so good a book comes late among the volumes upon the subject, and follows, after a long gap, the almost simultaneous publication of three works dealing with the same topics which we reviewed at length. Almost the only point upon which we are disposed to question the conclusions to which our author has come concerns the Japanese cavalry: he has that low opinion of them which was universal before the war, but does not attempt to meet the arguments which have been based by other writers upon their success against both Russian regular cavalry and Cossacks.

Mr. Goldwin Smith publishes through Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack *Irish History and the Irish Question*, in regard to which little fault can be found with his "attempt to trace the general course of the history," until, indeed, we come to 1885. Gladstone's action is made to appear more sudden than it was by the words "turned round and coalesced with Parnell." It is not possible to treat 1885 and 1886 historically without an explanation of the Randolph Churchill and the Carnarvon episodes, to which we alluded in our review of Mr. Churchill's volumes. While, however, Mr. Goldwin Smith writes rather as a Unionist politician than as an historian at this one point, he will be thought by Unionists to travel dangerously far in the Home Rule direction in his last pages. He suggests, by way of "devolution" and "local self-government," that the Irish members should "sit annually at Dublin," and seems to share Lord Dunraven's view.

The Tennysonian will be eager to read once more *In Memoriam*, "annotated by the author," which appears beautifully printed in the familiar green covers (Macmillan). It is true that a good deal of the right meaning of the poem has by now penetrated even the brainpan of stubborn commentators, but it is well to have assurance made doubly sure by the poet's own testimony, carefully presented by Lord Tennyson, and to have allusions which no one could settle fixed once for all. Some of the matter printed here has appeared in the 'Memoir,' or in sources less accessible; in other points, especially the classical references, explanations have already been overdone. But here, at any rate, at the end of the right text is gathered, without fuss or verbosity, the essential commentary. It opens with views of the poem by Gladstone, Henry Sidgwick, and Westcott, and includes some interesting testimony concerning Tennyson's views of religion. We do not see, by the by, the remark he made to Mr. Knowles, recorded, we think, in *The Nineteenth Century* (January, 1893), that "In Memoriam' is more hopeful than I am." This, of course, may have been true of his mood of the moment, though not of his belief as a whole.

To pass to details, the "stepping-stones" of i. refer to Goethe. The "plane of molten glass" in xv. is a calm sea. The "forgotten fields" of xli. still remain obscure, though the late Sir Richard Jebb is quoted as giving an explanation which is, we may add, shared by Prof.. A. C. Bradley. Lxiv.—on the man "Who breaks his birth's invidious bar"—was written, we learn, when Tennyson was walking up and down the Strand and Fleet Street; while the beauties of lxxxvi. were those of Barmouth. Prof. George Darwin bears tribute to the accuracy of the expression "The stillness of the central sea" in cxxiii. A few references are given to earlier poets, but this kind of note could have been largely increased. Thus we can hardly dissociate

> Let darkness keep her raven gloss

from Milton's

> Smoothing the raven down
> Of darkness till it smil'd ('Comus,' 251).

But Tennyson's well-known sensitiveness on the subject of such correspondences may well have reduced the record of them here, and he was certainly right in complaining that such parallelisms were overdone. After all, "appropriate things are meant to be appropriated," and it could not be said of our great stylist, as it was of an unfortunate minor poet, that he touched nothing which he did not deform.

Mr. Sutro's translation of Maeterlinck's essays *The Treasure of the Humble* has been reprinted by Mr. Arthur L. Humphreys in the "Belles-Lettres" section of "The Royal Library," which means, to put it briefly, that we have an exquisite book in a form worthy of its contents. All book-lovers must rejoice in the care and taste that go to the making of "The Royal Library," which is beautiful, yet in no way pretentious. On Mr. Sutro's version we wrote at length in 1897, when it first appeared. It is sufficient to say here that we regarded the book as "in some respects one of the most important, as it is certainly the most purely beautiful," of Maeterlinck's works. We hope it will fall into many hands in this delightful form. Not the least of the merits of "The Royal Library" is that it is light in hand. We sometimes doubt if the ordinary large éditions de luxe, in spite of their advantages, can ever be read with comfort, unless one has a "literary machine" instead of a hand to hold them, and that is a luxury beyond most of us.

The anthology of *The Hundred Best Latin Poems (Lyrical)*, selected by Mr. J. W. Mackail (Glasgow, Gowans & Gray; London, Brimley Johnson), should be a delight to every cultivated man. It costs only sixpence in paper, and it might be used with great advantage in the higher forms of schools, as it includes poems like the 'Pervigilium Veneris,' which are unknown, we dare say, to many classical masters. Mr. Mackail has a rare gift of taste, and prints, besides much of Horace and Catullus, a piece each from Claudian, Pentadius, Petronius, Prudentius, and Statius, while there are five selections each from Seneca and Boethius.

WE are pleased to see a new edition of Hugh Miller's *My Schools and Schoolmasters* (Edinburgh, G. A. Morton), a story of the fifties, which will well bear re-reading, being full of interesting characteristics of Scottish life and manners, told in straightforward, racy fashion. The introduction sufficiently indicates Miller's merits and defects. He has passed away as an influence, but this record of his life will always, we think, retain a delectable freshness.

WE have received *The Schoolmasters Yearbook and Directory* for 1906 (Sonnenschein). This is the fourth annual issue of a useful educational guide. 'The Directory of Schoolmasters' and 'List of Secondary Schools,' are full, and generally accurate in detail; they fail, however, to include some important private schools and their masters, *e.g.*, Mr. A. H. Evans's at Horris Hill, Newbury. We are pleased with the 'Bibliography of Educational Books,' which shows judgment. The review of the year is again ably done, and the book keeps up the record of the increasing number of educational associations.

MR. JOHN LONG has added to his capital "Library of Modern Classics" *Tom Brown's Schooldays* and *A Tale of Two Cities*. The illustrations and introduction to the former are good; but we find nothing about the date of Dickens's story or its sources, and the pictures here have a hazy effect which is not pleasing.

THE January number of *The Dublin Review*, under Mr. Wilfrid Ward's editorship, reaches a high level of interest, and should be welcome to all cultivated people. Dr. Gasquet writes on his experiences in America; Mrs. Meynell has a poem. 'Manning and Gladstone' is an interesting article on a new life of the former now in the press. There is a long article on 'St. Thomas Aquinas and Medieval Thought.' Prof. J. S. Phillimore writes on 'The Greek Anthology' in a fantastic style which spoils his scholarship.

WE have on our table *The Origin of Worship*, by Rafael Karsten (Wasa, F. W. Unggren),—*Should Clergymen Criticise the Bible?* by the Bishop of Ossory and others (Nisbet),—*The Russo-Turkish War*, 1877, by Major F. Maurice (Sonnenschein),—*Biographic Clinics*, Vol. III., by G. M. Gould (Rebman),—*Life and Letters of John Collingwood Bruce*, by Sir G. Bruce (Blackwood),—*On Centenarians*, by T. E. Young (C. & E. Layton),—*Trial of the City of Glasgow Bank Directors*, edited by W. Wallace (Sweet & Maxwell),—*The Passing of the Precentor*, by D. Fraser (Bagster),—*A Practical Guide to the Death Duties and Death Duty Accounts*, by C. Beatty (Effingham Wilson),—*Hints on Building a Church*, by H. P. Maskell ('Church Bells' Office),—*British Imperialism*, by Baron F. von Oppenheimer, translated by D. Hayman (Owen),—*The Teaching of Modern Languages*, by C. Brereton (Blackie),—*Fragments Relating to Barton-on-Humber*, by T. Tombleson (Barton-on-Humber, Ball),—*Via Crucis*, by W. Hall (Routledge),—*A Harvest of Idleness*, by Agnes R. Howell (Norwich, Goose),—*Studies in Browning*, by Susan Cunnington (Sonnenschein),—*Poems of Love*, by G. K. A. Bell (Routledge),—*Love's Metamorphosis*, by T. Folliott (Fifield),—*The Three Resurrections and the Triumph of Maeve*, by Eva Gore-Booth (Longmans), *The Faithless Favourite*, by E. Sauter (St. Louis, At the Sign of the Leech),—*Leaves of Holly*, by F. Gurney (Elkin Mathews),—*Midsummer Eve*, by G. Bottomley (Harting, Petersfield, Guthrie),—*The Well of the Saints*, by J. M. Synge (Bullen),—*To Modern Maidens*, by a Modern Matron (Simpkin & Marshall),—*Rob Lindsay and his School*, by One of his Old Pupils (Bagster),—*A Sicilian Marriage*, by D. Sladen (White),—and *Abrégé du Journal du Marquis de Dangeau*, edited by E. Pilastre (Paris, Firmin-Didot).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Baptist Handbook, 1906, 2/6 net.
Bible (H. W.), Tides of Thought, 4/
Carmichael (F. F.), Sermons on Different Subjects, 2/6 net.
Congregational Year-Book, 1906, 2/6
Pastor's Diary and Clerical Record, 1906, 2/6 net.
Peabody (F. G.), Jesus Christ and the Christian Character, 6/6 net.
Stapleton (Mrs. B.), A History of the Post-Reformation Catholic Missions in Oxfordshire, 10/6 net.

Law.

Alford (C. J.), Mining Law of the British Empire, 8/6 net.
Briggs (W.), The Law of International Copyright, 16/
Goddard (Mgr.), Manual of Ecclesiastical Law and Practice, 1/6 net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Isham (S.), The History of American Painting, 21/ net.
Stephens (H. H.), Black-Board and Free-Arm Drawing, 4/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Begley (Rev. W.), Bacon's Nova Resuscitatio, Vol. III., 5/ net.
Burns (R.), Selected Poems, Introduction by A. Lang, 1/6 net.
Debenham (M. H.), Dialogues, Duologues, and Monologues, 1/6
Fitch (Clyde), The Girl with the Green Eyes, 3/ net.
Madonna of the Poets, gathered by A. Bartle, 2/6 net.
Platt (I. H.), Bacon Cryptograms in Shakespeare, and other Studies, 5/ net.
St. John (C.), Henry Irving, 1/ net.

Music.

Elson's Music Dictionary, by L. C. Elson.
Hathaway (J. W. G.), How Sweet the Moonlight sleeps upon this Bank! 1/
Tarnowski (Count S.), Chopin as revealed by Extracts from his Diary, 2/6 net.

Bibliography.

Franklin (Benjamin), List of Papers in the Library of Congress.

Philosophy.

Höffding (H.), The Problems of Philosophy, translated by G. M. Fisher, 4/6 net.

Political Economy.

Balfour (A. J.), Fiscal Reform, 2/6 net.
Hare (H. E.), Tariff without Tears, 1/6 net.

History and Biography.

Archer (F. B.), The Gambia Colony and Protectorate, 10/ net.
Ardill (J. R.), Forgotten Facts of Irish History, 2/6 net.
Briscoe (J. P.), Bypaths of Nottinghamshire History, 3/6 net.
Chronicles of London, edited by C. L. Kingsford, 10/6 net.
Churchill (W. S.), Lord Randolph Churchill, 2 vols., 36/ net.
Franklin (B.), Writings, collected by A. H. Smyth, Vols. I. and II., each 12/6 net.
Gorst (H. E.), The Fourth Party, 7/6 net.
Howard-Flanders (W.), King, Parliament, and Army, 7/6 net.
MacMichael (J. H.), The Story of Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood, 7/6 net.
Norregaard (B. W.), The Great Siege, Investment, and Fall of Port Arthur, 10/6 net.
Smith (Goldwin), Irish History and the Irish Question, 5/ net.
Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, New Series, Vol. XIX.

Geography and Travel.

Colquhoun (A. R.), The Africander Land, 16/ net.
Geographical Journal, Vol. XXVI., 15/
Havell (E. B.), Benares, the Sacred City, 12/6 net.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer, edited by A. and L. Heilprin, 42/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Crowther (S.) and Ruhl (A.), Rowing and Track Athletics, 8/6 net.

Philology.

Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, by R. Ellis, 8/6
Erckmann-Chatrian (E.), Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple edited by R. E. A. Chessex, 3/
Grandgent (C. H.), An Outline of the Phonology and Morphology of Old Provençal, 6/ net.
Madan (A. C.), Senga Handbook, 2/6 net.
McLaren (J.), A Grammar of the Kaffir Language, 5/
Nodier (C.), Jean Sbogar, edited by D. L. Savory, 2/
Pratt (A.) and Eve (A.), A Modern English Grammar, 3/6 net.
Smith (A. H.), A First Year's French Book on the Oral Method, 1/6
Tibullus, edited by J. P. Postgate, 1/6

Science.

Boole (M. E.), Logic taught by Love, 3/6 net.
Clerke (A. M.), Modern Cosmogonies, 3/6 net.
Dixon (W. E.), A Manual of Pharmacology, 15/ net.
Geological Survey of India, Records of, Vol. XXXII. Part IV., 1r.
Huggard (W. R.), A Handbook of Climatic Treatment, including Balneology, 12/6 net.
Jordan (D. S.), A Guide to the Study of Fishes, 2 vols., 50/ net.
Kellogg (V. L.), American Insects, 21/ net.
Lockwood's Builder's, Architect's, Contractor's, and Engineer's Price-Book for 1906, edited by F. T. W. Miller, 4/
MacColl (H.), Symbolic Logic and its Applications, 4/6 net.
Pierpoint (A. E.), The Elements of Geometry in Theory and Practice, 2/
Recent Advances in Physiology and Bio-Chemistry, edited by L. Hill, 18/ net.
Schofield (A. T.), The Management of a Nerve Patient, 5/ net.

Juvenile Books.

Adams (H. C.), Tales of the Civil Wars, 2/
Archibald (G. H.), Bible Lessons for Little Beginners, Second Year, 2/6
Harvey (T. E.), Poor Raoul, and other Fables, 1/6 net.
Nursery Rhyme Plays, 2/ net.

General Literature.

Campaign Guide, 1906, 5/ net.
Cleeve (L.), Soul Twilight, 6/
Cross (Victoria), Six Women, 6/
Dawson (F. W.), The Scar, 6/
Dickens (C.), A Tale of Two Cities, 2/ net.
Fox (A. W.), The Rating of Land Values, 3/6 net.
Hughes (T.), Tom Brown's Schooldays, 2/ net.
Huneker (J.), Visionaries, 6/
Leahy (A. H.), Heroic Romances of Ireland, Vol. II., 3/ net.
Little Book of Graces, 2/6 net.
Macmillan's New Globe Readers, Book III., 1/2
Maeterlinck (M.), The Treasure of the Humble, 6/ net.
Myrick (H.), Cache la Poudre, 7/6
Scott (Sir W.), Ivanhoe, edited by Fanny Johnson, 1/6
Sergeant (A.), The Choice of Emelia, 6/
Summer Nosegay (A), by a North-Country Rambler, 3/6
Sylva (Carmen), Suffering's Journey on the Earth, translated by M. A. Nash, 3/6 net.
Thorne (G.), A Lost Cause, 1/
Willing's Press Guide, 1906, 1/
Wittigschlager (W.), Minna, Wife of the Young Rabbi, 6/

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Bouchot (H.), Les Primitifs Français, 4fr.
Nane (A. W.), Beitrag zur praehistorischen Terminologie, 5m.
Rosenthal (L.), Géricault, 3fr. 50.

Drama.

Truffier (J.), Athènes et la Comédie Française, 2fr.

History and Biography.

Boschot (A.), La Jeunesse d'un Romantique: Hector Berlioz, 1803-31, 4fr.
Goutel (E. H. de), Mémoires du Général Marquis Alphonse d'Hautpoul, 1789-1865, 7fr. 50.
Moustafa Kamel Pacha, Egyptiens et Anglais, 3fr. 50.
Nachod (O.), Geschichte v. Japan: Vol. I. Book I. Die Urzeit, 9m.
Pastor (L.), Geschichte der Päpste seit dem Ausgang des Mittelalters: Vol. IV. Part I. Leo X., 8m.
Tänzer (A.), Die Geschichte der Juden in Tirol u. Vorarlberg, Parts I. and II., 17m.
Thirion (H.), Madame de Prie, 1698-1727, 7fr. 50.

Folk-lore.

Jubainville (H. d'Arbois de), Les Druides et les Dieux Celtiques à Forme d'Animaux, 4fr.

Sports.

Allemagne (H. R. d'), Les Cartes à jouer du Quatorzième au Vingtième Siècle, 2 vols., 60fr.

General Literature.

Doumer (P.), Livre de mes Fils, 3fr.
Jaloux (E.), Le Jeune Homme au Masque, 3fr. 50.
Paris-Hachette, 1906, 3fr. 75.
Rosny (J. H.), Sous le Fardeau, 3fr. 50.
Salomon (M.), L'Esprit du Temps, 3fr. 50.
Tinseau (L. de), Les Etourderies de la Chanoinesse, 3fr. 50.

*** *All books received at the office up to Wednesday morning will be included in this List unless previously noted.*

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE general meeting of the Classical Association of England and Wales was held on the 5th and 6th inst. at King's College, London, under the presidency of Dr. S. H. Butcher. The Chairman first offered a graceful tribute to the memory of Sir Richard Jebb, who had allowed himself to be nominated for the office of President. He reminded his hearers that all of them were in some sense Jebb's disciples, and owed him a priceless debt of gratitude for opening up new regions of Greek literature, and enlarging their conception of what classical learning could become. He doubted if any textual critic had ever combined such brilliancy and such divining skill with so large and sane and sympathetic a judgment; and in the field of beautiful composition he ventured to believe Jebb was without a rival. He was in the best sense an *anima naturaliter Græca*. The Association also deeply regretted the loss of another of its Vice-Presidents, Dr. D. B. Monro.

The Report of the Council showed a steady increase in membership, and among other matters expressed cordial thanks to Dr. J. P. Postgate, who retires from his arduous duties as one of the hon. secretaries, after two years of devoted service. The committee appointed to consider the introduction of a uniform pronunciation of Latin was not in a position to report.

After the election of Lord Curzon as President for the ensuing year, of Vice-Presidents,

six members of Council, and other officers, it was agreed on the proposal of Dr. Postgate to alter the name of the Association to "The Classical Association," by the omission of the words "of England and Wales." Prof. Conway then proposed that the Council should be empowered to present a memorial to the Secretary of War representing that the present examinations of candidates for the military colleges are of an injurious character, and virtually exclude from a military career all boys on the classical sides of public schools. It was thought by some that the War Office should be asked without ambiguity to restore Latin as an obligatory subject; but Prof. Conway's motion was finally adopted.

In his paper on 'The Religion of Prehistoric Greece,' illustrated by lantern-slides, Mr. D. G. Hogarth expressed the view that, as the result of recent research, writers will in future be more cautious in talking about Oriental and Asiatic influences. Excavations at Cnossus had produced phenomena in comparison with which anything Phœnician yet discovered was modern.

At Friday evening's conversazione Prof. Clifford Allbutt entered a strong plea for the speaking of Latin in the class-room, urging that our possession of a foreign language which we can speak, and in which therefore we think, is very different from that of another language which appears to us only in the simulacrum of a book. By the act of speaking, a language becomes built into and integrated with the fabric of a part of the brain, and Latin is a tongue which can, by speaking, be built intimately into the very nature of the pupil.

At Saturday's meeting the committee nominated to consider by what methods those employed in classical teaching could be kept in touch with recent discovery and investigation recommended the publication every autumn of a report on the progress of classical studies in the various branches of literary history, comparative philology, archæology, &c. This was adopted, as was also a more elaborate document from the committee which had considered the spelling and printing of Latin texts for school and college use. The main recommendations were :—

"That in texts of Latin authors intended for the use of beginners the quantity of long vowels be marked except in syllables where they would be also 'long by position.'.....

"That *v* and *u* be continued in use to distinguish the two sounds of Latin *u* in books intended only for beginners, but that *j* be discontinued altogether.

"That it is desirable that a hand list of the words in which the natural length of a vowel in a syllable where it would be 'long by position' is definitely established should be prepared and issued by the Association for the use of teachers."

Beyond this, a small pamphlet will be issued containing a statement of the present principles governing Latin orthography, the spelling recommended for adoption in school texts being that of the epoch of Quintilian, or the earliest attested spelling of subsequent times. Detailed recommendations were also given in certain cases of variation occurring in a large number of words.

Perhaps the most important business before the meeting was the report of the committee appointed to consider in what respects the present school curriculum in Latin and Greek can be lightened and the means of instruction improved. Their interim report, which was debated for over two hours, is a careful document based on the collection of much information. In dealing with boys' schools it proceeds :—

"It seems that, in view of the legitimate claims of other subjects, the amount of time devoted to the study of classics on the classical side of boys' public schools is as great as can reasonably be expected; but the Committee is of opinion that time and effort might be saved and better results obtained by certain changes in the method of teaching Greek.

"The system of classical teaching in most schools seems to be directed towards the ultimate production of a certain number of finished scholars both in Latin and in Greek, educated for the most part on what may be called linguistic lines, *i.e.*, with special attention to grammar and composition. But while it is right that elementary Latin should be studied partly (though not exclusively) as a linguistic discipline, the Committee thinks that it is unnecessary and undesirable in the case of the average boy to apply precisely this method of teaching to Greek also.

"The education in Greek of the average boy, with whom in this report we are mainly concerned, should, in the opinion of the Committee, be directed to the reading and appreciation of Greek authors, together with such study of grammar and simple exercises in writing Greek as may be desirable as a means to this end. For the training of such boys in the principles of language and the acquisition of the linguistic sense, it is generally admitted that Latin is the proper vehicle. And if this kind of training has been thorough, it should be possible for boys when they begin Greek to apply the linguistic experience acquired through their training in Latin to the study of Greek, and to pass at an early stage to the reading of Greek literature."

The main contention of the Committee, as presented by Prof. Sonnenschein, was that Greek composition in the proper sense was not an end of school study for the average boy in the lower and middle forms. Two resolutions were submitted :—

"Resolution I. That in the lower and middle forms of boys' public schools, whereas Latin should be taught with a view to the correct writing of the language as well as to the intelligent reading of Latin authors, Greek should be taught only with a view to the intelligent reading of Greek authors.

"Resolution II. That the Association petition the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to take into consideration the abolition of the separate Greek grammar paper at Responsions and the Previous Examination respectively, and the substitution for it of an easy paper in unprepared translation."

Of these the former, altered by the omission of the clause referring to Latin, was carried with two dissentients, the latter with one.

THE ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

MEMBERS of this incorporated Association from all parts of England and Wales met on Friday last week in St. Paul's School, Hammersmith, under the presidency of the Chairman of the year, Mr. C. H. Greene (Berkhamsted).

The retiring treasurer, Mr. Paterson (Mercers'), in presenting his report referred to the healthy state of the finances shown by the balance-sheet.

Mr. Coxhead (Liverpool), the outgoing Chairman, reviewed the work of the past year, regretting that success had not attended their efforts to secure the federation of the various bodies interested in secondary education. This failure was due to a lack of professional spirit, arising from indefiniteness of aim, overlapping, isolation, and prejudice; this was particularly injurious at the present time, when the Government was entering more largely into the sphere of secondary education, and united effort was demanded by the true interests of the profession. The sinking of prejudices, the raising of the standard of attainments, the spread of educational ideas and methods, would be best secured by concerted action of the different bodies, and their own Association would not relax its efforts in this direction.

A strong appeal was made to the men teaching in our great public schools. Was it from prejudice that they stood aloof from this Association, which was doing such useful work? In the present year every effort would be made to secure the membership of these masters, whose responsibility was proportional to their power of doing good work. The Board of Education was censured for its attitude in regard both to the Teachers' Register and to the question of appeal.

The case of dismissal at Warwick School was next introduced by Mr. Somerville (Eton), who pointed out the injustice of the principle involved. An animated discussion followed the speech of Mr. Riches, bursar of the school, who attempted to defend and justify the action of the head master, Mr. Keeling. It was unanimously resolved,

"That this meeting strongly protests against the indefensible and unjust conduct of the governing body of Warwick School in refusing to give Mr. Richardson the opportunity of being heard in his own defence, and emphatically condemns the principle that a master should be dismissed for not introducing pupils to the school."

Mr. Pruen (Cheltenham), in proposing that the attention of the new Government should be called to the serious condition of the Register of Teachers, declared that the Register was at present virtually a dead letter; while Mr. Heath (Birmingham), in seconding, denounced the Board of Education as guilty of a breach of faith with the profession in inducing teachers to pay fees for registration, and then refusing all recognition of the Register in schemes of schools, &c. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Page (Charterhouse) next moved

"That this meeting welcomes the proposal for a Federal Council of Secondary Teachers, as likely to promote the co-operation of all associations of secondary teachers in advancing the general interests of education."

Having urged the importance of secondary education, and shown how our national greatness is dependent on it, he declared that joint action was essential to remedy "the delightful confusion of admired disorder" existing in our public schools. He enumerated as the outside forces affecting education, the wishes of parents, the medical men, the psychologists, the theorists in education, the specialists in the various subjects, the different governing authorities, the War Office, and lastly outside examinations. While assistant masters were expected to give their attention to all these, they themselves, though doing nine-tenths of the work in our schools, had no voice in the affairs of their profession. They must hammer away at the Board of Education, whose treatment of the important deputation of head and assistant masters was described as the minimum of personal courtesy in conjunction with the maximum of official insolence. The motion, seconded by Mr. Montgomery, was adopted *nem. con.*

The meeting then adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. Somerville and seconded by Mr. Thompson (Plymouth), welcoming the proposal to establish a joint examination to qualify for matriculation in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and hoping that the standard of such an examination would be higher than that of Responsions and the Previous Examination.

At the afternoon meeting a large concourse of assistant masters and others interested in teaching assembled to hear Lord Roberts explain his scheme for strengthening our national defences by the introduction of rifle-shooting and military drill into the curricula of our schools. The veteran field-marshal affirmed that we ought always to be ready to put in the field an army of

500,000 men, and to effect this the youths of our schools should not only be taught to shoot, but also urged to regard this as a patriotic duty. The great drawback to efficient training was the length of time required for it, and the consequent interference with a business career, if this training was taken after schooldays were over. This objection might be to a great extent overcome by taking instruction in rifle-shooting and military drill whilst still *in statu pupillari*. The thorough training in these subjects would tend to develope the character of the boy, even though he might never need to bear arms in the defence of his country. Having given an outline of what was being done in this direction at our large public schools, and having shown that great progress was being made in the various cadet corps, Lord Roberts reminded the assistant masters of their duty to the country; it was to instil patriotism, to inculcate a lofty idea of self-sacrifice, and the conviction that skill in the use of the rifle was a duty to the empire. He was sure that the boys would prove, morally, mentally, and physically, better men. He assured his audience that the only means of avoiding a lengthy period of training or conscription was to adopt the course he recommended. He was convinced from experience that much of the time now devoted to classics might with greater advantage be given to such subjects as history, geography, and science. Support should be given by the War Office and the Treasury; sanction should be granted to the formation of corps of not fewer than twenty members; a rifle or carbine should be issued free for every fifteen boys, with free ammunition under conditions; and all corps should be under responsible officers.

Canon Lyttelton did not wish to criticize or traverse the statements of Lord Roberts, but admitted that on certain points raised he was not in full agreement with him. He suggested that the most practical method of dealing with the subject would be to make rifle-shooting compulsory for a certain block of boys or section of the school, so that every pupil would have to pass through it. He would recommend another course at a later period of the school career to strengthen the earlier work. The announcement by the head master of Eton that the boys of that noted school were to begin rifle-shooting in a few months elicited much applause. Further support to the proposal was given by Major Hoare (Haileybury), Mr. Kinman (Hertford), and Major Somerville (Eton).

Lord Roberts, in reply to a hearty expression of thanks, hoped that the movement would result in the supply of a larger number of officers from the Universities.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENCE has been started in *The Times* by some doctors who wrote concerning the hours of sleep allotted to schoolboys. It seems as if the present race were less hardy than its predecessors. But perhaps the real point is that boys do not get the sleep they are supposed to have because the older among them sit up to strange hours. This was certainly done in public schools in the writer's day, and the investigating Committee of the Head Masters' Conference may be reminded that the modern system does not encourage supervision by a dormitory master.

It is now generally recognized that education is forced on youngsters who are not fit for it. The boy who takes too many subjects too early is passed in the race by the other who was taught things later and more gradually. It seems clear from ample investigation that the boys who began Greek, say, at six years of age, are at sixteen no better off than the boys who began it at twelve or thirteen.

We are sorry to notice that the Head Masters' Conference either did not understand or did not appreciate the important memorandum recommending a joint examination, to be held at schools qualifying for matriculation at Oxford or Cambridge. We hope that this scheme will have the fullest consideration, for here, as elsewhere, co-ordination tends to simplify matters, while a reasonable check on premature specialization will be afforded.

The public schools which award scholarships to young boys would do well not to confine themselves to a knowledge of classics, or whatever the special subject may be. The examination in other subjects should not be a farce, as it often is. We understand that in some of our great schools combined classics and mathematics can secure a scholarship. This arrangement ought to be widely adopted by examiners for scholarships of all kinds, for early confinement to one special line is a great menace to the chance of a liberal education which every boy of ability ought to look forward to.

We are glad to see that the Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools, which meets to-day, is asking for an extension of registration which will include a large number of teachers engaged in kindergarten and other forms of elementary teaching. Other resolutions concern freedom of movement for duly qualified teachers from one class of school to another; the requirement of a year's "recognized" training as well as a year's "recognized" satisfactory teaching experience for both grades of the Register; and the presence of a due proportion of registered teachers in secondary schools before such schools are recognized as eligible for Government grants.

It is not easy, without going into technical details, to exhibit striking features from the thick Blue-book of 'Statistics of Public Education in England and Wales, 1903–4–5.' The strength of the female side in education is shown, however, by the fact that it represents 21,848 recognized pupil-teachers in public elementary schools, as against 4,468 males. The statistics of "schools of art" give 230 schools in 1903–4, which is one less than the figures of 1902–3, but the number of students is higher—52,634 to 49,121. The number of technical institutions receiving grants in 1903–4 was only 19. In 'Special Optional Courses' new ideas are visible in the headings 'Rural Subjects,' 'Domestic Science and Household Management (for Women),' and 'Advanced Instruction in some Recognized Subject of Handicraft.' The numbers here are very small, as might be expected, but a useful beginning has been made.

The 'General Table of Ordinary Public Elementary Schools' gives the following figures: Council schools, 6,145, accommodating 3,172,622 children; and Voluntary schools, 14,082, accommodating 3,688,859. These figures do not deal with higher elementary schools, schools for defective children, and "Certified Efficient" schools.

The most striking feature of the report for the year 1905 by Dr. Struthers on 'Secondary Education (Scotland)' is the failure of the scheme for Commercial Certificates. It is suggested that the co-operation of merchants should be sought in settling the curriculum and "extending some sort of practical encouragement to boys to equip themselves properly before they enter an office." The Edinburgh and Leith Chambers of Commerce have begun to form a committee for this purpose. The "Higher Grade Schools" established by the Code of 1899 have risen from 31 in 1900 to 131 in 1905, but co-ordination of authorities is needed, since they are, it appears, entering into unnecessary competition with good secondary schools. The teaching of English was strongly urged by Sir Henry Craik, and appears to be advancing slowly. We learn that

"a large percentage of the Honours candidates who wrote on Montrose confused him with Claverhouse. Similarly William the Lion was discussed on the supposition that he was William the Conqueror, while one candidate—an Edinburgh candidate, too—went so far as to ascribe to Jeanie Deans the exploit of Jenny Geddes."

The "Religious Question in Schools" is too complicated to be dealt with briefly. We may, however, direct attention to an article on that subject in the current *Hibbert Journal*, and to a memorandum recently issued by the Rationalist Press Association, which states that religion would be best taught by parents, or, where parents are incompetent, by the churches to which they belong. This is a sensible, but perhaps an ideal counsel. But it is certain that the "Conscience Clause" is unfair as marking out children for possible ridicule or unpleasant notice. The memorandum mentions that "lessons on the duties of citizenship and humanity" are moral in effect, and "are already employed in some 3,000 public elementary schools, including no less than 1,270 schools in the West Riding of Yorkshire alone."

Can essential virtues be separated now from Christianity, or inculcated equally well "without some metaphysical or theological views of morality"? That is the big question—a question which at present we cannot undertake to answer.

'RUSSIA.'

WE have received a long letter from the author of the above book (reviewed by us on December 30th), thanking us for the notice, but bringing forward numerous objections. We can give only a selection of the points raised, but in no case has injustice been done to the author by omissions. We number the points, and insert our reviewer's reply to them at the end.

Hôtel de Malte, Rue de Richelieu, Paris, Jan. 3rd, 1906.

1. With regard to the "strange *seated* stone figures" to which your reviewer refers, I fancy he can only have seen them in his dreams. I have no recollection of seeing them during my travels in Russia. The stone figures that I have described were *standing*, not *seated*.

2. Your reviewer complains of "a want of careful attention" in my allusion to the church chants. I should like to tell him that the words *are* quoted exactly as I and many others have heard them scores of times. The continuous repetition of the two words given in my book has a most comic effect on the ears of a stranger, which it is unfortunately impossible for me to reproduce.

3. The fault which your reviewer finds with my index is unanswerable, I admit, but I had nothing to do with its compilation, and was prevented by want of time from going through it before publication.

4. Your reviewer has not only misread, but he misquotes what I say about the wives of colonists cooking the food and waiting on their husbands' guests. I have nowhere stated that this is a practice among *Russians:*

it is purely German, and found only among Germans, and imported by them into Russia; but never in any case imitated by the Russians. I have visited Canada and the United States, and can assure your reviewer that the position of women in these countries is very different.

5. Again, "the depreciation of French caricature," which "will not bear investigation," is merely an interesting quotation from a book published in 1873, in spite of the fact that it is criticized as coming direct from myself.

6. Your reviewer goes on to remark, "We do not understand the references to the Struve family, the generations appearing to be confused." He may be interested to hear that all the facts I have given were taken down from Prof. Struve's own lips at his own table (in Kharkoff).

7. The misspelling of the name Cathcart is due to the fact of my having copied the inscription, letter for letter, from that hero's tomb in Sebastopol.

8. With regard to Parker, I was not the only person who heard Tolstoy's remark concerning him, and I could easily convince your reviewer that the Parker referred to was the American Parker.

ANNETTE M. B. MEAKIN.

Our reviewer's replies are as follows:—

1. The figures, which still abound in the Steppe north of the Sea of Azof, look as though seated. See also Custine. It is probable that the art of the "barbarian" sculptors was not equal to the task of making them seem to stand on feet.

2. The closing words of the verses of all the litanies are not those given by the author.

3. Authors ought to insist on having a good index, especially if they are not novices.

4. Our point was that the practice is as common and necessary in the "back blocks" of Australia, Canada, and the United States as it is in Russia, whether among German Russians or among Russians. There was no quotation of the words.

5. Why is the passage quoted with apparent approval if not endorsed?

6. We showed by dates the impossibility of the great Struve, the astronomer, being in the author's mind.

7. The author repeatedly writes in her own person of the well-known general after whom the famous hill was named, with the same misspelling.

8. It is quite possible that our conjecture, named by us as such, was wrong.

MR. LEE'S 'CENSUS OF SHAKESPEARE FIRST FOLIOS.'

108A, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W., January 5th.

MRS. LEITER, of Washington, calls my attention to an error of description, which it is right that I should correct without delay, in the account that I have given, in the 'Census of Shakespeare First Folios,' of the copy which the late L. Z. Leiter acquired of the late Bernard Quaritch in August, 1888, and which is now Mrs. Leiter's property.

In accordance with information supplied me by a member of the late Mr. Leiter's family, I stated in the 'Census,' which was published in 1902, that this copy lacked the preliminary leaf headed 'A catalogve of the seuerall Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies contained in this Volume.' A recent examination of the copy by Mr. Morrison, of the Congress Library at Washington, shows that the 'Catalogue' leaf is among the preliminary leaves, though it is not in the precise place in which it is usually found. Mrs. Leiter's copy ought, in view of Mr. Morrison's report, to occupy a far more distinguished place in my 'Census' than the one which I have allotted to it. With the exception of a slight repair in the last leaf, the volume is quite perfect, and ought to be included in Class I. of the 'Census,' instead of in Class II.

I have already expressed to Mrs. Leiter my regret that I should have under-estimated the interest of the copy, which, as I have already stated, is one of the very few still retaining the original binding.

SIDNEY LEE.

THE 1477 VENICE EDITION OF THE 'DIVINA COMMEDIA.'

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks, January 6th, 1906.

IT may be worth while to point out that Mr. Slater is in error, in his description (in his article on 'The Book Sales of 1905' in to-day's *Athenæum*) of the 1477 Venice edition of the 'Divina Commedia' as "containing for the first time the Commentary of Benvenuto da Imola." It is true that the Italian commentary contained in that edition is attributed to Benvenuto in a sonnet printed at the end of the volume. But this is a false attribution. Benvenuto wrote in Latin, and his commentary (excerpts from which were printed by Muratori) was not printed in full until 1887, in which year it was published at Florence in five handsome volumes at the expense of Mr. William Warren Vernon. The Italian commentary in question, which was reprinted in a somewhat different form in the 1478 Milan edition of the 'Divina Commedia,' was written by Jacopo della Lana, of Bologna. The subject is discussed at length by Signor Luigi Rocca in his 'Di Alcuni Commenti della Divina Commedia' (pp. 127ff.).

PAGET TOYNBEE.

'THE ROYAL FORESTS OF ENGLAND.'

YOUR reviewer expresses surprise that I have not cited from Dr. Nisbet's books. In common with every one else of intelligence who is interested in modern forestry and arboriculture, I regard Dr. Nisbet as *facile princeps* on all such subjects. I have read and enjoyed almost everything he has written. But I am not aware of anything of his that throws any light whatever on the subject of my book.

J. CHARLES COX.

Literary Gossip.

MAJOR MARTIN HUME is busy with a book which should possess a topical as well as an historical interest, in view of the approaching Anglo-Spanish royal marriage. It will consist of the strange and romantic stories of some of the more interesting of the earlier Queens of Spain, drawn in many cases from unpublished sources. The share of Isabella the Catholic in the expedition of Columbus; the attitude of Elizabeth of Valois towards her stepson Carlos, and the reason of her premature death; the action of Elizabeth of Bourbon in the overthrow of Olivares; and the vagaries of Luisa Isabel of Orleans and other ladies will be discussed, with many points which remain problematical. The book will be published in the early autumn by the firm of E. Grant Richards.

MR. UNWIN will publish in the spring a book entitled 'The Continental Outcast: Land Colonies and Poor-Law Relief,' by the Rev. W. Carlile, of the Church Army, and his son Mr. Victor W. Carlile. It contains an account of visits paid by the authors last summer to the famous labour colony of Merxplas, in Belgium, and to similar institutions in Holland, Germany, and Denmark, together with a number of practical suggestions for the improvement of English methods of dealing with the unemployed, the aged poor, tramps, and beggars.

MR. MURRAY is issuing 'Monographs,' by Sir Theodore Martin, which consist of sketches of Garrick, Macready, Rachel, and Baron Stockmar, based on *Quarterly* articles. 'Things Indian,' by Mr. William Crooke, the accomplished editor of 'Hobson Jobson,' will be looked for with eagerness; and 'Jottings of an Old Solicitor,' by Sir John Hollams, represents expert knowledge and reflection reaching over a period of sixty years. 'The History of the Papacy in the Nineteenth Century,' by Dr. Nielsen, translated by Canon A. J. Mason and others, introduces to the English public a Danish author who is both lively and erudite.

MR. ARTHUR D. INNES has edited for the Cambridge Press Burke's speeches on American taxation and conciliation of the colonies.

IN an appendix to his edition of the oration of Demosthenes against Midias, shortly to be issued by the same Press, Prof. W. W. Goodwin illustrates the peculiar character of the προβολή by treating it in connexion with the εἰσαγγελία and other special forms of public suits in which the authority of the State appears.

MR. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, author of 'The Apple of Eden,' has just finished another novel. It is entitled 'Traffic,' and will be published by Messrs. Duckworth & Co. about February 21st.

MR. FORD MADOX HUEFFER'S new novel 'The Fifth Queen,' which is to be published next month by Mr. Alston Rivers, is, although complete in itself, to be regarded as the first instalment of a trilogy dealing with little-known episodes in the short career of Katharine Howard.

MR. ALSTON RIVERS has also in the press a book entitled 'The Heart of the Country,' in which Mr. Hueffer supplements his 'Soul of London' by a survey of rustic life and problems.

WE notice the death last Wednesday of Dr. William Rainey Harper, who had been President of Chicago University since 1891. He was only forty-nine, but had already made his mark in Biblical literature and Oriental languages. He was Professor of Hebrew on a Baptist foundation at Chicago, 1879–86, Professor of Semitic Languages at Yale, 1886–91; and Professor of Biblical Literature, 1889–91. He was head Professor of Semitic Languages at Chicago, and published books on 'Elements of Hebrew,'

Hebrew 'Syntax' and 'Vocabularies,' 'An Introductory New Testament' with R. F. Weidner, and two manuals on Latin with I. B. Burgess. He was an associate editor of *The Biblical World* and the American *Journals of Theology* and *Semitic Languages*.

The Oxford University Press is about to issue 'Scenes from Old Playbooks,' arranged as an introduction to Shakspeare by Mr. Percy Simpson. This book is an attempt to solve in practical form some of the difficulties involved in a first reading of Shakspeare, and is for young readers. The only notes are stage notes, and these have been lavishly supplied.

Mr. Murray is publishing for the Government of India an abridged 'Official Account of the Second Afghan War, 1878-1880.' Among the fiction he announces are the first novel of Mr. Basil Lubbock, 'Jack Derringer,' and 'The Hatanee,' by Mr. Arthur Eggar, a novel of British Burma.

Mr. W. C. McBain is to lecture to the Old Glasgow Club on Monday on 'The Literature of Old Glasgow.' A number of old Glasgow books in choice bindings will be on view.

Last Monday died in Newcastle Mr. William Duncan, who must have been one of the oldest of journalists, having reached the patriarchal age of ninety-nine. Born and bred at Aberdeen, which produces its full quota of strong and vigorous men, he was for thirty years sub-editor of *The Newcastle Chronicle*, and wrote lives of Joseph Cowen and George Stephenson.

Another venerable figure is lost by the death of Mr. George R. Fenton, of the Middle Temple, who was for forty-four years on the Parliamentary staff of *The Times*.

In *Chambers's Journal* for February Mr. F. Whitehouse describes 'The Bash Vourmak,' or striking of the head amongst Mohammedans at Constantinople. A writer who records Ruskin's opinions, received in conversation, upon 'The Hurry and Bustle of Modern Life,' adds much of his own, and criticizes motor-cars and modern architecture.

Next week we shall print the first of two papers on Gray at Peterhouse, embodying the results of special research by Dr. T. A. Walker. Dr. Walker has in the press a 'History of Peterhouse,' in the well-known series of "College Histories," and has an excellent subject in the oldest of Cambridge foundations.

The author of 'Latin Hexameter Verse,' Mr. S. E. Winbolt, is about to publish immediately with Messrs. Blackie a shorter book entitled 'The Latin Hexameter.' The former work being adapted mainly to the needs of teachers, the forthcoming one is intended for the use of sixth-form boys, and fitted to a course of six terms. It will be interleaved with blank pages, so that a pupil may conveniently embody notes drawn from his own reading.

Mr. Walter A. Locks has written a series of historical stories connected with old Ilford and its neighbourhood. It is announced under the title 'A Maid in Armour, and other Tales of Old Ilford,' by Mr. Elliot Stock.

The very interesting analysis of books of the year issued by *The Publishers' Circular* is now out. The total of books is 8,252, as against 8,334 in 1904. Theology has increased—745 volumes against 666. Educational works show a decrease of 102; and there has been a lesser isssue also of political and commercial books and reprinted novels. The new novels are 1,733, as against 1,731, so that the figure remains curiously steady. The totals of history and biography, and books on the arts and sciences, are also virtually unchanged. In belles-lettres the books reach 381, as against 220 last year, a considerable advance. Poetry and drama, and geography and travel, also show a slight increase.

The feature of this list, as of all recent lists, is the predominance of fiction. What reader, however quick and practised, can expect to cope with an average of thirty-three new novels a week, and give during the same period a glance at twelve reprinted ones? Yet we are told that some unfortunate moderns make the attempt, and even call the result criticism.

The death is announced in Edinburgh of the Rev. Paton J. Gloag, author of several theological works, commentaries, and translations. He was born at Perth in 1823, and was successively minister of Dunning, Blantyre, and Galashiels, from which he retired in 1890.

In the spring a novel may be looked for entitled 'Stymied! The Story of a Short Summer Sojourn in St. Andrews.' The author is Mr. Murray-Maitland.

A Swedish translation of Mr. Gosse's 'History of English Literature,' undertaken by the Swedish poet Herr K. G. Ossian-Nilsson, is about to appear in Stockholm. It will be published by the well-known firm of Messrs. Bonnier.

Among Royal Institution arrangements are the following:—On Tuesday next Prof. E. H. Parker will deliver the first of three lectures on 'Impressions of Travel in China and the Far East.' On Thursday Canon Beeching begins a course of two lectures on Shakespeare; and on Saturday Mr. J. E. C. Bodley delivers the first of two lectures on 'The Church in France.' On January 26th Mr. A. C. Benson will lecture on Walter Pater.

The death, in his sixtieth year, is reported from Cassel of Wilhelm Benecke, editor of the *Hessenland*, and author of a number of novels and of a history of the Royal Theatre at Cassel.

Several of the Paris papers have given currency to the rumour that M. Brunetière is about to resign the editorship of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which he has directed since 1893, and to which he has been a contributor for thirty years. It was even stated that his successor would be either M. d'Haussonville or M. de Vogüé; but in an interview published in the *Écho de Paris* M. Brunetière makes it clear that he has no intention of resigning his post.

The Parliamentary Paper of the week of the most interest to our readers is the Historical MSS. Commission Report on the Manuscripts of the Duke of Rutland preserved at Belvoir Castle, Vol. IV. (2*s*. 9*d*.).

SCIENCE

CHARLES JASPER JOLY, F.R.S.

No college has been more severely tried by the loss of eminent men in recent years than Trinity College, Dublin. In addition to other great misfortunes, it has lost George Salmon, George Fitzgerald, and Charles Joly within four years. The first had attained the ripeness of full age, but though he was long past scientific work, his house was the meeting-place of the learning of Europe, and there was hardly a term in which some scholar from England or from Germany did not come to see the great old hospitable man. George Fitzgerald was second only to Lord Kelvin in his influence on modern science; and now Charles Joly, the one man who promised to keep his college in contact with European mathematical research, has been carried off (on the 4th inst.), by results from typhoid fever, in the prime of life. He was just beginning to make his influence felt, not only by his publication and expositions of Hamilton's epoch-making work, but also by his constant contact with Cambridge and with foreign mathematical scholars. Apart from all this, he had great and peculiar qualities. There are others who may rival him as mathematicians; the College has possessed them for generations; but in the burning problem of University reform this was the man of enlightened views, of broad European experience, who would in coming years have stimulated wise changes, and who would have helped to save his College both from stupid adherence to effete traditions and from dangerous innovations. As such he cannot be replaced till some new man of his outstanding merit arises, and there seems little chance that such a one will be found for some years to come. This is what must be said regarding the public loss resulting from his deplorable death.

To speak calmly of his personal character is not easy for those who loved and honoured him, and who stood but yesterday beside his open grave. He had not the commanding personality of Fitzgerald, and did not obtain his Fellowship without a hard struggle; but this was due, as his friends well knew, to his constant pursuit of general reading, and so that wearisome trial, which often saps the originality and impairs the character of promising men, left him still fresh in intellect, and open to wider interests. Within a few years his reputation obtained for him the Andrews Chair of Astronomy, carrying with it the title of Astronomer Royal in Ireland, and he settled with his young wife at the Observatory, which removed him to some extent from daily intercourse with his colleagues, but also from the petty frictions and distractions of tutorial life.

He entered on his new duties with zeal, became a leading spirit among the serious members of the British Association, and travelled often and far with astronomical expeditions, and to take part in the foreign

congresses of men of science. This wide experience taught him to fear that the once famous Dublin school of mathematics was becoming provincial and narrow—a tendency which he earnestly strove to counteract. Hence to the old-fashioned majority in the College he often seemed visionary, to some even dangerous, for he always advocated trenchant reforms in what he believed the obsolete methods of higher education, which led to obstacles to research. His mild and gentle manner was in some contrast to the advanced nature of his views, and he never expressed himself violently, even when his moral indignation was roused by the misconduct of a superior, or the mismanagement of College affairs. He was waiting, with patient impatience, for the day when the voice of the reformer would no longer be the voice of one crying in the desert.

But now a cruel fate has taken him from his unfinished labours, from his wife and little children, from all the friends who based high hopes upon his future. These hopes were well founded, for as his presence did not manifest at first sight the high quality of his intellect, so the work he has left is indeed but an earnest of what he would have done in years to come. Fortunately, the public can judge the justice of this estimate by his 'Elements of Quaternions' (1905), which shows him a master of the highest region in pure mathematics. The Royal Society and the Royal Irish Academy have been long familiar with his abstruse papers. M.

'AN EXPLANATION OF MAGNETISM.'

AFTER the appearance of the article under this heading in *The Athenæum* of December 2nd, Sir Oliver Lodge wrote to us the following letter, which is the one alluded to in 'Research Notes' of the 23rd of last month:—

Mariemont, Edgbaston, December 13th, 1905.

It is astonishing how in this country the work of Englishmen seldom attracts attention until a foreigner takes it up; and then it is universally attributed to that foreigner. Your article of date December 2nd contains nothing new to English physicists. M. Langevin obtained it all from Cambridge, it is due chiefly to Prof. Larmor and others of the Cambridge school, and what you call an *obiter dictum* of M. Langevin, is a definite and certain mathematical proposition, made in England. OLIVER LODGE.

Since then we have heard from Sir Oliver Lodge, referring us to *Philosophical Transactions*, 1894 A, pp. 806-18, and 1897 A, pp. 286-8, for evidence in support of his contention that M. Langevin obtained his theory from Cambridge.

The writer of the article in question sends us the following comments

Sir Oliver Lodge's references are taken from two papers by Dr. Larmor, both headed 'On a Dynamical Theory of the Electric and Luminiferous Medium.' In that published in 1894 Dr. Larmor defines an atom of matter as a "vortex-ring in the present rotational æther with intrinsic rotational strain constituting electric charge," and developes the theory of electrons, or, as he calls them, "discrete electric nuclei," revolving within the vortex-ring, pretty much as it has since been accepted by Prof. J. J. Thomson and others. He also says that "it is essential to any simple elastic theory of the æther that the charge of an ion shall be represented by some permanent state of strain of the æther, which is associated with the æther and carried along with it," and that "such a strain-configuration can hardly be otherwise than symmetrical all round the ion." In his communication of 1897, written in view of M. Curie's discovery that the paramagnetic state varies inversely to the absolute temperature, he says that Curie's law "indicates that the same is sensibly true for all paramagnetic media at high temperatures: at lower temperatures they gradually pass into the ferromagnetic condition," and that "the controlling force [in a ferromagnetic body] that resists the orientating action of the field is practically wholly derived from the magnetic interaction of the neighbouring molecules." But this must be considered as in some sort superseded by the publication of 'Æther and Matter' in 1900, which Dr. Larmor declares in his preface to be in part "a restatement in improved form of investigations already developed in a series of memoirs, *Phil. Trans.* A. 1894–6–7." In this last book he states (p. 343) clearly enough that "it appears incidentally that the conception of paramagnetism which considers it to be due to orientation of the molecule as a whole by the magnetic field, as if it were a rigid system, is not valid except as a very rough illustration"; and (p. 344) that "the exceptionally great magnetic coefficients of iron, nickel, and cobalt at ordinary temperatures may possibly be explained as an effect of molecular cohesion or grouping." I do not see how this bears out Sir Oliver Lodge's contention that M. Langevin obtained all his theory from Cambridge, and it would be interesting to know if Dr. Larmor himself considers that M. Langevin has plagiarized, either consciously or otherwise, from his published researches.

I do not yield to Sir Oliver Lodge in patriotism, and I should at all times be naturally inclined to prefer the work of an English scholar to that of one of any other nationality. But it seems to me that some continental nations—especially the French and Dutch—have a great advantage over us in that they always take pains to state their scientific propositions clearly and with precision, in opposition to the unnecessarily technical and confused language in which our men of science, at Cambridge and elsewhere, clothe their thoughts. This reproach cannot be brought against Sir Oliver Lodge, who, when either speaking or writing on physical subjects, is always clearness itself. But if he could persuade some of his colleagues to state their theories with some attention to literary form, he would go far towards making English science at once more popular and better understood, both here and on the Continent, than it is at present. At a time when Mr. Haldane's British Science Guild is calling upon the nation to extend the methods of science beyond its own borders, such an effort is especially needed, and it is not, perhaps, too much to ask that those who require their countrymen to think scientifically should themselves endeavour to write lucidly. By so doing they would form the bridge between literature and science for which some of us have long hoped.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—*Dec.* 20.—Dr. J. E. Marr, President, in the chair.—Mr. T. F. Sibly was elected a Fellow; and Prof. Louis Dollo, of Brussels, and Dr. August Rothpletz, of Munich, were elected Foreign Members.—The following communications were read: 'The Highest Silurian Rocks of the Ludlow District,' by Miss G. L. Elles and Miss I. L. Slater,—and 'The Carboniferous Rocks at Rush, co. Dublin,' by Dr. C. A. Matley, with an account of the faunal succession and correlation by Dr. A. Vaughan.—Prof. G. F. Wright, in exhibiting a map of the Lebanon district, gave an interesting description of the evidence which he found, in a recent journey to that district, as to the height and extent of the terminal moraine. He remarked also that the water-level in the Jordan valley stood, in comparatively recent times, 750 feet higher than at present, and this he connected with the glaciation of the area. Very small climatic changes would be sufficient to start the Lebanon glacier again.

LINNEAN.—*Dec.* 21.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, V.P., in the chair.—Viscount Mountmorres and Mr. J. Stuart Thomson were admitted Fellows.—Mr. C. T. Druery exhibited an aposporous seedling of *Polypodium vulgare*, with a frond bearing a well-defined prothallus at the tip. He also showed a new case of apospory in *Cystopteris montana*.—The Chairman and Prof. J. Bretland Farmer contributed some critical remarks.—Dr. A. B. Rendle gave a report of the International Botanical Congress at Vienna in June last, at which he was the Society's delegate, and which was attended by more than 600 botanists from all parts of the world.—The discussion was opened by the Chairman and continued by Dr. Stapf, Lieut.-Col. Prain, Mr. J. Hopkinson, Mr. F. N. Williams, the General Secretary, and Mr. H. Groves.—A paper was read from Dr. Fritz Kränzlin, entitled 'Cyrtandreæ Malayæ Insularis Novæ,' founded on specimens in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.—Messrs. H. and J. Groves contributed a paper 'On Characeæ from the Cape of Good Hope collected by Major A. H. Wolley-Dod, R.A.,' illustrated by the specimens themselves.

MICROSCOPICAL.—*Dec.* 20.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—The President called attention to a donation of slides prepared by Andrew Pritchard about fifty years ago. They had been presented to the Society by Mr. N. D. F. Pearce, and were exhibited in the room. Mr. Rheinberg described an exhibit consisting of about twenty photographs of diatoms taken by the Zeiss apparatus, designed by Dr. August Köhler, of Jena, for photomicrography with ultra-violet light. A photograph of *Amphipleura pellucida*, taken with oblique illumination, showed the diatom clearly resolved into dots.—Mr. Curties said the photograph of Amphipleura resolved into dots was one of the finest yet shown, but it was not the first time this diatom had been so resolved, for a photograph showing the dotted structure was made by Mr. Gifford, and Dr. Spitta showed the diatom itself at one of the Society's meetings; the resolution was not, however, in either case so distinct as in the photographs exhibited by Mr. Rheinberg.—A paper on 'A Fern Fructification from the Lower Coal Measures of Shore, Lancashire,' was read by Mr. D. M. S. Watson, who exhibited a large section of the coal under the microscope, with lantern-slides in illustration of his paper.—The paper was followed by a discussion, in which the President, Prof. F. W. Oliver, and Mr. E. A. Newell Arber took part.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*Jan.* 9.—Sir Alexander Binnie, President, in the chair.—Two papers were read, namely, 'The Elimination of Storm-Water from Sewerage Systems,' by Mr. D. E. Lloyd-Davies, and 'The Elimination of Suspended Solids and Colloidal Matters from Sewage,' by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Jones and Mr. W. O. Travis.—It was announced that 48 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 20 candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 3 Members and 28 Associate Members.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*Jan.* 1.—Dr. Hastings Rashdall, President, in the chair.—Mr. B. Dumville was elected a Member.—Mr. J. Solomon read a paper on 'Is the Conception of Good Undefinable?' The predicate "good," though not definable as a complex of partial concepts, is not properly assimilated, as Mr. Moore in 'Principia Ethica' assimilates it, to such simple predicates as "yellow." For "yellow" is not merely simple in itself, but is apprehended by a simple function; while "good" is object of apprehension to a complex function, which admits of definition. This function is what is commonly called reason; and from Aristotle to Sidgwick it

has been admitted that "good" is apprehended by reason. All that needs to be added to this is that, discarding the old unintelligible views of reason as an organ of faculty, or "lumière naturelle," we should recognize that by reason we really mean the exercise of a complex function constructing out of the remembered past and the imagined future. The larger part of the paper was devoted to maintaining (after Höffding) the entire subjectivity of the moral criterion, its entire dependence on the individual. For all moral approval or judgment of "what ought to be" is at bottom a liking, propensity, tendency—only one which deserves to be called rational, because it is comprehensive, systematic, and on the whole permanent.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'"Quality" in Colour,' Prof. G. Clausen.
— Bibliographical, 5.—'An Episode in Anglo-French Bibliography (1610),' Mr. Sidney Lee.
— London Institution, 5.—'Notes on the Port of London,' Mr. J. G. Brood-Bank (Travers Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Modern Surveying Instruments,' Mr. A. T. Walmisley.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'British East African Plateau Land and its Economic Conditions,' Major A. St. Hill Gibbons.
Tues. Royal Institution, 5.—'Impressions of Travel in China and the Far East,' Lecture I., Prof. E. H. Parker.
— Colonial, 8.—'The Progress and Problems of the East Africa Protectorate,' Sir C. Eliot.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Elimination of Storm-Water from Sewerage Systems' and 'The Elimination of Suspended Solids and Colloidal Matters from Sewage.'
— Zoological, 8.30.—'Bones of the Lynx from Cales Dale, Derbyshire,' Mr. W. Storrs Fox; 'Mammals from South Johore and Singapore collected by Mr. C. B. Kloss,' Mr. J. L. Bonhote; 'Contributions to the Anatomy of the Ophidia,' Mr. F. E. Beddard; 'Minute Structure of the Teeth of Creodonts,' Mr. C. S. Tomes.
Wed. Meteorological, 7.30.—Annual Meeting. 'Meteorology in Daily Life,' Mr. R. Bentley.
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'St. Clether, his Chapel and Holy Wells,' Mrs. Collier; 'The Curtian Lake,' Dr. Russell Forbes.
— Entomological, 8.—Annual Meeting.
— Folk-lore, 8.—Presidential Address.
— Microscopical, 8.—'The Life and Work of Bernard Renault,' the President.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Scientific Aspects of Voice Development,' Dr. W. A. Aikin.
Thurs. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Relative Importance of Subject and Treatment,' Prof. G. Clausen.
— Royal, 4.30.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The City of Calcutta,' Mr. C. E. Buckland.
— Historical, 5.—'The Study of Nineteenth-Century History,' Mr. P. Ashley.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Shakespeare,' Lecture I., Canon Beeching.
— London Institution, 6.—'Russian Broadsides and Illustrated Prints,' Mr. M. Gaster.
— Linnean, 8.—'The Life-History of *Margaritifera panasesæ*,' Mr. A. W. Allen; 'Some Endophytic Algæ,' Mr. A. D. Cotton; 'Jacobson's Organ of Sphenodon,' Dr. R. Broom.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'High-Speed Electric Machinery, with Special Reference to Steam-Turbine Machines,' Lecture I., Prof. S. P. Thompson (Howard Lecture).
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Refractive Indices of Crystallizing Solutions,' Messrs. H. A. Miers and F. Isaac; 'The Determination of Available Plant-Food in Soils by the Use of Weak Acid Solvents,' Part II., Messrs. A. D. Hall and A. Amos; 'The Action of Ammonia and Amines on Diazobenzene Picrate,' Messrs. O. Silberrad and G. Rotter; and numerous other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'The Ceramic Art in Ancient Japan,' Dr. N. Gordon Munro; 'An English Chalice and Paten of the Fifteenth Century,' Rev. E. H. Willson.
Fri. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Behaviour of Materials of Construction under Pure Shear.' Paper on 'Worm Contact,' Mr. R. A. Bruce.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Some Applications of the Theory of Electric Discharge to Spectroscopy,' Prof. J. J. Thomson.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Church in France,' Lecture I., Mr. J. E. C. Bodley.

Science Gossip.

We may mention a few facts supplementing the personal notice of Prof. Joly which we also include this week. He died in the forty-second year of his age, having been born at Tullamore on June 27th, 1864. His early education was obtained at Galway Grammar School, after which he passed through Trinity College, Dublin, and spent also some time at Berlin University. He became Royal Astronomer of Ireland in 1897; with that post are united the Andrews Professorship of Astronomy at Dublin University, and the Directorship of the Dunsink Observatory. In addition to the practical work involved in these, Prof. Joly wrote largely on mathematical subjects, especially on quaternions, a branch of analysis which owes its origin and its name to one of his predecessors, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, whose great work upon it appeared in 1866, the year after the death of the author, who worked at it nearly till the end.

In view of the decision to appoint a Royal Commission on Canals, 'Our Waterways,' to be published by Mr. John Murray for Mr. U. A. Forbes and Mr. W. H. R. Ashford, will be of interest. Many people besides Mr. Carnegie have wondered that our elaborate canal system, which cost so much money, is being allowed in many cases to go to rack and ruin. The present condition of inland navigation, and the merits of the various schemes suggested to improve it, will be fully discussed.

Mr. Murray will also issue 'The Transition in Agriculture,' by Mr. Edwin A. Pratt, which records many remarkable facts and figures. Special attention is paid to the problem of small holdings.

The Cambridge University Press will shortly issue Dr. J. L. E. Dreyer's 'History of the Planetary Systems from Thales to Kepler.' The book embodies an attempt to trace the history of man's conception of the universe from the earliest times to the completion of the Copernican system.

Messrs. Duckworth & Co. are issuing immediately 'The British Woodlice,' a monograph of the terrestrial Isopod Crustacea occurring in the British Islands, by Mr. Wilfred M. Webb and Mr. Charles Sillem. Twenty-five plates and fifty-nine figures will be included in the text, the substance of which has appeared in *The Essex Naturalist*.

The Geological Society will this year award its medals and funds as follows: the Wollaston Medal to Dr. Henry Woodward; the Murchison Medal to Mr. C. T. Clough; the Lyell Medal to Prof. F. D. Adams, of Montreal; and the Prestwich Medal to Mr. William Whitaker. The Wollaston Fund goes to Dr. F. L. Kitchin; the Murchison Fund to Mr. Herbert Lapworth; the Lyell Fund to Mr. W. G. Fearnsides and Mr. R. H. Solly; and the Barlow-Jameson Fund to Mr. H. C. Beasley.

The new and fully equipped laboratories in connexion with Edinburgh University, it is expected, will be formally opened in the spring.

Some particulars are given in the Indian papers of the adventurous journey from China to India, via Tibet, of Count de Lesdain and his wife. Leaving China proper, they entered the Gobi desert, and, after making a circuit round Koko Nor, reached the salt swamps of Tsaidam. They next visited the sources of the Yangtse, and during this stage of their journey entered a region absolutely without inhabitants. For seven weeks they did not encounter a single human being. In another part of their journey they traversed a mud plateau nearly 20,000 feet high, and lost all their baggage animals but six during the crossing. They then passed a succession of lakes until they came to Tengri Nor, and on reaching the Sanchu river they followed its valley to a point near Shigatse, which, however, they did not visit. They continued their route into India by Gyantse and the Chumbi valley. The Tibetans were friendly throughout the journey, and the travellers attributed this attitude to the good effect of the Younghusband expedition.

It is reported that, besides the comet mentioned in our 'Science Gossip' on the 23rd ult. as having been discovered at Flagstaff, another was afterwards noticed on the same plate. But no further information has been received of either of these bodies; nor has the redetection of Barnard's periodical comet of 1892 been confirmed. The strong moonlight this week has made cometary observations difficult.

We have received the twelfth number (with the index) of vol. xxxiv. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, which contains the completion of Signor Bemporad's paper on the theory of astronomical refraction; a note by Prof. Riccò on the international scheme for co-operation in solar research; and a continuation of the spectroscopic images of the sun's limb to the end of 1903.

A new small planet was photographically discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the night of the 17th ult.

FINE ARTS

COLOUR BOOKS.

India, by Mortimer Menpes; text by Flora Annie Steel, is a volume of Messrs. A. & C. Black's series illustrated in colour, of which it may be said that, ordinarily, the chief attraction lies in the sketches. If they are artistic and pleasing, the text is of minor importance. But that cannot be affirmed in the present case, for the reading is at least as attractive as the illustrations, whilst the balance of profit lies with the text. The sketches, which are undoubtedly clever, vary considerably in merit and in suitability for reproduction by the method employed. In a general way it may be said that the cleaner the colouring the better is the plate or illustration; but clean work does not necessarily involve crude work. As a rule the yellows are too purely gamboge in character, a shade by no means predominant in India. What we mean may be seen in 'A Street Corner, Peshawur,' and in 'A Woman at the Well, Jeypore'; the greenish yellow pervades the picture. The buffaloes and figures in 'Leisure Hours' are drawn with great fidelity.

Mrs. Steel's work, as indicated, is excellent; from her sketch of the country, the people, their religions, arts and crafts, buildings, &c., enough may be learnt to provide the average reader with material for conversation on the subject of our great dependency, with the comfortable feeling that so long as he keeps within her limits he is reasonably safe.

The Casentino and its Story. By Ella Noyes; illustrated in Colour and Line by Dora Noyes. (Dent & Co.)—If it be true that modern travelling, with its time-saving appliances of fast trains, through tickets, and guide-books, and its dutiful adherence to the beaten tracks of the world, has in great measure ruined the romance of pilgrimage, it is at least a comfort to know that there are still wanderers, with no particular time to save, nor desire to cling to the main roads of sightseeing, who can linger lovingly about the retreats of reminiscence, and relate in sympathy what they have seen and learnt, for the benefit of those who will rather read than run. There is just this sense of sympathy—not aggressive nor insistent, but gracious and delightful—in this book about the Casentino. Its story of 'The Valley Enclosed' is a pleasure to read, as it takes us hither and thither, from place to place and from time to time, from the service of the sword and the Cross in the Middle Ages to the utterly simple life and worship of the *contadini* to-day. The central chapter is naturally devoted to 'The Rock of San Francesso'; and shows a deep consciousness of the peculiar sanctity which has clung ever to La Verna. The next chapter, 'Dante in the Valley,' is also full of interest for all who would study the mood and the verse of the great Florentine in exile.

The coloured illustrations are really beautiful: whatever the subject — a glimpse of hills and hill-towns, a sweep of river, a village street, an interior of church or house, a vintage scene—the artist has invested it with an atmosphere rich in breadth and dignity, in warmth and simplicity, which testifies its own faithfulness to the *genius loci*. But was it not a pity to print 'Fons Sarni' in a frontispiece representing the source of the Arno? The little black-and-white drawings are helpful as to details; and the map is clear, but, alas! it has no scale. The preface contains a few hints about ways and inns.

THE NEW GALLERY.

THE International Society has never had a more interesting show than that now to be seen at the New Gallery. Nor has the Gallery itself ever been seen to such advantage. The impression on entering the hall is that of wonder how such simple means as have been taken should produce such an extraordinary change. The hall has good proportions, which were previously obscured by garish ornament and colour, and the present tenants, by taking out the coloured glass and covering the walls and the balcony with plain white hangings, have given it an unexpected dignity and grace. Against the dull white of the background the sculpture shows to perfection. We appreciate the relief without the fiercely accented contour which newly cut white marble has upon a dark or uneven background. A few bay-trees placed among the sculpture relieve the monotony, and give a perfectly just accent to the whole scheme of decoration.

The resulting impression is so agreeable that the critic is almost in danger of being misled into the idea that the hall is filled with masterpieces. This it is not, but nevertheless the average is extremely high—higher than in any exhibition of modern sculpture which we remember to have seen in London. Along one wall are arranged a series of bronzes by Meunier, a posthumous tribute to his talent we welcome, considering how little in his lifetime he was seen and appreciated in England. None of these, perhaps, impresses one as showing a great creative genius, but, on the other hand, none fails of a fine scholarship and a genuine, if somewhat derivative feeling for plastic design. Among the most striking are the *Femme du Peuple* (No. 15) and the *Min eur à la Lanterne* (32). Then there is Mr. E. P. Warren's version of Rodin's *Le Baiser* (1), a marble replica which scarcely does more than indicate the great beauty of the design. The surface quality seems to us dull and mechanical when compared with the *Paolo and Francesca* (69), in which one notes the peculiar atmospheric quality of surface which M. Rodin has aimed at so successfully in his later marbles. This is a work which strains at the limits of plastic expression, so completely are all accents and divisions of planes suppressed, so entirely is the appeal made by the direct effect of a complex and elusive, but wonderfully sustained rhythm.

There are two important works by M. Bartholomé: an almost classic *Jeune Fille se coiffant* (2), and a colossal *Adam and Eve* (3) which is much more rugged and realistic, but with the particular note of pathos which one associates with the artist admirably expressed. Indeed, if we may trust a first impression, we have never seen anything by him so masterly and so nearly approaching to a real sense of style.

Two exhibits by an artist whose work we have never noticed before, M. Hoetger, seem to us extremely interesting. One is a nude torso (264), the other a head (53). They both show strong reminiscences of early art—the first of Greek, the second of Gothic. The torso, in fact, has something of the archaistic effect of the figures ascribed to Pasiteles, but with a vigour and vitality which one does not usually associate with such stylistic essays. It is impossible to speak with assurance from such a limited acquaintance with an artist's work, but we are inclined to expect much from M. Hoetger in the future.

Another young artist, Mr. Paul Bartlett, exhibits a great many small bronzes, which range over a variety of subjects. He shows a strong feeling for the decorative possibilities of bronze, and great technical skill in his control of the surface quality, the colour and patina of his little pieces. In fact, he has set himself to emulate the perfection of Oriental bronzes, but he appears to us at present to be almost entirely experimenting, and more the ingenious craftsman than the creative artist. This, however, is one method of approach to great art, and one too little in favour in modern times, so that we welcome this attempt to find out the secrets of the material of expression.

Mr. Charles Ricketts, who is perhaps the most varied and accomplished technician in England, has of late turned his attention also to sculpture, and his bronzes have appeared from time to time in small exhibitions. Nothing that we have seen so far comes up to the level of the small figure of *Silence* (52). The form has great beauty and unity of silhouette, and the drapery is disposed with Mr. Ricketts's intense and instinctive feeling for rhythm. The fact that it is so entirely draped is in its favour, for he appears to us to treat the nude in sculpture too much in the wilful and a priori method which drapery alone permits. —Mr. Wells continues to do excellent work, though his range of feeling and invention is strictly limited. His statuette of a *Wood-cutter* (60) is perhaps a sign of new development; while his *First Steps* (59) is the most masterly variation he has made of his usual theme.—We have never seen anything so serious and accomplished by Mr. Tweed as the head of *Old Newman* (44); and Mr. Stirling Lee's portrait head (12) is admirable as treatment of marble, though a little wanting in the sense of style.

We have dwelt thus at length upon the sculpture because it seems to us much more significant, so far as contemporary effort goes, than the painting in the adjoining galleries. The real interest of the paintings centres round the pictures contributed from the Bernheim collection in the North Room, and many of these are by deceased masters, some of whom, like Manet, have already taken on the air of Old Masters. Here, indeed, certain aspects of the Impressionist School are seen as never before in London. There were, it is true, a few of M. Cézanne's works at the Durand Ruel exhibition in the Grafton Gallery, but nothing which gave so definite an idea of his peculiar genius as the *Nature Morte* (199) and the *Paysage* (205) in this gallery. From the 'Nature Morte' one gathers that Cézanne goes back to Manet, developing one side of his art to its furthest limits. Manet himself had more than a little of the primitive about him, and in his early work, so far from diluting local colour by exaggerating its accidents, he tended to state it with a frankness and force that remind one of the elder Breughel. His *Tête de Femme* (188) in this gallery is an example of such a method, and Cézanne's 'Nature Morte' pushes it further. The white of the napkin and the delicious grey of the pewter have as much the quality of positive and intense local colour as the vivid green of the earthenware; and the whole is treated with insistence on the decorative values of these oppositions. Light and shade are subordinated entirely to this aim. Where the pattern requires it, the shadows of white are painted black, with total indifference to those laws of appearance which the scientific irony of the Impressionist School has proclaimed to be essential. In the 'Paysage' we find the same wilful opposition of local colours, the same decorative intention; but with this goes a quite extraordinary feeling for light. The sky and its reflection in the pool are rendered as never before in landscape art, with an absolute illusion of the planes of illumination. The sky recedes miraculously behind the hill-side, answered by the inverted concavity of lighted air in the pool. And this is effected without any chiaroscuro—merely by a perfect instinct for the expressive quality of tone values. We confess to having been hitherto sceptical about Cézanne's genius, but these two pieces reveal a power which is entirely distinct and personal, and though the artist's appeal is limited, and touches none of the finer issues of the imaginative life, it is none the less complete.

Renoir is here seen almost as well as at Durand Ruel's. He, indeed, represents the antithesis to Cézanne in his mode of expression. Here local colour counts for nothing, and silhouette is everywhere lost in a mist of hatched strokes; but from this mist there emerges an undeniable impression of life and of a curious lyrical sentiment. *Le Bal* (203) and the *Paysage* (212) are both, in their curiously realistic way, poetical.—By Degas there are two pieces which show his extraordinary power. One, the *Savoisienne* (209), might almost be overlooked at a first glance, so matter-of-fact, almost commonplace, is the general effect. But a longer study reveals beneath the tight, unemphatic presentment a supreme mastery of modelling, a classic perception of pure form. The other, *Les Blanchisseuses* (204), is more interesting and more dramatic, though here, too, that intellectual aloofness which characterizes Degas's attitude is apparent. The strange and uninviting colouring of this study does in the end resolve itself into a clearly intentional and deliberate harmony.

The other Impressionists—Monet, Sisley, and Pissarro—scarcely interest us so much, and the examples shown add nothing to what is familiar to all English amateurs. On the other hand, Forain has never been seen so well as a painter in this country. Daumier is clearly the point of departure for his art: his satire is finer, more malicious, but infinitely less genial and human. But for all that one would not miss the fine discrimination of types, the sharp and delicate certainty of touch, seen in such a piece as *Les Avocats* (195).—Besides the picture we have mentioned, Manet is represented by a delightful little seapiece, *Le Bain* (184), two figures on the seashore, and by a large canvas, *Le Linge* (177), a woman and child by a washtub in an orchard. Nothing can be imagined more full of life and colour than the child, with its doll-like stiffness of pose and its bright intense eyes, or more genial than the figure of the woman. It is an idyllic genre piece, painted not in the style one usually associates with such, but with a large generalization of form and a bluntly direct statement of the central facts, such as might in other times and in other intellectual circumstances have made a great heroic composition. Here, as always with Manet, however much the accidental facts of *plein air* painting may seem to have occupied his attention, he really has

larger conceptions in view; unlike Monet, he is always the artist first and a naturalist by the way.

It is inevitable, with such interesting and already historic material in the exhibition, that the work of contemporary British painters should be somewhat overshadowed. And indeed, for the most part, the pictures shown here have rather negative than positive merits. Admirably and spaciously hung as they are, they produce, with their discreet tonality and non-committal statements, a very agreeable impression; but the more one examines them, the less one finds of sustained and decided interest. Mr. Strang has made an heroic attempt in his *Sea Pool* (147) at clearness and gaiety of colour; but the composition of the two figures has an abstract and theoretical air, the despair of the nude figure being as inexplicable as the vehement straining of her companion under the weight of a loose piece of drapery.

Mr. C. Shannon sends an important picture, the *Mill Pond* (222), which we feel ought to move us more than it does. Here again the composition is extremely learned; it shows the subtlest refinements, the most careful rejections of the obvious. And yet from this deep research no motive that is directly intelligible to us emerges. We recognize and admire the intention, and yet we scarcely find ourselves sharing the mood. The same artist's other work, a portrait of *The Hon. Mrs. Goldmann* (140), has a delicate grace and a refined interpretation of character; but the want of relief, either plastic or decorative, becomes painfully apparent on this large scale.

Mr. Ricketts's *Good Samaritan* (224) is very powerful and largely handled in its design, and, although it is almost too reminiscent of Daumier, has a certain intimacy and tenderness in the conception of the two figures (particularly in the wounded man's head) which make it a personal and genuine interpretation of the drama. As usual in Mr. Ricketts's paintings, the landscape is entirely abstract, yet is not only very beautifully painted, but also singularly right in its relation to the theme. His other picture, *The Expulsion of Heliodorus* (153), is the most unreserved fantasia he has hitherto painted. Here Delacroix replaces Daumier as the point of departure, though this influence is overlaid by many others, not the least of which is that of Mr. Ricketts's own earlier style of linear design, which has hitherto not made itself felt in his painting. The action is vehement, but not exactly clear, except for the delightfully witty invention of the priest creeping towards the fallen figure to recover the treasure, even before his celestial protectors have completed their triumph.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

The thoughtful article by M. de Morgan in the current number of the *Recueil de Travaux* is full of interest not only for Assyriologists, but also for all those who have endeavoured to trace man's earliest efforts to preserve inscribed records for the use of posterity. He tells us that, of the three separate systems of early writing known to us, the Egyptian hieroglyphics were speedily debased by the use of more tractable materials than the stone or wood on which they were originally carved, until they lost all but a distant resemblance to the original characters; while the Chinese, from a similar cause, became mere groups of commas arranged in a conventional order. On the other hand, the writers of cuneiform, having in the clay used by them a medium occupying a middle place between the excessively hard stone and the easily stained papyrus or paper, preserved more completely in their cursive writing the trace of the original pictographs than did the Egyptians or Chinese; and M. de Morgan thinks that he is able to reconstitute some of these on the tablets of uncertain age discovered by him at Susa, which he calls proto-Elamite. Thus he thinks he can identify in the groups of wedges the representation of different forms of pottery, of plants, of forks, combs, and axes, and of harps, bows, and arrows, besides some more doubtful animal forms. The instrument used for producing these was, in his opinion, a style of prismatic form ending in a triangular point. The source of the clay used is still problematical, as he found by experiment that that actually existing in the country is unfit for the purpose, having too great a proportion of sand to bake or dry well.

Another notable work by the same author is that just published on 'Les Recherches Archéologiques,' which seems to have originally appeared in the enterprising publication called *La Revue des Idées*. He here marks the distinction between the Babylonian and the Egyptian records, in that the first named were consciously historical and were written for the sake of posterity, while the last give, as the others do not, scenes from the daily life of the people. He thinks, too, that many of the facts of Babylonian history may be explained by the theory that the different provinces of Mesopotamia were at one time separated from each other by great tracts of water; and he throws some doubt upon the generally received notion that the Egyptian fellah is a better workman for explorers than the Chaldean Arab. Having tried many different races, he comes to the conclusion that a few Greek or Italian "navvies" would do more work than several times their number of Orientals, and it is not impossible that such gangs may in time be organized. He also gives detailed instructions for the systematic attack on the site of an ancient town or village, and even suggests several such as likely to yield a profitable crop of antiquities; while he concludes with a dissertation upon ancient mines, quarries, and lines of communication, with many practical hints on the conveyance and preservation of objects discovered, and some brief remarks on the best means of publication. If he is a little too much inclined to counsels of perfection, the book is yet one that no working archæologist can safely neglect.

The annual Archæological Report of the Egypt Exploration Fund is now out. The chief article is M. Naville and Mr. Hall's account of their work at Deir el-Bahari, and is well illustrated by photographs. Much shorter articles by Mr. Nathan Davies, Prof. Petrie, and Drs. Grenfell and Hunt on the different works entrusted to them follow; and then comes Mr. Griffith's record of Egyptological work during the past year, which forms, as usual, rather dry reading. He is, however, unexpectedly sound in his remarks upon the attempts of the German professors Dr. Mahler, Dr. Meyer, and Dr. Sethe to "settle," arbitrarily and in a pontifical manner, the lines of Egyptian chronology, and suggests that there are possibly factors in the problem yet unrevealed which may upset all previous calculations. The reports of Mr. Garstang, Mr. Weigall, M. Legrain, and Mr. Quibell are incorporated with this part of the Report, and form, with Mrs. Petrie's story of the work of the Egyptian Research Account, a tolerably complete record of the excavations of the past year. Many of the publications reviewed have already been noticed in *The Athenæum*; but this part of the work is well and carefully done, and with a more evident striving after impartial criticism than was noticeable in former years. The chapter on Græco-Roman Egypt by Dr. Kenyon is, as usual, a model of what such work should be, but calls for no special remark; while in Mr. Crum's equally excellent chapter on Christian Egypt we can only notice a very brief, but sharp and just criticism of some recent work of M. Revillout. We are sorry to notice that the chapter on Arab Egypt has this year dropped out.

It is reported that the excavators under the direction of the Service des Antiquités at Zâwat el-Aryan, near Abusir, have brought to light a magnificent tomb of a king of the second dynasty, but details are lacking. Otherwise little of the result of this season's exploration has yet reached this country. At Deir el-Bahari the work seems to have been confined to the tracing of architectural details, but M. Naville is now on his way thither, and his arrival will no doubt give things an impetus. Prof. Petrie is reported to be at Tell el-Yahudiyeh, but, so far, to have found nothing. Mr. Ayrton, on the other hand, working for Mr. Theodore Davis at Biban el Moluk, is said to have discovered the mummy of Siptah Mineptah.

A disagreeable instance of the "rattening" propensities of a certain class of German professor has come to light in the attack lately delivered by Prof. Seybold, of Tübingen, upon our countryman Mr. Evetts's 'History of the Patriarchs of Alexandria,' now in course of publication. Prof. Seybold, in a letter to the *Revue Critique*, lately accused Mr. Evetts of plagiarism, of being a very poor Arabic scholar, of not knowing a word of Coptic, and of other high archæological crimes and misdemeanours. In a reply to this, which has necessitated the publication of a special supplement to the review named, M. Nau takes up the cudgels in defence of Mr. Evetts, and shows, with chapter and verse, that it is Prof. Seybold, and not Mr. Evetts, who is in fault. His concluding remark is that there are about Arabia thousands of camel-men and donkey-drivers who are better acquainted with Arabic grammar and literature than the professor who thus takes upon himself to lecture others. As will be seen from this specimen, Dr. Nau does not mince matters.

A careful series of articles by Mr. E. N. Gardiner, in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, on 'Greek Wrestling,' deserves more extended notice than we can at present give to it, but the likeness of some of the "locks" here figured to those used in the Japanese jiu-jitsu may be mentioned.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Last Monday Mr. Edward Stott, painter, and Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, sculptor, were elected Associates of the Royal Academy; and Mr. Frank Short and Mr. William Strang, Associate-Engravers.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, painter, was made R.A.; and Herr Josef Israëls, painter, and Mr. Augustus Saint Gaudens, sculptor, were elected Honorary Foreign Academicians.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society hold the private view of their eighth show to-day.

The late Mr. Staats Forbes formed a collection of over a hundred examples of drawings in chalk and charcoal by Jean

François Millet. This is shortly to be dispersed, and has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Ernest Brown & Phillips, who will exhibit it in the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, for about four weeks from Monday next. The famous pastel of 'The Angelus' will be on show, also several finished chalk drawings of subjects which Millet never painted in oils.

At the Leicester Galleries are also being shown from to-day onwards French illustrated books of the eighteenth century, and a series of water-colours entitled 'Idylls of the Country,' by Mr. W. Lee Hankey.

The spring exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy will open on the 27th inst. The works on loan include pictures by Mr. E. A. Abbey, R.A., Mr. J. S. Sargent, R.A., Mr. J. M. Swan, R.A., Mr. Mark Fisher, and Mr. E. Stott, A.R.A.

The first Leighton House exhibition of works by artists resident in Kensington—who include Mr. J. D. Batten, Miss E. F. Brickdale, Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. A. Drury, A.R.A., Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. John Lavery, Mr. C. Ricketts, Mr. C. H. Shannon, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., and others—will be held from Monday next until the end of March.

For more than a hundred years there has been a Scottish School of Painting. Raeburn and Wilkie gave this school its characteristics; and these two, together with many others connected with the history of art in Scotland, will be dealt with by Mr. William D. McKay in 'The Scottish School of Painting,' which is in preparation for Messrs. Duckworth's well-known "Red Series."

The death of Mr. Harrison W. Weir on Thursday last week, at the age of eighty-one, removes a veteran whose gifts as a draughtsman and animal painter were more widely appreciated in earlier days than now. He was one of the original staff of *The Illustrated London News*, and one of the most prolific of supporters of illustrated journalism in general. He was a pioneer in accurate drawing from nature, and many readers now no longer young will remember with pleasure his 'Animal Stories, Old and New,' 'Our Cats, and all about Them,' 'Bird Stories,' and other volumes which included engravings with his familiar signature. 'Our Poultry, and all about Them,' was the work of which he was most proud, and on which he lavished many years of labour. He began exhibiting oil pictures in 1843, and showed such work frequently at the Society of British Artists and the Royal Academy.

The reviewer of Mr. Holman Hunt's book writes:—

"I find that, by a slip which I unfortunately had not the opportunity of correcting, I wrote 'Delacroix!' instead of 'Delaroche!' in my review. It is needless to say that both my criticism and my exclamation mark would have ceased to apply had Delaroche been correct."

Mr. W. Barclay Squire writes:—

"It may be worth pointing out that the Duke of Northumberland's 'Portrait Group' by W. Dobson (No. 105), now exhibited at Burlington House, is incorrectly described in the Catalogue. The figure on the left, in white satin, holding a sketch in his hand, represents Sir Balthazar Gerbier, and not Dobson, as stated in the Catalogue. The central figure, dressed in red, is that of the painter. Reference to the ages of Gerbier, Dobson, and Cotterell should have been sufficient to correct the misdescription."

We referred in these columns on February 18th, 1905, to the fact that Mr. Charles Freer, of Detroit, had offered his collection of pictures to the United States; but for some reason the Smithsonian authorities at Washington seem reluctant to accept this princely gift, which includes a building to cost half a million dollars, and so the offer may be withdrawn. As is well known, the strength of the collection lies in the Whistlers. The pictures are valued at over 600,000 dollars.

A commission has been formed in Paris for the purpose of promoting a law with regard to the "droits des artistes sur leurs œuvres pendant leur vie et cinquante ans après leur mort." The Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts is in favour of some such law, particularly with regard to rights of reproduction. There are, however, obvious objections to any such scheme.

The Italian nation has presented M. Loubet with an interesting souvenir of his official visit to Rome in the form of a picture depicting an incident in that journey by a young Italian artist, Joseph Aprea, who is only twenty-seven years of age. This artist has already obtained several successes. In 1895 he exhibited at Milan a picture called 'Mater Afflictorum,' which attracted a great deal of notice. One of his pictures, 'The Dying Christ,' was purchased by the Italian Government, and is now in the Gallery of Modern Art at Naples. In 1904 the Government purchased another of his pictures, 'Love and Psyche,' for 24,000 lire.

MUSIC

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN PARIS.

The decision of the London Symphony Orchestra to give two concerts in Paris was a bold one, for although it is undoubtedly a fine body of players, the French capital can also boast of good orchestras. Then, again, the programmes contain several British works, and it cannot be said that the Parisians have hitherto shown any eagerness to become acquainted with our home produce. But the visits of French orchestras and French conductors to London have shown that between the two countries there has been for some time an *entente cordiale* in musical as well as political matters; and it is pleasant to note that at the concerts in question all the orchestral numbers, except one, are being performed under the direction of M. André Messager and M. Edouard Colonne.

The concerts are being given with the assistance of three hundred picked members of the Leeds Musical Festival, and, as eminent foreign critics have acknowledged, the Continent has no choir equal to it. Union is strength, and the London Symphony Orchestra plus the Leeds singers makes, we imagine, success doubly sure. It may be noted that this is not the first visit of an English choir to Paris. Mr. Joseph Proudman, who may be regarded as a pioneer in such undertakings, took over a Tonic Sol-fa choir. There was a competition at the International Exhibition of 1867, but the choir, being a mixed one, was excluded; its singing, however, attracted special notice, and a prize was awarded to it by the Emperor Napoleon. Then in 1878 a programme entirely devoted to "English" music—a term too narrow for some of the composers represented—was given under the direction of Sir Arthur Sullivan, with the assistance of Henry Leslie and his choir. Of the concert one French critic remarked: "There are fine things and charming pages in that Music of which we know so little." Orlando Gibbons, Purcell, and Samuel Wesley were each represented by their best music; of modern composers there were G. A. Macfarren, Balfe, Sterndale Bennett, Vincent Wallace, and Sullivan. Virtually only two of these names—Balfe and Sullivan—are now seen on concert programmes. Gibbons and Wesley still stand for what is noble in British musical sacred art. It was perhaps wise on the present occasion not to devote the whole of the programmes to British music, and yet on such a rare occasion not only would it have been pardonable, but also a much more comprehensive scheme might have been drawn up, including specimens of rising composers.

The first concert took place on Wednesday afternoon. M. Loubet was present, and there was a large and appreciative audience, comprising many distinguished French musicians. 'La Marseillaise' opened the first part, and though the Leeds Choir sang with good will, the tone of the voices was somewhat disappointing; this was through no fault of the singers, but they were placed right at the back of the stage, and there was a consequent lack of brilliancy. This was still more perceptible in their rendering of Sir Hubert Parry's setting of 'Blest Pair of Sirens'; it did not excite the same enthusiasm that it does when sung at Leeds—we refer to the singing, quite apart from the stately setting of the words. As this, with the exception of 'La Marseillaise,' was the only number in the first part in which the Leeds Choir was engaged, the great reputation which it enjoys must have seemed to many of the audience somewhat exaggerated. But in Bach's unaccompanied motet for double choir "Singet dem Herrn ein neues Lied" the singers, by their fine rendering of the very difficult music, roused the enthusiasm of the audience. It was altogether a grand performance. They had further opportunity of showing their power in "The horse and his rider" from 'Israel in Egypt'; and in our National Anthem, with which the concert ended.

M. André Messager conducted Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem 'Phaëton'; Sullivan's dainty 'Dance of Nymphs and Shepherds' from 'The Tempest' music by which the composer first made a name; Sir Alexander Mackenzie's expressive 'Benedictus,' and Dr. Cowen's clever Scherzo from his 'Scandinavian' Symphony; also Strauss's 'Don Juan' and Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger' Overture.

The fine playing of the London Symphony Orchestra was much admired. Sir Charles Villiers Stanford conducted the Parry ode, the Bach motet, and the Handel chorus, and he had every reason to be pleased with the reception given both to him and to the choir. He appeared, too, as a composer, and conducted with success the Andante and Finale from his 'Irish' Symphony, one of his ablest works. Of the second concert we shall speak next week.

Musical Gossip.

Miss Vera Warwick-Evans, a young violinist who has been trained at the Royal College of Music, gave a recital at Steinway Hall last Tuesday evening. She has a well-developed technique, and her performances of such exacting compositions as Bach's 'Chaconne' and Joachim's 'Variations' proved satisfactory both as regards executive skill and insight into the require-

ments of the music. Miss Warwick-Evans evidently possesses strong musical feeling.

When Mozart as a boy visited Italy, Hasse, the most popular and the most influential opera composer of the day, is said to have declared that "the boy will soon throw us all into the shade." An interesting article, 'Il Ragazzo Mozard,' signed Dr. Carl Mennicke, in the first January number of *Die Musik*, gives some letters by Hasse addressed to his friend Abate Giovanni Maria Ortes, to which attention was first drawn by G. M. Urbani de Gheltof some years back. In the first (September 30th, 1769) Hasse speaks of having made the acquaintance of "Herr Mozard" and his talented boy, whom he proclaims a "wonder," but fears he will be spoilt by his father's flattery. In a later letter (March 2nd, 1771) he again refers to some well-meant, though foolish conduct on the part of the father, but adds: "I have, nevertheless, such a good opinion of the boy so gifted by nature, that I hope, in spite of the father's influence, he will not fail, but become 'un brav' uomo.'" From some such remark must have come the saying above mentioned.

A second opera festival will be held at Sheffield from February 26th to March 3rd. Eight performances will be given by the Moody-Manners Company, the list of operas including 'Figaro,' 'Flying Dutchman,' 'Tristan,' 'Siegfried,' 'Carmen,' 'Eugen Onegin,' 'Philemon and Baucis,' and 'Greysteel,' a new opera by Nicholas Gatty.

The next novelty at the Paris Opéra Comique will be M. Camille Erlanger's 'Aphrodite.' The libretto, by M. Louis de Gramont, is based on the novel by Pierre Louys, which appeared about ten years ago in the *Mercure de France*.

The death is announced of Edouard Blau, who wrote many libretti, including those of 'Esclarmonde,' 'Le Cid,' 'Le Roi d'Ys,' and 'Werther'; and also the words of César Franck's symphonic poem 'La Rédemption.'

The death is announced of the stage singer Gabrielle Krauss, in her sixty-fourth year. She was born at Vienna, and studied at the Conservatorium of that city, making her début there, at the age of eighteen, in Rossini's 'William Tell.' She took part in Gounod's 'Polyeucte' and 'Sapho,' and in Saint-Saëns's 'Henri VIII.,' when these operas were produced at Paris.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Tues.	Miss C. Braxendale's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
Wed.	Miss Ethel Leginska's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs.	London Academy of Music Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
Fri.	Miss Hilda Barnes's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Sat.	Madame Ethel Hugonin's Vocal Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Mr. Lamond's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms.
—	Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Lawrence Kellie's Song Recital, 3.30, Steinway Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Imperial.—*The Harlequin King: a "Masquerade" in Four Acts.* By Rudolph Lothar. Adapted by Louis N. Parker and Selwyn Brinton.

Not wholly pleasant to the occupant is sometimes the "fierce light that beats upon a throne." In 'The Maid's Tragedy' of Beaumont and Fletcher, Charles II. not unnaturally disapproved of the assassination by Evadne of the monarch whose mistress she had been, fearing, it is supposed, that the act might establish an evil precedent. An altered termination was accordingly substituted by Edmund Waller for that which had displeased the Court. With a certain difference, history repeats itself, and 'The Harlequin King,' of Herr Lothar—which shows a supposed monarch beguiled, with a purpose of murder, into the bedroom of an actress whose honour he has attempted—though it has been given in various German country towns, and has reached Paris and London, has been prohibited in Vienna and Berlin. Something more than a mere example of attempted regicide lies at the root of 'The Harlequin King.' The purpose of the original piece is in the main satirical, and the conditions attendant upon royalty, as the word is understood in a country where the established government is supposed to be "despotism tempered by assassination," are depicted with a cynicism so frank that apprehension may well be begotten. What the adapters can do to diminish the crudity of the treatment has been done. As much pageantry as the subject can receive is introduced; a mordant satire is announced under the promising, but misleading description of a "masquerade"; and such sentimental aspects as the play presents are shown "for all they are worth." Nothing, however, of a masquerade is there. Histrionic exposition of passion and suffering is furnished. Murder and adultery stalk through the land. The shrine of Peor and that of "Moloch homicide" are erected in the same palace, "Lust hard by Hate." A cowering, furtive figure presents itself, an eidolon in the apparel of royalty; but the play has no more of masque or revel than have the grim conceptions of the *danse macabre*, and the proper title for the piece might well be that anticipated by Lovell Beddoes in 'Death's Jest Book.' As romance, however, the whole was accepted, and the more banal aspects of the story pleased a public which its deeper lessons would be slow to reach. Whether the purpose which commended the theme to Herr Lothar was the same which animated Hugo in writing 'Ruy Blas' is not clear. The analogy between the two pieces is remarkable. In the latter we see the queen of the most state-ridden Court in Europe avowing openly her love for a self-proclaimed lackey; in the former we find the government of a mediæval State lapsing into the hands of a professional mountebank.

Modified, and to a certain extent emasculated, as it is, the play stimulates, though scarcely in a fashion that can be wholly gratifying to the author. It is, moreover, well played, from the standpoint accepted. There is something Fechterlike about Mr. Waller's performance of the Harlequin raised, by an act of all-but-justifiable homicide, to the throne. A charming, but rather modern presentation of Colombine is given by Miss Evelyn Millard. Mr. Norman McKinnel acts with remarkable breadth and virility as a species of Russian grand duke, according to popular conceptions of that character; and Miss Mary Rorke as a blind queen shows admirable style. The scenes—confined to the first two acts—in which she appears convey an idea of the influences of Maeterlinck.

New Royalty.—*French Comedy Season: La Souris, en Trois Actes.* Par Édouard Pailleron.—*Décoré, Comédie en Trois Actes.* Par Henri Meilhac.

A promising start has been made by the new Théâtre Français in London. Not quite a masterpiece is 'La Souris' of M. Pailleron, but it is an agreeable, and, as regards its main interest, idyllic work, and is admirably acted. When first presented at the Comédie Française on November 18th, 1887, it had a magnificent cast, including M. Worms as the hero (its solitary male character), Mlle. Reichemberg as the *souris* (so called on account of her noiseless and shrinking ways), Mlles. Bartet, Broisat, Samary, and Céline Montaland. In London M. Pierre Magnier replaces M. Worms, acting in admirable style; while Madame Réjane assigns unexpected importance to the part of Pépa Rimbault, a vulgar and passably immodest product of Seville and Batignolles. These parts were played to perfection, others being well interpreted by Mlles. Marcelle Lender and Suzanne Avril. On the playbill are printed the dedicatory lines addressed by M. Pailleron to Mlle. X.:

De cette simple et tendre et chaste comédie
Vous êtes l'héroïne, et je vous la dédie.
C'est un roman d'amour qui se passe entre nous,
Un rêve—plein de vous, mais ignoré de vous,—
Car j'ai si bien caché ce que j'ai voulu taire,
Que mon œuvre au grand jour gardera son mystère,
Et, même en la voyant, vous ne saurez jamais
Que c'est vous dont je parle, et que je vous aimais.

It is scarcely theatrical criticism, but it is a matter of considerable literary interest, to point out the striking resemblance in sentiment and expression between these verses and a memorable sonnet of Félix Arvers:—

Mon âme a son secret; ma vie a son mystère,
Un amour éternel en un moment conçu:
Le mal est sans espoir aussi j'ai du le taire,
Et celle qui l'a fait n'a jamais rien su.

Hélas! j'aurai passé près d'elle inaperçu,
Toujours à ses côtés et pourtant solitaire;
Et j'aurai jusqu'au bout fait mon temps sur la terre,
N'osant rien demandé et n'ayant rien reçu.

Pour elle, quoique Dieu l'ait fait douce et tendre,
Elle suit son chemin, distraite et sans entendre
Ce murmure d'amour soulevé [élevé?] sur ses pas.
A l'austère devoir pieusement fidèle,
Elle dira, lisant ses vers tout remplis d'elle,
"Quelle est donc cette femme?" et ne comprendra pas.

We will consummate the impertinence of the entire proceeding by venturing on a free and inadequate rendering of the sonnet in question:—

One sweet, sad secret holds my heart in thrall;
A mighty love within my breast has grown,
Unseen, unspoken, and of no one known;
And of my sweet, who gave it, least of all.
Close as the shadow that doth by her fall
I walk beside her evermore alone,
Till to the end my weary days have flown,
With naught to hope, to wait for, to recall.

For her, though God hath made her kind as sweet,
Serene she moves, nor hears about her feet
These waves of love which break and overflow.
Yea! she will read these lines, where men may see
A whole life's longings, marvelling, "Who is she
That thus can move him?" and will never know.

Written by Meilhac alone, without any aid from his constant associate Halévy, 'Décoré,' first produced at the Variétés on January 27th, 1886, had all the wit and finesse to be expected from the customary collaboration. In its blending of suggestion and something that might almost be called prurience, it might have strayed from the previous century, and one was disposed to scrutinize whether the author's name might not be Charles Collé or Claude Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon. At any rate, the piece is a miracle of veiled impropriety, and of suggestion which, in the hands of Madame Réjane, goes as near as may be to realization. Madame Réjane was the creator of a part in which the intention of the author seems fully carried out. If only for the sake of contrast, we should like to see Signora Duse in the rôle.

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—*The Interlude of Youth.*

THE English Drama Society, a body which aims apparently at wearing the mantle of the defunct Mermaid Society, gave on Monday afternoon at the Great Queen Street Theatre a performance of 'The Interlude of Youth,' an anonymous work which among moralities came not very far after 'Everyman.' It has much in common in subject, and a little in treatment, with 'Lusty Juventus,' and is written in verse of some flexibility. Not quite the first time is it that the play has been given for a solitary occasion. Its interpreters choose to remain, like the author of the play, anonymous. Their performance, consisting mostly of posturing and recitation, was reverential and impressive. One or two further presentations of a work which casts a bright light upon mediæval methods might with advantage be attempted.

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So much fragrance clings to 'As You Like It' that no performance of it fails to administer a large measure of delight. The atmosphere of Shakspeare's comedy is monopolized by Shakspeare. It is a land of enchantment in which, to use Dryden's simile, "none durst walk save he." That the performance given on Tuesday afternoon at the St. James's, and since repeated, is ideal may not be said. It may, however, be seen with pleasure. Miss Lilian Braithwaite as Rosalind, Miss Lettice Fairfax as Celia, Mr. Henry Ainley as Orlando, Mr. Mollison as Jacques, and Mr. Charles Groves as Touchstone are in the main satisfactory, and the whole must be regarded as creditable.

Dramatic Gossip.

'A SENSE OF HUMOUR,' a three-act comedy by Beryl and Cosmo Hamilton, was given on Monday afternoon at the Comedy. It is a thin and rather conventional piece, derived from a story which recently saw the light, but is brightly written, and proved vastly entertaining. It was admirably played by Miss Beryl Faber [Mrs. Hamilton], Mr. Aubrey Smith, Mr. Athol Stewart, and others, and is worthy of the attention of some management on the look-out for a novelty.

'ALT-HEIDELBERG' has been revived at the Great Queen Street Theatre, with Herr Andresen as Dr. Jüttner, in which he was previously seen. Fräulein Margarete Russ made a delightful Kathie, and Herr H. Stock an acceptable Prince Karl Heinrich.

'TWELFTH NIGHT' was revived on Monday at His Majesty's Theatre, with Mr. Tree as Malvolio, Miss Tree as Viola, Miss Constance Collier as Olivia, and Mr. Lionel Brough as Sir Toby.

VARIOUS devices are in contemplation with a view to combat the changed conditions of journalistic labour in connexion with the theatre. The early hours of publication render difficult the task of supplying in a daily periodical an adequate account of a piece produced the previous evening. It seems as if the Parisian course of inviting critics to a dress rehearsal will be frequently adopted. On opening Terry's Theatre Mr. James Welch will, it is said, begin, for one evening at least, his performance at seven o'clock instead of eight, thus giving an hour's extension to the time at the disposal of the reporter.

WEDNESDAY next will witness the beginning of Mr. Cyril Maude's tenure of the Waldorf Theatre, when that actor and Miss Winifred Emery will appear in 'The Superior Miss Pellender,' by Mr. Sidney Bowkett. The farce of 'The Partik'ler Pet' will also be given.

IN the forthcoming production at the Court Theatre of Prof. Gilbert Murray's rendering of 'Electra,' Miss Edith Wynne Matthison will be Electra; Miss Edith Olive, Clytemnestra; Mr. Harcourt Williams, Orestes; Mr. J. H. Barnes, an old man; and Miss Gertrude Scott, leader of chorus.

'LA MORT DE TINTAGILES' of Maurice Maeterlinck has been given in Paris at the Mathurins by a company comprising Mesdames Georgette Leblanc, Nina Russell, and Inès Devries, and M. Stéphane Austin.

THE death, in his fifty-seventh year, is announced from Frankfort of Karl Hermann, an actor of much distinction, and author of 'Die Technik des Sprechens,' which has passed through many editions.

GERHART HAUPTMANN has written a new play called 'Pipa Dances,' which will be performed during January at the Lessing Theater, Berlin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. R. K.—W. R.—received. G. C. R.—Will print this. H. F.—H. M.—Noted.

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MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

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The Salary offered is 650*l.* per annum.
The person appointed should be prepared to assume the duties of the Office not later than APRIL 23, 1906.
Particulars of the duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, on the special forms provided for the purpose, must be returned not later than WEDNESDAY, January 31. Canvassing will disqualify Candidates.
J. H. REYNOLDS, Director of Higher Education.
Municipal School of Technology, Sackville Street,
Manchester, January 16, 1906.

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January 10, 1906.

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WM. AVERY ADAMS, Secretary.
Education Offices, Guildhall, Bristol,
January 10, 1906.

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LITERATURE

The Letters of Horace Walpole. Vols. XIII.-XVI. Edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WITH these four volumes Mrs. Paget Toynbee completes her great task, which has been probably one of the most formidable of its kind in our time. As she began she went on, and the conclusion maintains her high level of editorial efficiency. The notes remain what they started with being — adequate, and not officious; friendly guides, and not encyclopædic notices. One reads Walpole for his own sake, and he is sufficiently explanatory himself at times to render an interpreter unnecessary; but when there is any doubt as to his meaning Mrs. Toynbee is at hand (or rather at foot) to make the necessary explanations. Thus Walpole in a lengthy letter to the Countess of Upper Ossory recounts the beginnings of his friendship with the Miss Berrys, and our editor merely adds a few posthumous details, and makes a correction :—

"It was not Mr. Berry's father who disinherited him, but his maternal uncle, Mr. Ferguson, a successful Scotch merchant, who made a large fortune, and purchased the estate of Raith in Fifeshire."

The coping-stone of this editorial work is naturally the index, which forms the sixteenth volume, and unfortunately has been the cause of differences between Mrs. Toynbee and the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. Mrs. Toynbee, preparing an index on her own lines, desired the postponement of the publication for a few months. The Delegates could not see their way to adopt this course, and Mrs. Toynbee then handed over her work to others. She states that her plan was subjected to alterations, and disclaims responsibility. From a note by the Delegates we gather that the Rev. Andrew Clark completed the indexing of persons, and Messrs. Greentree, Berry, and Bell assisted with the other indexes; and the Delegates express regret that "the amalgamation of the new matter with that furnished by Mrs. Toynbee, and the compression of the three indexes within the limits of the volume, have necessitated alterations of her work." It is certainly to be deplored that so important and laborious a work has not been crowned by a complete index. That supplied cannot be regarded as worthy of a great scheme. A correspondent points out that Anglo-Mania (vi. 341), London Fog (x. 169), and Influenza (xii. 262), are all missing; nor is there sufficient reference to biographical particulars. The sixteenth volume comprises "addenda et corrigenda," genealogical tables, a list of correspondents, and three indexes of persons, places, and subjects.

With Walpole's advancing years his correspondents undergo a slight change, but he is already an old man now, since we resume in the year 1783. The three epistolary volumes cover the time between that year and the year of Walpole's death, 1797. By that time he had enjoyed the honours of his earldom a few years, and was, in Donne's fine phrase, ebbing out "with those that homeward go." He has still his old confidant, Sir Horace Mann, at the other end of the post; the Countess of Upper Ossory also is faithful; the Rev. William Mason appears with periodicity, and Hannah More grows more prominent. Walpole suffers no change, unless it be that he is a little sweetened with old age. At least his letters have the look of it sometimes, and he does not seem to take quite the malicious joy in the humours and scandals of society that he was wont to take. The Walpole of seventy is certainly not the Walpole of thirty. His manners are as fine as ever, but he rings a little more sincere, as when he writes to "Saint Hannah" :—

"In truth I am nauseated by the Madams Piozzi, &c., and the host of novel-writers in petticoats, who think they imitate what is inimitable, 'Evelina' and 'Cecilia.' Your candour, I know, will not agree with me, when I tell you I am not at all charmed with Miss Seward and Mr. Hayley piping to one another: but *you* I exhort, and would encourage to write; and flatter myself you will never be royally gagged and promoted to fold muslins; as has been lately wittily said on Miss Burney, in the list of five hundred living authors. *Your* writings promote virtues; and their increasing editions prove their worth and utility. If you question my sincerity, can you doubt my admiring you, when you have gratified my self-love so amply in your 'Bas Bleu.' Still, as much as I love your writings, I respect yet more your heart and your goodness. You are so good that I believe you would go to heaven, even though there were no Sunday, and only six *working* days in the week."

In these volumes most human interest centres in the Berry correspondence. The "Berries" occupied a big position in Walpole's later years. He was seventy when he made the acquaintance of those two girls of twenty-four and twenty-five; and he came to depend upon their affection increasingly. He paints their portraits in an enthusiastic letter to the Countess of Upper Ossory :—

"Mary, the eldest, sweet, with fine dark eyes, that are very lively when she speaks, with a symmetry of face that is the more interesting from being pale; Agnes, the younger, has an agreeable, sensible countenance, hardly to be called handsome, but almost."

The first time he sat by Mary he "found her an angel both inside and out"; and we have no doubt as to which of the two was his favourite. Walpole was a connoisseur of beauty beyond contradiction, but we are bound to say that the miniatures of the sisters by Miss Mee, reproduced in these volumes, do not altogether suggest the charm they had for Walpole. They are two comely young women, but how did they accomplish the storming of Walpole's heart? They are to him "dearest angels"; he claims them as his wives, and reproaches them for their silence. It is all in his old way; the habit is inveterate :—

"In France, where nuptiality is not the virtue most in request, a wife will write to her consort, though the *doux billet* should contain but two sentences, of which I will give you a precedent. A lady sent the following to her spouse: 'Je vous écris, parce que je n'ai rien à faire; et je finis, parce que je n'ai rien à vous dire.'"

Is there anywhere his equal at this light badinage? Yet his affection was no light matter. Shortly after his accession to the title through the death of his dissolute nephew, some insinuations on the nature of his relations with the young ladies were made in a public print, and Mary Berry apparently resented this, and sought to terminate the close friendship. This set Walpole in a panic. "My dearest angel," he writes; and he pleads :—

"Is all your felicity to be in the power of a newspaper? who is not so? Are your virtue and purity, and my innocence about you; are our consciences no shield against anonymous folly or envy? Would you only condescend to be my friend if I were a beggar?....For your own sake, for poor mine, combat such extravagant delicacy, and do not poison the few days of a life which you, and *you* only, can sweeten."

Sincere distress rings in those clamant sentences. The old man was losing his daughters. Mrs. Toynbee states in a note, "on the authority of Miss Berry's maid, who survived to 1896 or 1897, that Walpole offered his 'hand and heart' to Mary Berry, and his 'hand and coronet' to Agnes Berry—doubtless with a view of securing their constant society." This might very well have been done in extension of that badinage so characteristic of him. But one doubts the value of a

statement made after a long lapse of time by a woman who must have been young when the two Berrys were old women. The Berry episode remains no puzzle, and is only interesting because it happened to a man of Walpole's temperament.

In this definitive edition it was probably considered necessary to include every scrap that Walpole wrote. Yet there is no vital interest in such correspondence as :—

"Mr. Walpole, being now much better, will be glad of the honour of seeing Sir John Fenn any morning after eleven that he is at leisure."

The last letter in this correspondence is numbered 3021, and is addressed to his old friend the Countess of Upper Ossory, who had been showing his "idle notes" to others. It was written but a few weeks before his death. He remonstrates with her for so doing, and deprecates himself as some one past his time. He is regarded by his fourscore nephews and nieces, who are brought to visit him once a year, as a Methusalem to stare at; and he begs to be let alone :—

"I shall be quite content with a sprig of rosemary thrown after me, when the parson of the parish commits my dust to dust."

These volumes are his rosemary, and we cannot conceive that the world will ever forget them.

The Novels and Stories of Ivan Turgénieff. Translated from the Russian by Isabel Hapgood. 16 vols. (Dent & Co.)

In these well-printed and handsome volumes Miss Isabel Hapgood gives us a complete translation of the works of Turgénieff, thereby entering into competition with the version of Mrs. Garnett, which first occupied the field. There was need of a translation into English of the writings of one of the foremost novelists of his time, and this was to a certain extent furnished by Mrs. Garnett. The present version, however, by Miss Hapgood is more extended, as it includes all the well-known works, with the addition of a few writings of minor importance which had not been before translated. We have thus the most complete translation which has been issued. The tales were known to many who were unacquainted with Russian by means of French versions, some of which were good and some indifferent. There appears to be no truth in the story that many of these versions were inspired by Turgénieff himself.

The volumes of Mrs. Garnett's translation have been reviewed from time to time by us. Her version is in elegant English, and perhaps in this respect superior to that of Miss Hapgood, who indulges in an occasional Americanism. But on the whole the translation of the latter is distinctly good, and she has the advantage of giving more notes than her English rival. The introductory remarks to each volume contain very useful matter, on the circumstances in which each novel appeared and the opinions of the author's countrymen and contemporaries, especially in the cases of 'Fathers and Children' and 'Virgin Soil.' We know that Miss Hapgood is well acquainted with the Russian language and Russian literature from her book on 'The Epic Songs of Russia,' which met with considerable success. It is not always easy to get an exact equivalent in English for the titles of some of the novels, but we cannot applaud the rendering 'A Nobleman's Nest,' though it is literal; nor is *odnodvorets*, in 'The Memoirs of a Sportsman,' adequately translated "freeholder." But the choice of English words in both these cases is very limited.

The little biographical notices introduced into each volume are valuable and suggestive. A great deal of the writing of Turgénieff is essentially autobiographical, although he sometimes denied it. We are surprised that Miss Hapgood has never lighted on—at all events, makes no allusion to—the valuable papers which appeared, not long after the novelist's death, in the *Viestnik Yevropi*, by Madame Zhitov, who was the adopted daughter of Turgénieff's mother, and tells many highly dramatic anecdotes. These interesting papers have never been translated into English. From them we learn that the story of Mumu is indubitably based on actual facts, and that the author's mother was the cruel mistress who caused the tragedy. So also in the striking article on death in 'The Memoirs of a Sportsman,' we find the story of the strong-minded lady who paid the priest for his offices at her bedside, even when *in articulo mortis :* she was Turgénieff's grandmother. He wishes to show in what a stoical manner Russians can die. There are, also, many allusions in the minor sketches to the author's father. The traditions of the glories of the reign of Catherine, in 'The Memoirs of a Sportsman' and other tales, were derived at first hand from family serfs—perhaps the old family doctor, who, although a well-educated man, was still a serf, and liable to the rudest outbursts of Madame Turgénieff's temper. Whenever the life of the great novelist is written, these papers must be carefully studied.

The Russian authors and men of action alluded to in the text are generally noticed in a conscientious manner by Miss Hapgood, and with remarkable accuracy. Perhaps we might have had more of such guidance, for how little do names such as Novikoff mean to the English reader—or that of Venelin, who may be said to have discovered the Bulgarians! Katranoff, the Bulgarian alluded to in the introduction to 'On the Eve,' will be found duly chronicled among Bulgarian authors in the 'History of Slavonic Literatures' by Pipin and Spasovich. But undoubtedly these notes show a good deal of reading. We have remarked only one slip. 'The Prisoner of the Caucasus,' by Pushkin, is assigned to Lermontov.

As regards a general criticism of Turgénieff, it is too late in the day to attempt one. It may fearlessly be said that he has taken his place as a classic. We are in entire agreement with the eloquent essay by Mr. Henry James which introduces this translation. One of the last occasions on which Turgénieff was seen in public in England was in 1879 at Oxford, when he had a D.C.L. (not LL.D., as Miss Hapgood says, which is not an Oxford degree) conferred upon him. All were struck with the noble appearance of this generous and sympathetic man, whom Mr. James has so well described. Four years afterwards he was to expire from a most painful disease. But he had written enough to secure a deathless name, not merely in the literature of his own country, but also in that of the whole civilized world. His women may be ranked with those Shakspearean types which fill us with wonder. Liza, Irene, and Helen may be classed with Cordelia, Imogen, and Juliet. No Russian author has ever brought before us so forcibly the characteristics of the landscape of his country. Throughout the tales there is a weird pathos such as we hear in the compositions of Chopin—

The still, sad music of humanity.

We ought to add that each volume of this translation contains a characteristic and well-executed illustration.

An Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Girdlers, London. By W. Dumville Smythe. (Chiswick Press.)

The Girdlers' Company originally existed as a fraternity which looked upon St. Laurence as its patron saint, and, as such, assumed for its coat of arms the martyr's emblem, the gridiron on which he was slowly done to death. It became an incorporated company by charter of Henry VI. in 1449; and with the Girdlers were included the Pinners and also the Wire-workers by charter of Queen Elizabeth in 1568. This amalgamation of crafts gave rise to so much friction between the craftsmen and the governing body of the Company that Charles I. was induced in 1640 to allow the Pinners to sever their connexion with the Girdlers, whilst granting a fresh charter to the Girdlers and Wire-workers apart from the Pinners. The Wire-workers, who were closely associated, if not indeed identical, with the Plate-workers, appear to have remained nominally a branch of the Girdlers' Company at least as late as the Company's last Charter, granted in 1685, although in the Appendix to the Report of the Livery Companies' Commission of 1880 we find the Tinplate-workers, otherwise Wire-workers, claiming to be a chartered company by virtue of a grant made to them by Charles II. in December, 1670.

The articles manufactured by artisans of the Girdlers' Company were many and various, embracing as they did, in addition to girdles proper, such things as garters and buckles for personal wear as well as fish-hooks, needles, sieves, and

household utensils, including dripping-pans. Certain ordinances for regulating the "mistery" were approved by Edward III. soon after his accession. These forbade the "garnishing" of girdles with lead, pewter, or tin, or other "false thing," and authorized the appointment of searchers to see that the ordinances were duly observed. In 1344 a fresh set of ordinances were approved by the Court of Aldermen, among them being one forbidding men of the mistery to work either at "roset" or "tirlet." Mr. Smythe confesses himself unable to explain these terms. It may be a satisfaction for him to learn that just about a century later this ordinance was repealed at the express wish of members of the Company, on the ground that the terms were to them of that day "so strange" that they had no knowledge of them.

The chief sources of information consulted by Mr. Smythe (apart from the Company's own records) appear to be the printed 'Memorials of London' compiled by the late Mr. H. T. Riley, for the Corporation of the City, in 1868 from the so-called "Letter-Books" preserved at the Guildhall; the several Calendars of the same books in course of publication, on behalf of the same body, at the present time; and a Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting between 1258 and 1688. It is not at all clear that he has personally examined any original records other than those of the Girdlers' Company, although his style might at times give one a contrary impression. However this may be, for the early history of the Company he is almost entirely indebted to the City's publications just mentioned, the Company's own minute-books prior to 1622 having been either lost or destroyed.

The earlier surviving minute-books of the Company disclose the existence of considerable dissension between the craftsmen and the governing body, the former complaining of the laxity of the latter in enforcing the ordinances of the mistery. Fines were thereupon imposed on those who produced bad work, but this mode of promoting efficiency was objected to by the craftsmen, who on several occasions appealed to the Court of Aldermen, but without effect. Another grievance that the craftsmen had, or thought they had, was not being allowed to make search for bad workmanship on their own account. Whilst the governing body expressed themselves as willing to call in a number of craftsmen to assist in making search, they emphatically declined to give craftsmen liberty to search by themselves. This formed a bone of contention for several years, and "put the Company to great charges." At length a compromise was effected, and a new charter was obtained in 1640 (as already mentioned) embodying the terms on which all parties were agreed.

During the troublous times of the Civil War the Company found itself unable to meet the numerous calls made on its funds, and its plate had to be sold, and money raised by summoning "yeomen" of the Company to take up their livery, and imposing fines on those who refused. The Company's hall was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and was not rebuilt, for lack of money, until 1681. Mr. Smythe gives an interesting account of the so-called "magic carpet" presented to the Company by Robert Bell in 1634, and now hanging on the north wall of the Company's hall, having luckily escaped the Great Fire. For many years it lay on one of the Company's tables, and little notice was taken of it. Recent investigations, however, in the books of the old East India Company have established its identity with a carpet made at the royal factory at Lahore for Robert Bell, whose arms it bears, together with the arms of the Girdlers and two bales of merchandise stamped with Bell's initials and trade-marks.

All this, and much more, is pleasantly set out in Mr. Smythe's pages, but his work is more suited for popular reading than for the serious student, who requires that dates of charters, &c., should be accurately given, and extracts correctly printed. In such matters we find Mr. Smythe somewhat careless, whilst the index to his work appears to have been compiled by a novice.

Madame Geoffrin: her Salon and her Times. By Janet Aldis. (Methuen & Co.)

There is a considerable class of persons —victims of a prejudice having its roots far back in the seventeenth century— whose principles will by no means permit them to confine their reading, as their inclination bids, to works of fiction. In order to tranquillize their consciences, these people keep a "solid" work—the latest biography, the newest popular book of travels, the freshest modern abridgment of some old-time memoir—continually on hand. About Balzac or George Meredith there is always a lurking suspicion of frivolity; but in the most trivial 'Life and Letters,' or the least substantial *réchauffé* of bygone gossip, they find a safe resting-place for the intellect and a shelter from all moral misgivings. By such readers as these the volume before us will be warmly appreciated. It does not offer a living picture of the society with which it deals, nor even of any individual belonging to that society. But it treats of an interesting age; its pages teem with famous names; and the scraps of information of which it is made up are of exactly the right kind. That is to say, they will add nothing to the student of the eighteenth century in France, while they meet perfectly the needs of those who would like to know something about that century without studying it.

We doubt, however, any general participation in the author's unqualified enthusiasm for her principal subject. As a personality, as a social phenomenon, still more as a social type modified by peculiar circumstances, Madame Geoffrin is interesting. But hers is not a figure which lends itself to the heroic style of portraiture; on a moral pedestal it appears sadly out of place. Yet on a moral pedestal Miss Aldis would fain raise and maintain it. She has built up a touching belief in her heroine's greatness of soul, and clings to it in face of well-established facts and unimpeachable contemporary testimony— in face of Madame Geoffrin's acknowledged lack of enthusiasm for great causes, of the cold-heartedness which could find Voltaire's impassioned plea on behalf of the tortured and oppressed victims of tyranny and obscurantism "crazy" and "common," of the self-regarding timidity which declined to imperil personal popularity on behalf of the closest friend; even in face of the visit thrust upon a reluctant royal host, and the Masses secretly attended lest religious practices, necessary to one who desired to stand well both with Heaven and the Encyclopædists, should have the fatal issue of driving from her *salon* the brilliant band of free-thinkers who were its chief ornament. Miss Aldis sees, apparently, no inconsistency in the lofty morality which excluded Madame d'Épinay from a dinner-table at which the Duc de Richelieu was permitted to sit, and nothing doubtful in the substitution of the mutilated edition of Montesquieu's 'Lettres Familières' for the genuine article. Yet she reports the latter transaction at length; indeed, to her honour be it said, there is nowhere in her book any attempt to wrest facts in favour of her theory. Occasionally her wholehearted championship leads her to undervalue the force of the circumstances that helped to shape the remarkable social career of the daughter of Rodet, the Dauphin's valet de chambre; thus she ignores as far as possible the fact that Madame Geoffrin's *salon* "derived" from that of Madame de Tencin. Once or twice it makes her slightly unfair to persons: it does not, for instance, strike her that, since Rulhière had *not* "his price" for the manuscript which displeased Catherine of Russia, he was wholly within his rights in resenting Madame Geoffrin's high-handed demand that he should name it forthwith before a gathering of their common friends.

After so much indiscriminate incense-burning, it is a relief to turn to the calm, if slightly cruel judgment of Horace Walpole, his well-bred impatience of Madame Geoffrin's readiness to lay down the law, his contemptuous dismisssal of her claims to taste in art. (It says much for Miss Aldis's candour that she has not shrunk from inserting letters which take so little favourable a view of her heroine.) Walpole, was, of course, far too clever to be blind to Madame Geoffrin's good qualities —her shrewdness, common sense and tact; for these he gives her due credit. But his testimony, like Marmontel's, is fatal to the cult which Miss Aldis seeks to establish.

In spite of the pains taken with Madame Geoffrin, it cannot with truth be said that she emerges from our author's hand-

ling a very lifelike figure. This is partly owing to her biographer's anxious attempts to soften angles and lighten shadows—we have only to turn to Marmontel, who was at no such pains, to see the woman in her habit as she lived—partly to the fact that grasp of character is not a strong point with Miss Aldis. Diderot and D'Alembert appear frequently in the course of her story; but they remain shadows to the end. Fontenelle and Grimm are somewhat better "materialized," chiefly by the help of contemporary descriptions; Mlle. de l'Espinasse, on the other hand, is totally out of drawing. It seems incredible that any one who has read the famous L'Espinasse love-letters (as Miss Aldis has apparently done)—those endless variations on a single *cri de cœur*: "Je vis, toute en vous; j'existe parce que je vous aime"—should refuse to believe in the reality of the writer's passion for the man to whom they are addressed.

A chronicle of this sort should be salted with humour, if possible. In the present work that attractive quality is not conspicuous, for we can hardly suppose that the author intended to amuse us by her grave assurance that Madame Geoffrin never quite approved of Diderot. There are several repetitions which more careful proof-reading would easily have discovered. We cannot commend the style of the book, which is unpleasantly jerky; the French phrases which besprinkle its pages are so persistently misspelt as to raise a doubt whether the printer is in every case responsible for the error. Miss Aldis is fond of describing Madame Geoffrin as a "salonière" (*sic*)—a word sanctioned neither by Littré nor the Académie. The feminine form of "salonnier" denotes a "lady-reporter" of art exhibitions—not at all the kind of person Miss Aldis has in view.

NEW NOVELS.

A Golden Trust. By Theo. Douglas. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

We have here a story which, in common with many latter-day novels, shows in its beginning a promise scarcely fulfilled by the conclusion. There is perhaps no great originality in the conception of the wrecker's lost treasure and the adventures which befall those seeking it, yet the quaint atmosphere of over a hundred years ago, and the grey East Coast landscape, flanked by the wintry sea, are suggested with much charm and distinction. But when the tale is half way through, we are suddenly transported to Paris, and the Paris of the year 1792 has loomed too large in the fiction of the past to be a theme easy of manipulation. Robespierre with his humanitarian views, Madame Roland and her *salon*, the 10th of August, and the massacres of September—all these things impress us with something of the tediousness of a more than twice-told tale. We are spared the guillotine, however, and for this forbearance the author is fairly entitled to some measure of gratitude.

Anna of the Plains. By Alice and Claude Askew. (White & Co.)

In spite of the melodrama of its opening pages, this is a romance of real human interest stimulated by a pervading atmosphere of wide-rolling veldt. Michael O'Donoghan (we are told that he is an Irishman, but there is little to betray his nationality save his patronymic), after some preliminary knocks from unkind fate, finds himself installed as overseer on a Boer farm under a stern old fanatic. The old man is no new type, neither is this our first introduction to Tante Sarah, his second wife, coarse, vindictive, and elemental; but little Anna, the daughter of an earlier marriage, is as fresh as Eve herself, and, mainly on her account, the book is worth reading. The staginess of the first chapter and the vague chaos of the last are to be regretted, but the central figure is an illuminating study of girlhood and womanhood.

For the White Cockade. By J. E. Muddock. (John Long.)

Mr. Muddock is always a good story-teller, but on this occasion has not, perhaps, chosen the best field for his powers. His period is that of the rising of '45, but he has not attempted any general view, confining himself to the last wiles and gloomy fate of that arch-intriguer, the twelfth Lord Lovat. His portrait of Mac Shimi is well drawn on the conventional lines, and he appears to have studied the style of diction of his hero. One fancies that, had he had access to the quaint domestic letters from Lovat to his son's "governor," he would hardly have converted "little Sandy," or "the Brig," as his father called him, into an imaginary Angus, supposed to have been killed by a fall in escaping from Stirling Castle. The real son died a general in the Dutch service. Sybilla, too, "my daughter Siby," died unmarried. There is no harm in marrying her to a chivalrous English officer, except for the reminiscence of 'Waverley.' Her adventures and escapes are excellently set forth, but we do not think she would have put on thick boots to dress the part of a Highland dairy-maid; and we must protest against broad "Lallands" in the mouth of a Highland prophetess like Miriam.

The Inseparables: an Oxford Novel of To-day. By James Baker. (Chapman & Hall.)

Mr. James Baker is the author of several stories which have been accepted as successful, so that he may be said to have gauged the requirements of a section of the reading public in the matter of fiction. It is not the most intellectual section to which he makes his appeal—but neither is it the section which finds enjoyment only when wild incident follows hot-foot upon wild incident. Here he presents a variety of characters, but differentiates them more by descriptions of their doings than by any revelation of what they are. Four young Oxford men form the central characters—the hero, the villain, the victim, and a somewhat shadowy fourth, described as the most influential of all, who disappears out of the pages in an unexplained fashion and remains only as a subtle telepathic influence. Mr. Baker, when he attempts to describe crude crime or to indicate psychological phenomena, is not convincing. As the teller of a pleasant modern story, showing vice vanquished and virtue triumphant, Mr. Baker may be said to have succeeded with this novel; but readers with a taste for the literary graces will regret a score of offences against them—such tautology as "there is a great deal of vicarious suffering goes on to benefit other folk"; unnecessary word-coining, and the too frequent use of "ere," which is made to mean both "ever" and "before."

The Coming of the Tide. By Margaret Sherwood. (Constable & Co.)

A strong love of nature is a conspicuous feature of a large proportion of the numerous novels now imported from America. It is displayed most lavishly in 'The Coming of the Tide,' a simple love story with one dramatic situation. The story is not uninteresting, and the characterization is not wanting in vivacity; but the book is marred by its pretentious descriptions of scenery. The heroine has an unpleasant habit of talking confidentially to the sea, and the narrative is repeatedly broken by lengthy observations on such familiar topics as "the mystery of infinite distance" and "the joy of the oncoming wave." There is, however, enough merit in the book to justify the belief that the author may write a much better novel when she has acquired more restraint.

A Royal Rascal. By Major Arthur Griffiths. (Fisher Unwin.)

The sub-title of this well-written novel is 'Episodes in the Career of Col. Sir Theophilus St. Clair, K.C.B.' Though it possesses the inevitable defect of episodic stories—a lack of continuity of interest—'A Royal Rascal,' with its exciting adventures by land and sea and its excellent series of historical portraits, is decidedly readable. The story, which derives its title from the sobriquet earned by the Colonel's regiment in the Peninsula, opens at Gibraltar, where young St. Clair wins his commission by detecting a plot against the garrison, and closes at Waterloo, where his last adventure costs him a limb. Wellington, Napoleon, Sir John Moore, Marshal Ney, and Sir David Baird are among the figures of whom vivid glimpses are to be caught in the Colonel's company. The book, while containing much that is attractive to readers of all ages, is particularly suited for boys.

Who was Lady Thurne? By Florence Warden. (John Long.)

Miss Warden's latest novel bears the marks of perfunctory work. It is not new in idea, nor is it conscientious in elaboration. The author does not take the trouble to render the events probable. It is not explained how the first Lady Thurne was shipwrecked, and why she lost her memory; nor is it explained why her husband, believing her dead, married again. The second Lady Thurne has a lover, and the first Lady Thurne endeavours to save her from him and herself, which does not strike us as very convincing. Moreover, she refuses to reveal herself to her husband to spare him and his children. This is a case of 'Enoch Arden' on the feminine side. What is most inexplicable is that the lady is not recognized after six or seven years' absence either by her schoolfellow or her husband. To be sure, she has been in an asylum and her hair is white, but she is only twenty-nine. However, she succeeds in regaining some of her youthful brightness, and detection comes, with a train of consequences. It is not necessary to say that the author manages to solve the problem in a satisfactory way for the virtuous people.

Rosamond's Morality. By Gordon C. Whadcoat. (Greening & Co.)

This is a love story in thirty-two "talks," and all the talking is done by the two lovers. At first, when Cecil and Rosamond are boy and girl, the dialogue has a dainty kind of humour, but as the story developes it loses its attractiveness. The characters are wanting in vitality. Rosamond has a worthless cousin whom she hates, but, believing that she alone can reclaim him, she deems it her duty to marry him. Hence the loquacity of the lovers before they make each other happy. Mr. Whadcoat, whose earlier novel, 'His Lordship's Whim,' gave promise of something much better than 'Rosamond's Morality,' was ill-advised to write a dialogue story. He has not at present the craftsmanship for so delicate a piece of work.

CALENDARS AND YEAR-BOOKS.

In his *Calendar of Letter-Books of the City of London: Letter-Book G*, 1352–1374 (printed by order of the Corporation) Dr. Reginald Sharpe opens up to scholars a new instalment of the rich treasures of the City archives of which he is the custodian. The editing and the introductory matter are on the whole competent, but it may be complained that Dr. Sharpe does not always give us quite as much help as he might render. Some references are indefinite. When a document is dated "the Monday after the Feast of St. Michael, 28 Edward III.," the editor tells us that the feast of the archangel is on September 29th, but does not tell us what was the exact date of the Monday after Michaelmas in the year 1354. We do not see great use in printing in the margin the occasional headings in Latin and old French, when the documents themselves are summarized in English in the text. Some of the annotations are rather vague, as that, for instance, which tells us that in 1373 "the marriage of the Duke of Lancaster to Constance of Castile ....had driven the actual King of Castile to join forces with the King of France." There was no mystery about Thoresby's translation from Worcester to York, as the note on p. 5 would almost suggest. Though not enthroned till 1354, he was translated by provision on October 23rd, 1352, three months after the death of his predecessor. "Franche prison" (p. 31) surely does not mean a "prison for freemen." The peace proclaimed on November 6th, 1360, was not the "peace signed at Brétigni" (p. 123), but the definitive treaty concluded at Calais. A little more trouble in ascertaining the modern forms of names would have made the elaborate index more valuable. On the other hand, Dr. Sharpe is to be commended for the pains he has taken to indicate where documents have been printed already, and for refusing to set forth at length such as are already easily accessible.

The fifth volume of Mr. G. J. Morris's *Calendar of the Patent Rolls of Richard II.* (1391–1396) appears three years after his fourth instalment of this important collection (Stationery Office). The documents summarized include many which throw light on the practical difficulties caused by the schism in the Church, as, for example, the inability of Cistercian houses to elect fresh abbots since the abbot of the mother house of Cîteaux was a "schismatic," whose jurisdiction they were not permitted to recognize. A large proportion of the patents, as usual, illustrate the chronic disorders of a mediæval State, as, for instance, the interesting entry on p. 605 which describes a Lenten riot at Oxford against the Welsh students, in which bands patrolled the streets crying in English, "War! War! Slay, slay the Welsh dogs and their helps! and whoso looketh out of his house, he shall be dead." This shows that clerks in their moments of relaxation preferred the vernacular to Latin. The Calendar also contains a fair number of earlier documents, enrolled by way of *inspeximus*, as, for example, the two important thirteenth-century Hereford Charters printed *in extenso* on pp. 422–5 Mr. Morris has done his work well, and his index is good. None of the slight slips that we have noticed is likely to cause difficulty to any one using the volume.

Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1401–1405. (Stationery Office.)—The contents of this volume cannot be said to throw fresh light on the political history of the period it covers. There are naturally, however, entries which remind us of the trouble with Glendower and the rising of the Percies: orders are given for the distribution of the four quarters of Harry Percy and the heads of the Baron of Kinderton and Sir Richard Vernon after the battle of Shrewsbury, and we have interesting glimpses of the forfeited stuffs of Harry Percy and the Earl of Worcester, the former "powdered with white turrets." Of the defeat of the French fleet at Portland we are reminded by the apportionment of the prize-money represented by the ransoms of the prisoners. We hear also of the rumours of conspiracies, based on the belief that Richard II. was still alive, culminating in the arrest of the Essex abbots of Colchester, St. Osyth's, and Beeleigh in 1404. The burgesses of Colchester had, shortly before, been excused from sending representatives to Parliament for six years in consideration of their costs "in the enclosure of the town with a wall of stone and lime" against "the king's enemies." For the history of religious houses and for the foundation of chantries the Patent Rolls are always of great value, but they are not helpful for the Lollard movement, though we find a notable protection (November 22nd, 1401) for Nicholas Hereford, who "is manfully opposing the disciples of Anti-Christ who strive to attract not only laymen, but even clergy and literates, to their heresies." The student of municipal history should note the confirmation of an old charter granted by an Earl of Pembroke to Tenby, with the power, in addition, to elect mayor and bailiffs; also the grant of a gild merchant to Cirencester in 1403, and a curious lease from the Bishop of London to the men of Maldon of his buildings and his rights in that town. At Maldon, as at Colchester, there was then a "Motehall," and, as at Ipswich, "Portesmanmersh" shows us there were "portmen." In 1401 there is a curious order for the "usher of the company of 'la Gartier' within the castle of Wyndesore," concerning his duties and the custody of the black rod. It is to the rolls of the early part of the fifteenth century that we must look for light on a process still somewhat obscure, the differentiation of the peerage; for it was only at this late period that lords and commoners began to be clearly distinguished by their styles. It is evident from the volume before us that the "chivaler" of writs of summons was applied broadcast, whether those so styled were ever summoned or not; and although at first sight it might be supposed that "lord" was already the regular style of a lord of Parliament, careful study of these pages shows that the style was used haphazard, as in the cases of John de Lovell, "chivaler," and John, lord of Lovell; Richard Grey and Richard, lord of Grey. The process as yet was inchoate. It is still necessary for historical students to look right through these excellent calendars in order to discover what of interest they contain; and it is to be wished that where early charters, such as that of Earl Simon of Northampton, are recited, they should be specially indexed under 'Charters.' Paper and print strike us as hardly worthy of the labour lavished by the Record Office staff on such volumes as this.

In his *Year-Books of Edward III.: Years XVIII. and XIX.*, in the Rolls Series (Stationery Office), Mr. L. O. Pike gives us a further instalment of his excellent and scholarly work. It is not the editor's fault that "unexplained delays" have retarded the appearance of this volume, and he tells us that he has long had another ready for the press. It is so important for our knowledge of mediæval history that more of these priceless records should see the light in modern editions that we cannot but re-echo Mr. Pike's complaint. It is much to be regretted if financial considerations cause the publication of this series to be postponed longer than is necessary. If the Selden Society can produce a volume a year, it is not very creditable that the State publications should lag behind those of a private body. In his interesting though brief introduction Mr. Pike discourses upon what he calls "the legal and other curiosities" revealed in his texts, and does not scorn to note the jests of the judges, their disagreements with each other, their snubs to irrepressible counsel, their occasional lapses into the vernacular, and the other traits which render these private reports so much more human than most official records of the Middle Ages. Of special importance are the remarks on the status of villeinage, which is frequently illustrated by the cases recorded in this

volume. We cannot agree, however, with Mr. Pike that a "clericus" is necessarily a person "admitted into holy orders," and we imagine he is not quite clear as to the wide meaning of "clergy" during the fourteenth century. And we should be more thoroughly convinced of the argument which he borrows from Fleta, that it was the duty of a bishop to degrade the cleric of villein origin if he were disobedient or ungrateful to his lord and manumitter, if any case could be produced of such a degradation having been actually accomplished by an ecclesiastical court. Very interesting, however, are the analogies between the villein who becomes a clerk and the villein who becomes a knight. And we are not sure that the fact that a man's surname was Green is conclusive evidence that he was of "peasant extraction." We have again only to praise Mr. Pike's texts and translations, and to express our appreciation of the skill and labour involved in extracting from the records of the trials a large amount of personal and detailed information, not given in the reports because it illustrated no legal points likely to interest practitioners in the courts.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mrs. Creighton has done very well in publishing her husband's sermons to undergraduates in a separate volume, called *The Claims of the Common Life* (Longmans). They are models of what such sermons should be, and are replete with all that wealth of insight and sympathy which made the great bishop what he was. No better leaving present could be given to a serious-minded schoolboy than this book. It may safely be said that if he is not interested in these sermons he never will be in any. They may be read with advantage not only by undergraduates, but also by every one who has ever been an undergraduate. We have said so much at different times of the characteristics of the man who has been termed the "greatest man in the English Church since the Reformation" that it is needless to do more than call attention to the volume.

We should like to do the same, only even more emphatically, for the little book *Counsels for the Young* (Longmans), which Mrs. Creighton has compiled, largely from the two volumes of the biography. That work is one of the most interesting of recent biographies, but there are many for whom it is too long, and this little book contains in a few pages virtually all the bishop's thoughts on the most important topics, and is the quintessence of his philosophy of life. We think it may be more useful than anything else he ever wrote. Compiled nominally for the young, it would be equally or nearly equally valuable for people of mature or middle age. Its influence, we predict, will be wide, and in many ways it is becoming evident that Creighton's power to help his countrymen is greater now that he is gone than it was even in his lifetime.

The Hearseys: Five Generations of an Anglo-Indian Family. Edited by Col. Hugh Pearse. (Blackwood & Sons.)—When reviewing the 'Memoirs' of Col. Gardner, also edited by Col. Pearse (*Athenæum*, June 25th, 1898), we expressed regret that further particulars of the careers of European adventurers who had served under Asiatic rulers had not been published. Since their days times have changed, and the stories of men who entered the service of Ranjit Singh in the Punjab, the Nizam in Haidarabad, Sindhia in Gwalior, and others, are increasingly difficult to collect. Hence we welcome the present volume, partly because of the stories of the earlier Hearseys or Hercys, members of a Cumberland family connected with India since the middle of the eighteenth century, but chiefly because of the autobiography of Sir John B. Hearsey, which is by far the most interesting part of the book and fills over one-third of its pages. It was apparently dictated to his daughter towards the end of his life, and is a remarkable testimony to the excellence of his memory and his powers of description. He seems equally at home when telling of his birth at Midnapur in 1793, accompanied as that event was by a portentous combat in the verandah between a large Newfoundland dog and a panther, presaging a career of strife and adventure; and in recording minutely the circumstances of a duel, and the accounts of armies and battles in which he took part. Then, as now, "transportation" was a chief problem difficult of solution.

Besides Sir John's history, the story of his relative and father-in-law, Hyder Young Hearsey, is told; it recalls the adventures of the Skinners, for both obtained large tracts of country, which they administered, and both married native ladies. Hearsey, indeed, bought the *parganas* (division of a district) of Dún and Chándí, and sold the latter at an excellent profit to the East India Company. For the Dún, however, he seems never to have had any consideration, though it is now of great value. In 1812 he accompanied Moorcroft, the well-known traveller, to Lake Mánasarowar in Tibet, near the sacred Kailás Mountain, whence the waters on our side flow by the Sutlej and Indus to the Arabian Sea, and on the other side by the Tsangpo, or Brahmaputra, to the Gulf of Bengal.

The stories of the Hearseys are connected and introduced by short narratives of events in India at various times; thus there are a few pages about the Punjab and the Sikh wars, reasonably correct except, perhaps, that the praise of Lord Gough's generalship is as much too flattering as contemporary opinion was the reverse; and a few pages are devoted to the Mutiny. The volume is well produced; paper and type are excellent.

Man to Man. By the Rev. R. E. Welsh. (Hodder & Stoughton.) — Few men know better than Mr. Welsh, the author of 'God's Gentlemen' and 'The Relief of Doubt,' what qualities should go to make up a young man, and few are more likely to be listened to by an audience of young men. He is a sound thinker, engagingly frank, knows well the fevers of young blood, and holds up consistently high ideals. Moreover, he is a bright writer, able on most occasions to give a sentence or a thought some original turn. He has, too, at his command a fund of telling illustration. We would gladly put this volume into the hands of our sixth-form public-school boys and our undergraduates, and would further venture to commend it to those who have the privilege of preaching in school chapels. Mr. Welsh gauges well the drift of our times, especially in their want of individuality:—

"Rank and outspoken individuality, running into extravagance, has its own risks, but it will be only too well carved and cut down to the ruling standard in course of time. Greater in these relaxing days is the risk of being an ape of others, a chameleon that takes its colour from its surroundings, an easy prey of the social drift."

Our educational system has much to answer for in this relation, and it is foolishly thought that changes of school curricula may set things right. We do not want a curriculum planned to promote individuality, but rather some *lacunæ valde probandæ* in a boy's day, in which he may be left to himself, the sun, and the air. Very timely are the protests in these pages against "dulcet feebleness of character."

The Cloak of Friendship, by Laurence Housman (John Murray), contains seven little stories of folk-tale design and allegoric import, written in the author's well-known style. 'Damien, the Worshipper,' is perhaps the most characteristic. Damien is a shepherd of a district which might be on the borders of the Roman Campagna, in the Middle Ages. Devoted to St. Agnes, he takes part, in his own person, in the legendary incidents of her life, even down to the extinguishing by the miraculous intervention of a fall of snow of the flames of the fire lit to burn him. He is pursued with love by a beautiful pagan who sells images. His devotion to the saint preserves him from her wiles, but her beauty enslaves the town populace to such an extent that at a great Church festival she is acclaimed as the Madonna, and, by a sequence of ideas which has not been uncommon in literature or in fact, the worship of the Holy Mother turns into acclamation of the pagan Venus, mother of Love. Even the Church dignitaries join in the procession in her honour, and it is Damien who throws over her car and brings destruction upon her following. For this he is condemned as a wizard to be burnt alive, and to his prison comes the pagan image-seller, Love, to release him; but he, making the sign of the cross upon her, refuses to purchase freedom by worshipping her, and, escaping his death by the miracle already referred to, returns to his sheep and his adoration of St. Agnes.

The story of 'The Cloak of Friendship' itself, laid in Finland, gives the faculty of speech and character to beasts. 'The House of Rimmon' is a study of a priest of pagan times inwardly persuaded of the truth of Christianity, though the later religion has died of persecution in his land. Gradually he endows his god, Rimmon, with the attributes of Christ, and, on the second coming of a Christian mission, Rimmon goes down to meet their ship and is engulfed, while "the ship and its croziered Pilot came on," applauded by the former worshippers of Rimmon, who accept the incidents as signs of the supersession of Rimmon himself.

The other stories are just as full of gentle mysticism, and the occasional use of colloquial words would jar upon the poetic interest, were it not that the characters are always simple, though the meaning of their words and actions is more transcendent than their appearance. The yearnings are the yearnings of children, not the less complex because they are put forward with the apparent inability of children to express things not entirely understood even of the author.

Marie Antoinette, by Pierre de Nolhac (Arthur L. Humphreys), is a beautifully printed and handy edition of the large and splendidly illustrated work brought out seven years ago by Messrs. Goupil & Co. It will be welcomed by many.

Addenda, Glossary, and Index to William Bercher's Nobility of Women. By R. Warwick Bond. (Roxburghe Club.)—We are glad to see this complement to a volume reviewed by us (October 8th, 1904), and to observe that Mr. Bond has been able to make use of and supplement the additional sources of information then pointed out.

Mr. Marlay, the donor of the work, has prefixed to it a reproduction of a very graceful sketch by Stothard, which might have been designed for the place it occupies. On p. 8 Mr. Bond has inadvertently put Hilary as January 11th instead of the 13th, probably misled by the fact that Hilary term has begun on that date since 1831. Before then it began on the 23rd. With regard to Barker's property, there can be no doubt that a search (which would be a serious undertaking) through the sheriffs' accounts would find some trace of him, as he evidently had property in the Crown's hands from 1571–2, the time of his condemnation, to 1574, when he was pardoned.

The Haunts of Men. By Robert W. Chambers. (Fisher Unwin.)—Mr. Chambers fully understands the essentials of a good short story, though he has a tendency to overload it with phrases such as "sheered to the earth in glimmering swathes as gilded grain falls at the sickle's sparkle." Many years have gone by since he first pictured life in the Quartier Latin, the scene of three of the dozen stories in this collection, but the canvas remains almost photographic in its detail. The adventure of the 'Ambassador Extraordinary' during a mellow period of maudlin incapacity is excellent of its kind, and a fair example of the author's humour. The greater number of the stories are inspired by incidents in the American Civil War: some—such as 'Yo Espero' and 'The God of Battles'—are pathetic; others—for example, the history of the presentation oat which turned out to be a "skoonk"—have a boisterous jocularity of their own. All are obviously meant to appeal primarily to the American reader.

THE Bishop of Durham has written a touching *Brief Memorial of Mary E. E. Moule* (S.P.C.K.), a sweet and saintly girl whose early death from consumption was deeply regretted by all who knew her. Seldom do we meet with so bright a picture of fortitude and serene faith under trial. Some of her verses here printed show that she had the gift of expression which characterizes all the Bishop's distinguished family. She had true humility, too, which is, perhaps, a rarer gift.

John Lyly. By John Dover Wilson. (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes.) — The value of this essay is out of all proportion to its length. It cannot fail to interest all who care for the historical development of literature. Mr. Wilson establishes the enormous influence of 'Euphues,' and clearly proves its significance; he does not attempt to say much of its value as a work of art. It seems, however, that he is going too far when he asserts that Euphuism is at the bottom of the development of English prose style. That it was the first experiment in decadent æstheticism is probably true enough. But can Mr. Wilson show that what Matthew Arnold called "the prose of the centre" owes much to Euphuism, except so far as both were influenced by Ciceronian models? Where is the Euphuism in the prose of Dryden or Swift, of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, of Newman, or Froude, or Arnold himself? The further discussion of the origin of the English novel and of comedy is also of great value and interest. But why does Mr. Wilson omit to remark that Gascoigne's satire 'The Steel-Glasse' is the earliest extant piece of blank verse? The book, however, is throughout so suggestive and stimulating that we can only advise the reader to buy it. It is a pity that there are so many capital I's; and also that the famous motto of the house of Austria is given in a form which does not scan.

WE are glad to see McIan's set of costumes of *The Highland Clans and Regiments of Scotland* (Gay & Bird) reproduced in an acceptable form, with the historical letterpress brought up to a modern standard of accuracy by "Fionn" (Mr. Henry Whyte). McIan is generally excellent, but the Glengarry figure in the first number is an unfortunate exception.

Political Parables, by The Westminster Gazette Office Boy (Francis Brown), published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, is as amusing to Tories and friends of Mr. Balfour as to the Liberals whose opinions it reflects. At the beginning and end the inside of the cover represents the flood of the election, but in it Mr. Balfour has already found a life-belt of safety.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Armstrong (G. C.), Richard Acland Armstrong, 5/ net.
Brett (J.), Humility, 2/ net.
Carter (J. B.), The Religion of Numa, 3/6 net.
Coutts (J.), The Divine Inheritance as Revealed in the Bible, Man, and Nature, 6/ net.
Frere (W. H.), The Principles of Religious Ceremonial, 5/
Gospel according to St. Luke, Annotations by Madame Cecilia, 4/ net.
Hall (W.), Via Crucis, 3/6
Haupt (P.), The Book of Ecclesiastes, a New Metrical Translation, 3/6 net.
Hoyt (A. S.), The Work of Preaching, 6/6 net.
Jackson (F. J. Foakes), A History of the Christian Church, 381-461, 7/6 net.
Lansdell (H.), The Sacred Tenth, 2 vols., 16/
Lépicier (A. M.), The Unseen World, 6/
Rackham (Rev. R. B.), How the Church Began, 1/ net.
Stewart (J.), Dawn in the Dark Continent, 6/ net.
Wilmshurst (W. L.), Christianity and Science, 6*d.* net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Angelico (Fra), 3/6 net.
Bell (M.), Old Pewter, 7/6 net.
Bumpus (T. F.), The Cathedrals of England and Wales, 6/ net.
Cobden-Sanderson (T. J.), The Arts and Crafts Movement, 2/6 net.
Gould (F. C.), The Gould-en Treasury, 1/ net.
Kinloch (M. G. J.), A Chaplet from Florence, 10/6 net.
Méryon (C.), Etchings of, 7/6 net.
Political Parables, by the 'Westminster Gazette' Office Boy (Francis Brown), 2/6 net.
Selected Drawings from Old Masters at Oxford chosen by S. Colvin, Part IV., 63/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Begbie (A. H.), The Rosebud Wall, and other Poems, 3/ net.
Calverley (C. S.), Verses and Translations, 2/6 net.
Campbell (W.), Collected Poems, 6/ net.
Downes (R. P.), Hours with the Immortals, 3/6
Lowry (J. M.), A Lay of Kilcock, with other Lays and Relays, 1/ net.
Mackail (J. W.), Homer: an Address, 2/6 net.
Shakespeare: The Taming of the Shrew; Macbeth, edited by E. K. Chambers, 1/6 net each.

Bibliography.

Auction Prices of Books, edited by L. S. Livingston, 4 vols., 168/
Congress, Library of, Report for Year ending June 30th, 1905.

Philosophy.

Kelley (F.), Some Ethical Gains through Legislation, 5/ net.

Political Economy.

Campbell (A.), Fettered Trade, 1/

History and Biography.

Barine (A.), Louis XIV. and La Grande Mademoiselle, 12/6
Boswell (J.), The Life of Samuel Johnson, 1/ net.
Brown (W. G.), The Life of Oliver Ellsworth, 8/6 net.
Charlemagne, Early Lives of, by Eginhard and the Monk of St. Gall, edited by Prof. A. J. Grant, 1/6 net.
Fleming (W. L.), Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama, 21/ net.
Hume (J. F.), The Abolitionists, 1830-64, 5/
Smythe (W. E.), The Conquest of Arid America, 6/6 net.
Sturlason (S.), The Stories of the Kings of Norway, translated by E. Magnusson, Vol. IV., 12/6 net.
War in South Africa, German Official Account of, March to September, 1900, translated by Col. H. Du Cane, 15/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Bard (E.), The Chinese at Home, adapted by H. Twitchell, 7/6 net.
Colquhoun (A. R.), The Africander Land, 16/ net.
Gibson (A. G. S.), Between Capetown and Loanda, 3/6 net.
Laut (A. C.), Vikings of the Pacific, 8/6 net.
Leland (John), Itinerary in Wales, arranged and edited by L. T. Smith, 10/6 net.
Loyson (Madame H.), To Jerusalem through the Lands of Islam, 10/6 net.
Tarr (R. S.), New Physical Geography, 4/6 net.

Education.

Froebel (F.), The Education of Man, translated by W. N. Hailmann, 6/

Philology.

Blackie's English Classics: Chaucer's The Squiere's Tale, 2*d.*
Blackie's English School Texts: An Embassy to the Great Mogul; A Sojourn at Lhassa; The Voyage of Captain James; De la Motte-Fouqué's Sintram; Prescott's Conquest of Peru; The Siege of Jerusalem; The Adventures of Montluc, 6*d.* each.
Blackie's Illustrated Latin Series: The Captivi of Plautus, 2/
Blackie's Modern Language Series: Stories from Grimm, 1/6
Blackie's Standard Dictionary, 2/ net.

Science.

Bertin (L. E.), Marine Boilers, translated by L. S. Robertson, 21/ net.
Brotherston (R. P.), The Book of Cut Flowers, 3/6 net.
Horticultural Note-Book, compiled by J. C. Newsham, 7/6 net.
Jude (R. F.), The School Magnetism and Electricity, 3/6
Morse (N. C.), Post-operative Treatment, 17/6 net.
Ries (H.), Economic Geology of the United States, 11/ net.
Roosa (D. B. St. J.), and Others, A Text-Book of the Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Pharynx, 12/6 net.
Thesiger (B. S.), Queries in Seamanship, 3/6 net.
Titchener (E. B.), Experimental Psychology: Vol. II. Part I., 6/ net; Vol. II. Part II. 10/6 net.
Workman (W. P.) and Cracknell (A. G.), Geometry, Theoretical and Practical, Part I., 3/6
Zoological Record, Vol. XLI.

Juvenile Books.

Cule (W. E.), The Black Fifteen, and other School Stories, 2/6
Quinn's (Peter) Marvellous Fairy Tales, 3/6

General Literature.

Alston (L.), The Obligation of Obedience to the Law of the State.
Bancroft (F.), Her Reuben, 6/
Bennett (A.), Hugo, 6/
Bourne's Insurance Directory, 1906, 5/ net.
British Imperial Kalendar, 1906, 5/
Children's Answers, collected by J. H. Burn, 2/ net.
Denning (J. R.), Indian Echoes, 3/6 net.
Fleet Annual and Naval Year-Book, 1906, compiled by L. Yexley, 1/ net.
Forster (R. H.), The Arrow of the North, 6/
Fox (J.), A Mountain Europa, 3/6
George (H., Jun.), The Menace of Privilege, 6/6 net.
Gerard (D.), The House of Riddles, 6/
Green (G. G.), In the Royal Irish Constabulary, 3/6
Jacobs (W. W.), At Sunwich Port, 6*d.*
Jepson (E.), The Lady Noggs, Peeress, 6/
Lamb (C.), The Last Essays of Elia, 2/6 net.
Leigh (E. C. Austen), A List of English Clubs in all Parts of the World, 1906, 3/6
Lowenfield (H.), Investment an Exact Science, 2/6 net.
Maxwell (A.), The Condition and Prospects of Imaginative Literature at the Present Day, 1/6 net.
Oxford Year-Book and Directory, 1906, 5/ net.
Parrish (R.), A Sword of the Old Frontier, 6/
Perkins (R.), Barbara Lavender, 6/
Pugh (E.), The Spoilers, 6/
Saint Maur (K. V.), A Self-Supporting Home, 7/6 net.
Scott's Old Mortality, 2/6
Stanton (C.) and Hosken (H.), The Forbidden Man, 6/
String of Black and White Pearls, by C. E. B., 2/6 net.
Waltz (E. C.), The Ancient Landmark, 6/
Whishaw (F.), Her Highness, 6/
Wilson (H. L.), The Boss of Little Arcady, 6/
Woodroffe (D.), The Beauty-Shop, 6/

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Bertrand (A.), Versailles, 3fr. 50
Folles (A.), Zur Deutung des Begriffes Naturwahrheit in der bildenden Kunst, 3m.
Hamel (H.), Causeries sur l'Art et les Artistes, 3fr. 50
Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen, Vol. XXVI., 30m.; Supplement to Vol. XXVI., 10m.
Münsterberg (O.), Japanische Kunstgeschichte, Part II., 15m.

Drama.

Allègre (F.), Sophocle, 8fr.

History and Biography.

Adler (E.), Die berühmten Frauen der französischen Revolution, 1789-1795.
Baguenault de Puchesse (Comte), Lettres de Catherine de Médicis, Vol. IX., 18fr.
Cladel (J.), La Vie de Léon Cladel, 4fr.
Criste (H. O.), Napoleon und seine Marschälle, 1809, 1m. 80
Hesseling (D. C.), Het Negerhollands der Deense Antillen, 4m. 25
Hoen (Maximilian Ritter von), Aspern, 1809, 2m.
Madelin (L.), La Rome de Napoléon, 1809-14, 8fr.
Martin (J.), Gustave Vasa et la Réforme en Suède, 10fr.
Matter (P.), Bismarck et son Temps: l'Action, 1863-70, 10fr.
Michon (L.), Le Gouvernement Parlementaire sous la Restauration, 6fr.

Mathematics and Science.

Ballore (F. de M. de), Les Tremblements de Terre, 12fr.
Couturat (L.), Les Principes des Mathématiques, 5fr.
Foucault (M.), Le Rêve, 5fr.
Schoentjes (H.), Fleurs de la Glace, 6fr.

Folk-lore.

Afanassjew (A. N.), Russische Volksmärchen, deutsch von Anna Meyer.

General Literature.

Coen (G.), La Questione Coloniale e i Popoli di Razza Latina, 3l.
Debay (V.), L'Etoile, 3fr. 50
Emery (R.), Notre Amour Quotidien, 3fr. 50
Levy (G.), Après la Guerre: Problèmes Sud-africains, 3fr. 50
Lorrain (J.), Ellen, 3fr. 50
Pierquin (H.), La Table d'Emeraude, 3fr. 50
Saussay (V. du), La Morphine, 3fr. 50
Theuriet (A.), Mon Oncle Flo, 3fr. 50

*** *All books received at the office up to Wednesday morning will be included in this List unless previously noted.*

THOMAS GRAY IN PETERHOUSE.

I.

The pilgrim to the Cambridge shrine of Gray is wont to wend his way to Pembroke, where he may see the fine modern bust of the poet and rooms which he once inhabited. He may glance *en route* at a bar in a Peterhouse window, but he not uncommonly evinces considerable surprise when informed that Peterhouse has other claims upon Gray than those represented by that iron framework; that it was in Peterhouse that Gray obtained the education that Cambridge afforded him; that for some twenty years—and those the years in which he earned his title to fame—he was a member of the Peterhouse community; and that it was only to seek a quiet lodging for the close of a working lifetime that he crossed the road to the College with whose name his has of late been habitually and well-nigh exclusively associated. Recent search amongst documents reposing in Peterhouse throws some not uninteresting light upon the career of Gray.

It is well known that Gray came up to Cambridge from Eton. It is equally known that in his early correspondence Gray reflects with no little bitterness upon the Cambridge which met his undergraduate view, its "owls" and "doleful creatures."

Upon such evidence, and upon that of an incident of twenty-one years later, a recent biographer has thought proper to represent Gray as a divinely endowed scholar of fine tastes launched into the abode of barbarians. In adjudicating upon an indictment, however, we do well to consider the character of the witness. Now Gray was the victim of unfortunate domestic circumstances. His father, Philip Gray, lost money in business and was estranged from his wife. It was to his mother, Dorothy Antrobus, who joined her sister in the conduct of a millinery establishment, that the future poet was indebted for his education. It was to Eton, where his mother's brother, Robert Antrobus, was usher, that he was first sent. It was through the Antrobus and Etonian connexion that Gray subsequently entered at Peterhouse. Robert Antrobus was a Fellow of Peterhouse. The Rev. Thomas Richardson, D.D., Master of Peterhouse from 1699 to 1733, was a Fellow of Eton, and during his Mastership several Etonians of note had entered at the College.

Gray entered as a Pensioner of Peterhouse in 1734. The record in the Admission Book runs as follows:—

"1734. Jul. 4th. Thomas Gray, Middlesexiensis, in Scholâ publicâ Etonensi institutus annosque natus 18 (petente Tutore suo) censetur admissus ad mensam Pensionariorum sub Tutore et Fidejussore Mro Birkett, sed ea lege ut brevi se sistat in Collegio et examinatoribus se probet."

Notwithstanding Gray's early proficiency in classical learning and his later encyclopædic knowledge, it would seem that he was in the first instance lacking in some of the equipment deemed necessary for entrance upon the academic career. It is noteworthy that he, in his early correspondence with West, expresses a distaste for mathematical studies. However, on October 9th, 1734, immediately after coming into residence, he satisfied the examiners.

At a later period, and subsequent to his succession to his paternal inheritance, Gray liked, we are told, to be looked upon as a private gentleman pursuing study for his pleasure, but the narrowness of his initial circumstances seems to be shown by the next entry in the College books:—

"Oct. 17, 1734. Thomas Gray, Middlesexiensis, in scholâ publicâ Etonensi institutus admittitur ad locum Bibliotistæ ex fundatione Episcopi Dunelmensis quem nuper tenuit Thomas Tookie, desiderabatur enim hâc vice candidatus e scholis ab Episcopo Dunelmensi nominatis.

Geo. Trigg, Præs.
Geo. Birkett, Dec. Sen.
Mar. Ogle, Dec. Junr."

The Bible clerkship or scholarship in question was one of five founded at Peterhouse by a former Master, John Cosin, the famous Royalist Bishop of Durham, and by him connected with the schools of Durham, Northallerton, and Norwich. For his nomination Gray was doubtless indebted to George Birkett, Senior Dean, a Northumbrian from Cosin's diocese, who was, as appears from the Admission record, his Peterhouse Tutor. The scholarship was worth £10 per annum, with an extra allowance of five shillings on Founder's Day. Gray's tenure of the Cosin Scholarship was short.

Under date July 12th, 1734, below the provisional admission of Gray, appears in the College Admission Book the entry:—

"Gulielmus Hale, Armiger, Middlesexiensis, in scholâ publicâ Etonensi institutus annosque natus 18, examinatus approbatur admittiturque ad mensam Pensionariorum (Mro Collegii absente) sub Tutore et Fidejussore Mro Birkett."

Under his last will the Venerable Bernard Hale, D.D., Master of Peterhouse and Archdeacon of Ely, who died in 1663, had founded seven scholarships in the College. To these his executors subsequently added an eighth. The nomination to the scholarships was vested in the heirs at law of the founder. One scholarship was offered each year to candidates from Hertford School; in default of a locally qualified competitor, the patron was free to choose "the best grammar scholar" he could find elsewhere.

In June, 1735, Gray was nominated by William Hale to a vacant Hale Scholarship, which was made tenable until the taking of the M.A. degree:—

"Junii 27mo 1735. Thomas Gray, Middlesexiensis (nominante eum Gulmo Hale, Armigr), admittitur ad locum Bibliotistæ ex Fundatione VV. Drs Hale quem nuper tenuit Joannes Baldwin possidendum (nisi per eum steterit quominus) usque dum cooptandus sit in ordinem Magistrorum in Artibus."

The term of tenure indicated was the longest allowed by the founder, and the award is unique amongst contemporary appointments to Hale Scholarships. The term may mark appreciation of the scholastic merits of Gray; it may also represent the ardour of the admiration of his county neighbour, late schoolfellow, and present fellow-freshman. In any event, a Bible clerkship of 20 marks per annum was evidently welcome to Gray. He held it until he went down in 1738.

It may be interesting, as illustrative of the cost of eighteenth-century education, to reproduce some of the College accounts of Gray. In his first year Gray's expenditure was very modest, the item "Sizings," which represents specially ordered "extras" in dietary, amounting to a few shillings only.

In later undergraduate years he was more luxurious. In respect of the year 1736–7 the Bursar presented to Mr. Birkett the following bills on account of Gray:—

Quarter to Christmas, 1736.

	£	s.	d.
Commons, 10 weeks	1	3	4
Sizings	1	11	6
Detriments	0	10	7
Sacrist	0	0	4
Coals	0	1	6
Tablecloth	0	2	3
	3	9	6

Quarter to Lady Day, 1737.

	£	s.	d.
Commons, 13 weeks	1	10	4
Sizings	1	19	0
Detriments	0	10	7
Sacrist	0	0	4
Coals	0	2	2
Hall Punishments	0	0	8
	4	3	1

Quarter to Midsummer, 1737.

	£	s.	d.
Commons, 13 weeks	1	10	4
Sizings	1	18	5
Detriments	0	10	2
Sacrist	0	0	4
	3	19	3

Quarter to Michaelmas, 1737.

	£	s.	d.
Commons, 4 weeks	0	9	4
Sizings	0	15	0
Detriments	0	10	7
Sacrist	0	0	4
Tax	1	0	11½
Lecturer	0	0	8
	2	16	10½

Total for the year, £14 8*s.* 8½*d.*

Some of these charges, such as those for Sacrist (*i.e.* College Chapel support) and Detriments (*i.e.* general College maintenance), were, like many modern College payments, fixed terminal fees.

Per contra, Gray was allowed, as Hale Scholar, for the year 1736–7:—

	£	s.	d.
Quarter to Christmas, 10 weeks ...	2	11	3
Quarter to Lady Day, 13 weeks ...	3	6	8
Quarter to Midsummer, 13 weeks	3	6	8
Quarter to Michaelmas, 4 weeks...	1	0	6
	10	5	1

These accounts show the student of the eighteenth century to have been more regularly resident than his successor of to-day. The scholarship of 20 marks was obviously assigned as for 52 weeks. It should be remarked that the Tutor's accounts do not represent total outlay for the year. Certain annual charges, such as rent of rooms, were collected in an independent bill.

Next year Gray resided in the four quarters from Michaelmas to Michaelmas 6½ weeks, 13 weeks, 9 weeks, 11 weeks, respectively. His bill reached a total of £14 13*s.* 11½*d.* He paid "Petizants" as an absentee on Whit Sunday. His scholarship revenues for the same period were £1 13*s.* 3¾*d.*, £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, £2 6*s.* 1½*d.*, £2 16*s.* 4½*d.*; total, £10 2*s.* 5¾*d.* T. A. W.

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS.

The annual general meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters was held on Friday and Saturday in last week at the Guildhall. A fair number of schools was represented, but it may perhaps be inferred, from complaints made in the course of the debates about "oligarchical government," that the attendance would have been more numerous and influential if there were not—rightly or wrongly—an impression that the administration of the Association is concentrated in too few hands.

Mr. James Easterbrook (Owen's School, Islington), the President, in his address sketched the history of the Association, and claimed that it had been a great factor in making the general public take an interest in secondary education, and in bringing together those responsible for it. The Act

of 1902 had not yet done so much as was hoped for the proper organization of higher education. Local authorities had been so occupied with elementary education that in many instances they had not touched the question. In other cases secondary schools of an inferior type—secondary only in name—had been set up, and the Association wished to put on record that they considered this policy was not in the true interests of secondary education. The policy of the Board of Education with regard to the training of pupil-teachers in secondary schools was admirable. The pity of it was that the material was so poor. This was all the more strange as the prospects of elementary teachers were distinctly better than those of masters in secondary schools. The supply of masters for secondary schools was decidedly dwindling and degenerating. What was wanted was that an efficient assistant master might see a career before him with a fair competency in his later years, even though he might never become a head master. A well-considered pension scheme would work wonders. The desiderata of secondary schools were larger and better-paid staffs, and a simplification of the curriculum. Schools had to teach so many subjects at the same time that there was a danger of boys leaving school without knowing any one subject well. The majority of local authorities were either unable or unwilling to put secondary schools on a sound financial footing, and an increased Treasury grant was urgently wanted.

The Board of Education regulations for secondary schools formed the first subject for consideration, and the following resolutions were discussed :—

1. "That the current regulations of the Board of Education for secondary schools are tending to undue restriction of the freedom, variety, and elasticity which are desirable in the case of public secondary schools."

2. "That the policy of minute regulation of details of school work pursued by the Board of Education constitutes a grave danger to secondary schools."

3. "That the Board of Education be urged to amend the regulations for secondary schools so as to permit schools taking special courses throughout (*a*) to have a first and second year course common to all boys, (*b*) to admit both a Science and Literary course in the third and fourth year."

4. "That in the award of grants special consideration should be given to the case of schools formerly called 'A Schools,' of which the efficiency is threatened by the reduction of payments."

5. "That discretionary power should be given to schools to enter pupils for external examinations in the first and second years of the course."

The first was moved by Dr. McClure (Mill Hill), who stated that while they appreciated the enormous difficulty with which the Board of Education had been faced, and therefore did not come forward as carping critics, they were bound to protest against a course of action which was fraught with great dangers to those schools which were doing the best work. The second was moved by Mr. Telford Varley (Winchester), who condemned the increasing tendency to stereotype methods and repress individuality. Both were carried *nem. con.* The third, moved by Mr. W. R. Carter (Watford), was referred to the Council. The fourth, moved by Mr. W. H. Barber (Leeds), and the fifth, moved by Mr. A. E. Shaw (Thame), were carried, the latter, however, only by a narrow majority.

On the motion of the Rev. J. Went (Leicester), the following resolution was added to the series :—

"That, with the purpose of diminishing the present excessive requirements made during the school year by the Board of Education and by local authorities for statistics to be furnished by secondary schools, the Association should endeavour to obtain an effective unification of such requirements."

A conference between the Board of Education and delegates from local authorities and educational associations was suggested.

The question of the necessity of State aid for secondary schools was next vigorously discussed, and the following resolution was eventually unanimously agreed to :—

"That, while gratefully recognizing the desire of the Board of Education to co-operate with head masters in the improvement and extension of secondary education, this Association is of opinion that additional State aid is required to maintain and develope the efficiency of already existing secondary schools."

In the course of the debate Mr. Varley, who introduced the question, complained that secondary schools all over the country were languishing for want of sufficient financial support. Reliance on the rates in many districts had virtually broken down, and it was a mistake to look to this source for everything. The Government should provide a definite secondary education policy. Mr. E. F. M. MacCarthy (Birmingham) agreed that the cry of the burden of the rates was killing education at present, and the ratepayer should not be driven too hard. Secondary education, so far as State aid was concerned, was in a worse position now than it was before the Act of 1902. Mr. R. C. Gilson (Birmingham) was of opinion that the training of pupil-teachers should be a national charge. Mr. P. Wood (Darlington), who moved the resolution in its final form, deprecated the apparent hostility to the Board of Education in some of the speeches delivered.

Canon Bell referred to the proposed federation of secondary teachers, and moved

"That this Association approves of the proposal to form a Federal Council composed of representatives of the chief bodies of secondary teachers."

This was carried by a large majority, in spite of the strong opposition of Mr. Gilson, who said he had never been able to see any advantages that would accrue from federation. The officers, however, in spite of representations that the matter was urgent, were, on the motion of the Rev. W. Madeley (Woodbridge), forbidden to take any step which would commit the Association to any definite policy until endorsement was given to the proposals at the next annual general meeting. In the speeches made on this topic the charge that the Association was "oligarchically" governed was boldly made.

A letter from Dr. Warre on Military Training in Schools was read, and it was agreed to procure the statistics asked for. The efforts of the Classical Association to maintain classical education in secondary schools and to improve the methods of classical teaching were approved; and, bolder and perhaps better informed as to its objects than the Head Masters' Conference, the Association passed a resolution in favour of the proposed joint Matriculation Examination for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The re-election of Canon Swallow and Dr. MacClure as honorary secretaries, and the election of Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke (St. Olave's) as treasurer, brought the proceedings of the first day to a close.

On the second day the resolution submitted by Dr. Flecker (Cheltenham),

"That this Association regrets the steps taken by the War Office to insist on the inspection of schools of which pupils intend to compete for entrance to Woolwich and Sandhurst, and particularly deprecates the publication of an official list of schools which submit to such inspection,"

was rejected by an immense majority, only the mover voting in its favour; but the same mover obtained unanimous approval of a resolution

"That this Association reaffirms its conviction that a system of school certificates should be established by University authorities acting under a board of control, and its regret that there is as yet no adequate decrease in the number of examinations for entrance into professions."

The education of pupil teachers was the next subject of discussion, and it was eventually agreed—

1. "That intending pupil-teachers should, as far as possible, enter secondary schools not later than the age of twelve years, if not already attending such schools, and remain there until the age of sixteen and then attend a secondary school as half-timers."

2. "That the inspection of pupil teachers in secondary schools should be restricted to His Majesty's inspectors of secondary schools."

The first resolution was moved by Mr. R. E. Steel (Northampton), and the second by Mr. R. C. Gilson (Birmingham).

Higher elementary schools formed the subject of the next debate, which created more general interest than anything else in the course of the meetings. Mr. S. Wells (Battersea) moved—

1. "That this Association generally approves of the new Higher Elementary School Minute, believing that a properly organized system of education should provide for schools having aims and specialized curricula according to the minute, and intended for pupils who enter the lower ranks of industry and commerce at the age of about fifteen, and for whom a secondary school course, with its different aim and later leaving age, is consequently unsuitable."

2. "That in approving the curriculum of a higher elementary school the Board of Education be asked to adhere to the requirement of a specialized course of one or two years having a definite relation to the chief occupations of the district in which the school is placed, and not to sanction such a curriculum as is general or secondary in aim and character."

3. "That in view of the comparatively recent definition and organization of secondary schools, and of the fact that many existing secondary schools doing good work are unable to at once meet the requirements of the Board with regard to the 'leaving age,' this Association urges the Board, before sanctioning the opening of higher elementary schools in the same district, to consider fully how far such secondary schools may at least temporarily supply the specialized curriculum of a higher elementary school."

The mover said that the new higher elementary school would occupy a place between the elementary school and the secondary school, and its curriculum should have a definite relation to the immediate future work of the scholar. The Board of Education should take care that it should be of a special technical character, and that the higher elementary school should not be allowed to develope into an inferior secondary school.

The majority of the members present were obviously of opinion that there were no guarantees that such would be the case, and that the establishment of higher elementary schools would introduce serious overlapping with existing secondary schools. Mr. W. A. Knight (Benton) thought higher elementary schools would extinguish many secondary schools, especially in rural districts. Mr. Gilson said that it was not true that we suffered in this country from want of manual skill on the part of our workmen, but what ought to be done was to make the workmen a little more intelligent. No higher elementary schools could give manual training in trades: real manual training was given in the workshops. They wanted an improvement in the tops of elementary schools, but not such schools as were contemplated in the minute of the

Board of Education. The mover said he was willing to insert the words "in large centres of population" after the word "schools"; but the majority were determined to express their disapproval of the proposal, and, rejecting the previous question, and an appeal by Canon Swallow, carried the amendment moved by Mr. Knight,

"That this Association regards with apprehension the new Higher Elementary School Minute, believing that the promoters of the Act of 1902 intended to assist existing secondary schools, and particularly urges the Board of Education not to sanction higher elementary schools in areas which are already supplied with secondary schools."

The following resolutions were then agreed to after a short discussion :—

1. "That it is advisable that steps be taken to collect data of the physical condition and growth of pupils in secondary schools."
2. "That the Association recognizes the importance of the recent medical pronouncement on hours of sleep in schools, and requests the Council to give the matter careful consideration."
3. "That in the interests of national welfare the influx of pupils from public elementary to secondary schools should be encouraged."

After the usual votes of thanks the Conference closed.

SIR MOUNTSTUART GRANT DUFF.

By the death last Friday week of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff we lose an accomplished man who combined to a remarkable degree the interests of politics, practical government, and literature in a wide sense. Born on February 21st, 1829, he was the son of the distinguished Bombay civilian who wrote the 'History of the Mahrattas,' while his mother was a daughter of the author of the 'Materia Indica,' Sir Whitelaw Ainslie. Educated at Edinburgh Academy and Balliol, where he took a Second Class in 1850, he was called to the bar in 1854. "The chief interests of his life," however, were, as he said, "politics and administration," which he was able to indulge as Under-Secretary of State for India, 1868–74; Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1880–1; and Governor of Madras, 1881–6. He was member for the Elgin Burghs from 1851 to 1881, and his 'Elgin Speeches' (1871) hardly, perhaps, had the effect on the Empire which the orator himself supposed. He wrote Lives of Sir Henry Maine (1892), Renan (1893), and Lord de Tabley (1899). He published also 'Notes of an Indian Journey' (1876) and 'Miscellanies, Political and Literary' (1879).

More than all these, however, his 'Notes from a Diary' are likely to keep his name before the public. He was, in fact, gifted with that all-round accomplishment which, backed by assiduous curiosity concerning the many interests of life and remarkable vitality, makes a diarist. His 'Notes' reached fourteen volumes, and actually extend from the New Year's Day in 1851 when he had just taken his degree at Oxford, and reached Avignon on his way to see Rome, to a period fifty years later, January 23rd, 1901, when the Privy Council took the oaths to King Edward VII. These 'Notes' are not concerned with politics, and he adds in the Preface to his last volumes (1905) that "in most lives....there are whole tracts of interests, lying outside the boundaries of the chief ones." Such extended versatility is, however, a very rare equipment, and is felicitous when it is combined with literary instincts and unwearied diligence. To degenerate into miscellaneous information which nobody wants except the class who rejoice in *Tit-Bits* and their like is almost inevitable in such a case. Nor is it often, perhaps, that such a mind reveals real critical power in many directions. Incompetence and confident sciolism, as in the caricature of "Uncle Joseph" in 'The Wrong Box,' seem perilously ready to encroach on the all-round man. But Sir Mountstuart was a keen, if not an excellent, classical scholar and historian; he travelled frequently on the Continent, and he moved in the best society of his time, or, at least, the best informed. So his budget of amusing and interesting things, even if some of them are *vieux jeu*, holds many pages which are both enlightening and valuable. Mingled with much of merely antiquarian value are the graces of scholarship in Latin jest; striking, though occasionally prejudiced, characters of famous men; and an extraordinary keenness about such varied allurements as sermons, coincidences, last words, stories about gems, and botany. The last was one of his pet pursuits, and he thought nothing of going a long way by train to see a special wild flower when he was advanced in years.

It is impossible to smile perpetually on such botanical details in print, to admire the taste which preferred the lyrics of Mrs. Hemans to those of Christina Rossetti —difficult not to grow weary of the over-laudation of the 'Récit d'un Sœur,' or other forgotten luminaries of an earlier time. But on the whole the diarist, engaged with The Club, with the Dilettanti, busy with Cicero or the latest book, in any place or company likely to yield matter of interest, triumphantly extracts the good thing to be had, and reveals himself as a master of omnivorous gusto. He did not expect that his 'Notes' would survive in entirety, but they offer things which will run, in the phrase of Ennius, "lively o'er the lips of men" for many years, and we dare say that in the future they will be graced with a commentary, and lead to strange theories or unjustified conclusions. To prevent such a catastrophe we hope to see soon a memoir of the diarist, presenting a fair account of his frailties, merits, and prejudices. He has left us, at any rate, books that are worth several bales of belauded fiction. He is not a Greville or a Pepys, but he philosophized in society (which means, as Goethe said, "to talk with vivacity about insoluble problems") as well as any one; he was always kindly; he was not frightened into bitterness or silence by the stress and complexity of modern life; and he coped with "the modern malady of unlimited appreciativeness" as well as any sufferer from it can hope to do.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1905.

II.

On March 21st and four following days Messrs. Sotheby held a most important miscellaneous sale. The 1,346 lots in the catalogue realized very nearly 8,500*l.*, a sum distributed very evenly, so that there are comparatively few high prices to record. A copy of Ben Jonson's 'Workes' on large paper, 1616, brought 29*l.* 10*s.* (morocco extra). Only three or four perfect copies on large paper are known, and this one would have brought more but for the fact that several leaves had been supplied from the smaller edition of the same date. The identical copy appeared again on December 8th, when it realized 24*l.* Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' 2 vols., 1590–96, brought 76*l.* (old calf; the Welsh words on p. 332 of vol. i. printed, and several leaves supplied from another edition). A collection of works from the Kelmscott Press, all printed on vellum, realized considerably less than they would have done a few years ago. The 'Chaucer,' for instance, sold for no more than 300*l.*, as against 510*l.* at the Ellis sale in November, 1901; and 'Syr Ysambrace' for no more than 5*l.* 5*s.*, as against 20*l.* In some instances the disproportion was not so marked, but the depression was nevertheless great throughout. Notice should be taken of a work printed at Paris in 1584, under the title 'De l'Œil des Rois et de la Justice.' This tract fetched 18*l.* 15*s.*; it is important, as it has lately been proved to be written by Montaigne. At this same sale several tracts by George Keith sold for substantial amounts. These are classed among Americana. Special mention must also be made of Seymour Haden's 'Études à l'Eau-Forte,' 1866, folio, which brought 159*l.* Two hundred and fifty copies of this series were announced, but only 180 appeared, as some of the more delicate plates failed. Stephen Harrison's 'Seven Archs of Triumph,' n.d. (1603), folio, is rarely met with. A copy of the complete work, consisting of the engraved title-page and a plate illustrating each of the triumphal arches erected in honour of James I., realized 50*l.* Among other important works the *editio princeps* of the 'Imitatio Christi' sold for 125*l.*; Purchas's 'Hakluytus Posthumus,' 5 vols., 1625–6, the vellum covers perfectly fresh and clean, 110*l.*; Coverdale's Bible, printed at Antwerp by Jacob van Meteren, October 4th, 1535, 80*l.* (imperfect, as usual: this was the Ashburnham copy, 96*l.*); Herrick's 'Hesperides,' first edition, 1648, 75*l.* (contemporary morocco); Shakspeare's Second Folio, Robert Allot, 1632 (13¼ by 8¾in.), 108*l.* (some leaves mended); and the Fourth Folio, 1685, 47*l.* (portrait rubbed). Several valuable manuscripts were also sold. Keats's first draft of ten stanzas of 'Isabella; or, the Pot of Basil,' realized 215*l.*; the original MS. of Charles Reade's 'Hard Cash,' 95*l.*; Thackeray's original MS. notes for lectures on 'The Four Georges,' 199*l.*; and part of his 'Pendennis' (18 pages only), 290*l.* An imperfect copy of the first edition of Shakspeare's 'Poems,' 1640, brought 205*l.* (original sheep., 5½ by 3½ in.).

To do more than refer in a very casual way to the large and noteworthy library of the late Mr. John Scott would be impracticable. The sale commenced at Sotheby's on March 27th, and continued for eleven days, the 3,523 lots bringing 18,259*l.* During the last hundred years but sixteen sales held in this country have realized more. Exactly a hundred pages of 'Book-Prices Current' are occupied by the report, and some exceptionally high prices are recorded, as for example, 101*l.* for a copy of the first edition of John Stubbs's 'Discoverie of a Gaping Gulf,' 1579, which in ordinary circumstances brings a little more than 30*l.* Mr. Scott had two Caxtons, both incomplete. One, the 'Chronicles of England,' 1482, realized 102*l.* (165 leaves only); and the other, the 'Polychronicon' of Higden, *c.* 1483, 201*l.* (406 leaves only). Another old English book, 'Bartolomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum,' translated by John of Treves and printed by Wynkyn de Worde, without date, folio, sold for 251*l.*, and would no doubt have brought more, had it not been rebound in modern russia. Berthelet's edition of the same work, 1535, folio, brought 25*l.* The collection of books and manuscripts relating to Mary, Queen of Scots, was probably the most extensive in private hands, and it was a pity that it had to be broken up. The collection of works on shipping, navigation, and the navies and naval affairs of all countries was also most extensive and

important. As announced in *The Athenæum* at the time, these books were offered in one lot at the reserve price of 1,000*l.*, and were eventually bought on behalf of Mr. Charles C. Scott, son of the late owner, for 1,510*l.* Among the other books sold on this occasion was a vellum copy of 'De Re Militari' of Robertus Valturius, 1472, folio, which realized 200*l.*, notwithstanding the fact that five leaves had been supplied from a copy on paper. Knox's Liturgy, 'The Book of Common Order,' printed at Edinburgh by Bassandine in 1575, 8vo, made 109*l.* (contemporary Scotch calf); the excessively rare first edition of the 'Basilikon Doron,' 1599, small 4to, 174*l.*; Hamilton's 'Catechisme,' 1552, small 4to, 141*l.* (russia extra); and Gawin Douglas's 'Palis of Honoure,' printed by Copland in small 4to, without date (but 1553), 95*l.* This copy brought 81*l.* at the Ashburnham sale. Many other high prices were obtained for the scarce works which abounded in this library.

The next few sales recorded were comparatively unimportant, but on May 25th and two following days Messrs. Sotheby offered an extensive collection of books by or relating to Shakspeare, his works, times, and influence on subsequent writers. The catalogue of this sale is replete with references to old or modern authors who may be taken to be associated in some way with the great dramatist. It will doubtless have been preserved, since it is of great educational value and excellently compiled. More than 6,500*l.* was realized for this collection, a copy of the Second Folio selling for 225*l.* (some leaves repaired); a sound example of the Third Folio (12⅞ by 8½ in.) for 500*l.*; and an equally good copy of the Fourth for 130*l.* 'Romeo and Juliet,' 1637, 4to, brought 120*l.* (unbound, mended); and 'Othello,' 1630, 4to, 90*l.* (a number of leaves in facsimile). Other substantial amounts abounded; *e.g.*, 40*l.* for Allot's 'England's Parnassus,' 1600, 12mo (mended); 68*l.* for the first English translation of 'Don Quixote,' 2 vols., 4to, n.d. and 1620; 55*l.* for Herrick's 'Hesperides,' 1648, 8vo; 100*l.* for Painter's 'Pallace of Pleasure,' 2 vols., 1569, small 4to (title to vol. i. in facsimile), and 220*l.* for another copy of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' 2 vols., 1590–96 (the Welsh words printed). A copy with the blank spaces for the Welsh words realized 160*l.*

On June 1st several of Blake's works were sold at Sotheby's. 'The Marriage of Heaven and Hell,' no imprint, brought 150*l.* (this was Lord Crewe's copy, which realized 260*l.* at his sale); 'Visions of the Daughters of Albion,' 1793, 105*l.*; and 'The Book of Thel,' 67*l.* This sale realized nearly 6,000*l.*, a considerable proportion of which was, however, obtained for autograph letters and manuscripts, some of the latter being of very considerable literary interest, as, for example, Bret Harte's 'A Ward of the Golden Gate,' on 144 folios, which brought 51*l.*, and De Quincey's 'Journal, written during the Year 1803,' 74 leaves, 66*l.* This brings us to the very extensive portion of the library of Mr. Joseph Knight, which was sold at Sotheby's on June 19th and five following days. Many of the books were sold together, and the 2,007 lots catalogued comprised an enormous number of volumes, probably some 35,000 or 40,000 (one estimate placed the number at 50,000), gathered with great judgment. From the point of view of the collector of books, and not merely of curiosities, this collection was one of the most notable offered for sale during recent years, and might well have been secured *en bloc*, if that had been possible. The total realized was 2,155*l.* The Latin edition of Bacon's works, edited by Rawley, and printed at Basle in 1623, during the lifetime of the author, small folio, sold for 64*l.* (original vellum). This edition contains the *editio princeps* of the 'De Augmentis,' and may have been privately issued. At any rate, it is very rarely met with. The rest of the season was occupied in selling collections of a miscellaneous character, from which, however, some valuable books peeped here and there. The majority of these were alluded to in the first part of the former article, and need not be mentioned again. On June 29th and later Ben Jonson's Latin Bible, having his signature and an inscription in his hand, brought 54*l.*; a complete set of Lever's works, all first editions, 52 vols., morocco extra, 100*l.*; the 'Opere' of Metastasio, 12 vols., 4to, 1780–82, morocco extra, with the arms of Marie Antoinette as queen on the sides, 165*l.*; and the 'Œuvres de Racine,' 3 vols., 8vo, 1767, with the same arms, 91*l.* Shakspeare's 'King John,' 1622, 4to, brought 79*l.* on July 19th; and on the 28th a Fourth Folio, 1685, 110*l.* (damaged).

The new season, hereafter to be quoted as that of 1905–6, opened slightly before the usual time at Messrs. Hodgson's, but nothing of much importance is noticeable till November 1st, when that firm sold the library of the late Rev. F. Procter and other properties. Mr. Thwaite's 'Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents,' 73 vols., 1896–1902, stands steady at 24*l.* 10*s.*; and mention must be made of 'A Compendious Treatise on Modern Education,' 1802, 30*l.* (boards). This book, which is exceedingly scarce, contains eight coloured plates by Rowlandson. Another scarce work called 'The Twelve Moneths,' small 4to, 1661, by Matthew Stevenson, sold for 23*l.* 10*s.* The library of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods on November 21st, will be well within the recollection. It was at this sale that 2,600*l.* was paid for an illuminated MS.—'Le Livre de Rustican,' probably the finest work of its kind in existence—and 285*l.* for the identical Book of Common Prayer which Charles I. "carried with him wherever he travelled, even to the day of his Death." This takes the mind back to that gold pattern five-broad piece which the king also carried with him wherever he went, and which he handed to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold outside Whitehall. Mr. Hyman Montagu had it at last, and at one of the sales of his coins—that of November 13th, 1896—it realized the largest amount ever paid up to that time, and perhaps since, for a single specimen, viz. 770*l.*

On November 22nd and two following days Messrs. Hampton & Sons sold the library of the late Sir Joseph Hawley. This sale was held at Leybourne Grange, Malling, near Maidstone, The books were of a general character, useful rather than rare. Purchas's 'Hakluytus Posthumus,' 5 vols., folio, 1625–6, fetched 50*l.* (morocco by Pratt); and Smith's 'Generall Historie of Virginia,' 1624, folio, 127*l.* (old calf). It is but seldom that this book is found in perfect condition, one or more of the four maps being nearly always in facsimile. It is recorded that Sir Edward Bunbury's perfect copy realized 204*l.* in July, 1896. Thirty years before that the price stood at about 10*l.*

Three sales of considerable importance complete the series. Some of the high-priced books from that of December 6th and three following days (Sotheby's) have already been mentioned, and the report which appeared in *The Athenæum* of December 16th is sufficiently recent to render any further remarks unnecessary. The same may be said of Sir Henry Irving's library (Christie's, December 18th and 19th), and the collection of military, mathematical, and miscellaneous works from the library of the Royal Military College at Camberley (Hodgson's, December 20th and 21st,) which brought the year's sales to a close. That the result of these sales, some fifty in number, has not been good, is perfectly clear on analysis. As already stated, an unusual number of very scarce and valuable books have found their way to the auction-rooms, but the vast majority were of a very ordinary character, and brought much less than they would have done three or four years ago. On going through so much of the last published volume of 'Book-Prices Current' as relates to the sales held since January and the new one now in course of preparation, which completes the record, I find that about 120,000*l.* has been realized from first to last, and that, if the sixty very high-priced books are left out of the calculation, the average is no higher than about 2*l.* 5*s.*—the lowest since 1896, when it stood at 1*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* This is, of course, very satisfactory from the point of view of the buyer, and is accounted for by the fact that just at the moment there is no "craze" to chronicle, and consequently no inflation of prices observable anywhere, except in a few instances which do not affect the book-collector of average means. In what direction he will next turn his steps it is impossible to say with any pretensions to accuracy, but if a guess might be hazarded, it may be towards a class of books hitherto somewhat neglected, namely, books written and published by our kinsmen across the seas. To think "imperially" is but the prelude to some form of practical appreciation which will assuredly manifest itself sooner or later.

J. HERBERT SLATER.

THE 1477 VENICE EDITION OF THE 'DIVINA COMMEDIA.'

Wood End, Weybridge.

THE fact that the commentary to Vindelin da Spira's edition of the 'Commedia' (Venice, 1477) was that of Jacopo della Lana, and not that of Benvenuto of Imola, has of course long been familiar to all people interested in the matter. It is noted, for instance, in the introduction to Dr. Carlyle's 'Inferno,' first published in 1848. But it has always been assumed that the mistake arose from a claim made in the sonnet ("vehement and helpless verses," Dr. Carlyle calls it) which serves as colophon to the book. I do not feel sure that this was intended. The sonnet opens with some lines on Dante, and proceeds:—

> D' Imola Benvenuto mai fia privo
> D' eterna fama, che sua mansueta
> Lyra operò, commentando il poeta
> Per cui il testo a noi è intellettivo.

If the writer of these lines was, as seems probable, the Cristoval Berardi of Pesaro who is in the next tercet spoken of as the "indegno correttore" who looked after the edition, it seems incredible that he should have been mistaken as to the source of the comment. I have always taken the lines quoted as merely a compliment to Benvenuto, who well deserves it. Why Lana's commentary should have been chosen to accompany the text one cannot say. Possibly his were the fashionable notes at that day, and Vindelin, like a prudent publisher, may have looked chiefly to his sales.

The mistake, anyhow, is very early. In my own copy some sixteenth-century owner has been at the trouble of writing a title-page in fine Gothic letters, in which the

commentary is ascribed to Benvenuto. It would be interesting to know if the copy referred to by Mr. Slater had been similarly treated. A. J. Butler.

THE EARLY ENGLISH DRAMA SOCIETY.

18, Bury Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

May I ask the courtesy of publication for one or two items of possible interest ?

1. The next two volumes of the "Early Dramatists Series" of this Society, are now ready, and will be issued immediately—'Anonymous Plays,' Series III., and 'The Dramatic Writings of R. Wever and Thomas Ingelend.' The first named includes (amongst five other plays) 'Gammer Gurton's Needle'; and, through the courtesy of Dr. Bradley and Messrs. Macmillan & Co., I am able to summarize the evidence to date in favour of and against Dr. Bradley's ascription of this play to William Stevenson *v.* "Mr W. S[till], Mr of Art," together with facsimile title-pages illustrating one of Dr. Bradley's points.

2. Prof. Ward, in his introduction to the farewell volume issued by the Spenser Society, mentioned a "MS. Index and Glossary" to John Heywood's 'Works,' which, prepared and promised in 1867, had unfortunately been lost. It is now found. While preparing my edition of Heywood's 'Proverbs, Epigrams, and Miscellanies' for the E.E.D.S., I received not a little courtesy from Mr. C. W. Sutton, the librarian to the Manchester Corporation. Amongst other things sent "as of possible utility" was what proved to be the MS. volume in question. I immediately recognized the hand of Dr. Furnivall; and Mr. Sutton's replies to my remarks and inquiries soon established the identity of the volume. No one, I am sure, will be more pleased than Dr. Furnivall himself to know that work done thirty years ago, apparently to no purpose, will after all be utilized; especially as he has recently, in company with Mr. Sidney Lee, Mr. A. H. Bullen, and others, shown his sympathy with our efforts by consenting to become one of the honorary vice-presidents of the Early English Drama Society.

John S. Farmer.

Literary Gossip.

Not long since it was said that all the clever young men were on the Tory side. This has certainly not been true of recent years, and the Parliament now being elected can already boast a literary distinction on the Liberal side unknown to its predecessor. Mr. Winston Churchill has signalized his accession to his new faith by publishing the book of the season; and Mr. A. E. W. Mason, who has won a manufacturing constituency, has reached the pleasant position of a popular novelist. Mr. Herbert Paul is well known in the literary world.

Of the younger men, Mr. Hilaire Belloc has written brilliantly on many subjects, including some excellent verse, both of a light and serious kind. Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, who looks after the literature of *The Daily News*, is effective both as speaker and writer. He made a stir by that striking little book 'The Abyss,' and recently published 'In Peril of Change.' Mr. G. P. Gooch is a Cambridge historian, and has written 'The History of English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century' and 'Annals of Politics and Culture, 1492-1899.'

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, who is also among the new members, was originally a compositor on *The Daily Telegraph*, and holds the position of secretary of the London Society of Compositors.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for February 'From a College Window' deals with the writing of books. In 'Freeman versus Froude' Mr. Andrew Lang revives an old question, a new one being discussed in 'Grandeur et Décadence de Bernard Shaw,' by "A Young Playgoer." In 'George Eliot's Coventry Friends' Mr. W. H. Draper presents a memory of the last century, while 'Society in the Time of Voltaire,' by Mr. S. G. Tallentyre, concerns a very different period. Poetry is represented by Mr. A. D. Godley's 'Pegasus, Quiet in Harness.'

The opening article in the February *Independent Review* will be 'The Revolution of the Twentieth Century,' by Mr. W. T. Stead. Mr. G. L. Dickinson will follow with an essay entitled 'Quo Vadis ?' a plea for consideration of the ultimate ideals which should underlie political controversy. Mr. G. L. Strachey is writing on Sir Thomas Browne, and Mr. A. Thorold on 'Maeterlinck as a Moralist.' Among the other contributions will be 'Flowers and the Greek Gods,' by Miss Alice Lindsell; 'Leonidas Andreieff,' by Mr. Simeon Linden; and 'From the Second to the Third Reform Bill,' by Mr. Graham Wallas.

Mr. Filson Young is at present engaged on a 'Life and Account of the Voyages of Christopher Columbus,' which the firm of E. Grant Richards hopes to have ready for publication in the autumn of this year. English literature on the subject of Columbus's life is comparatively meagre, partly owing to the fact that most of the original documents are widely scattered throughout Spain and Italy. As there is reason to believe that English collectors have in their possession a good many original charts and documents relating to Columbus's voyages, Mr. Filson Young hopes that any who have materials of the kind will assist him by communicating with him on the subject at the address of his publisher.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. expect to have the 'Memoir of Archbishop Temple,' in two volumes, ready about the middle of February It is, as we have already announced, the work of seven friends.

Another biography of interest is announced by the same firm — that of Henry Sidgwick, written by his widow and his brother Mr. Arthur Sidgwick. The materials for their account are an autobiographical fragment dictated by Sidgwick in his last illness; a journal kept between 1884 and 1892, and sent at intervals to John Addington Symonds at Davos; and a large number of letters lent by relations and friends. The book will probably be ready about the same time as the life of Temple.

The Rev. J. N. Figgis, Rector of Marnhull, has been entrusted by Lord Acton with the task of completing the edition of his father's 'Lectures and Essays.' It is hoped, if possible, to publish the Cambridge lectures in a very few months. These lectures alone will suffice to refute the idea that Acton was a man who talked about erudition, but did nothing, for they are likely to prove the most valuable contribution to the philosophy of history published in this country of recent years. Mr. Figgis is laying aside a book of his own on 'Political Thought in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries' in order to complete the Acton remains as speedily as possible.

A new story by Mr. Robert Hichens is to appear in the autumn. Its title will, it is said, be 'The Call of the Blood,' and its scene of action Sicily.

Besides their "Early Dramatists Series," the Early English Drama Society have in preparation photo-litho, collotype, or photogravure facsimiles of rare books and manuscripts in all departments of literature. The size, script or print, and other details of the originals will be followed. The volumes proposed for this year are Massinger's 'Believe as You List,' 'Ralph Roister Doister,' and 'Gammer Gurton's Needle.' The conditions of publication are too elaborate to be exhibited briefly.

Mr. Sidney Lee, in the paper which he read last Monday before the Bibliographical Society, on early translations of English books into French, noticed incidentally the impossibility of pursuing his research exhaustively in this country, owing to the small number of early French publications of the kind in the British Museum or any other public library. At the British Museum the gaps in this department of foreign literature are very numerous, and it is, unfortunately, by no means the only department of the sort which betrays deficiencies. It is to be hoped that some systematic efforts will be made to remedy this defect in the library.

Mr. Arthur Lewis writes from Wincot, Chorleywood, Herts :—

"The death of the Rev. Haskett Smith, F.R.G.S., on Friday, the 12th inst., deprives the world of one of its ablest lecturers, and his friends of a most genial and interesting personality—a vigorous thinker, an admirable raconteur, and a humourist of the best. But of all he had to tell us, nothing was so peculiarly his own subject as that life in the Holy Land, to which he first went as companion of Laurence Oliphant, with whom upon Mount Carmel he lived so long. How much we wish now — too late! — that we had induced him to put on paper the whole story of that solitude of two among the Syrian Druses! Some aspect of that strange experience he wrote in the form of fiction in his 'For God and Humanity: a Romance of Mount Carmel'; but the intimate facts of Oliphant's life near Haifa have yet, perhaps, to be extracted from the papers of his friend now lost to us. May this some day be done!"

Mr. Smith was, we may add, the author of Murray's Handbook to Syria and Palestine.

AT last week's meeting of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, Mr. Robert Steele, of the London Bibliographical Society, read a paper on 'Materials for the History of the Lithuanian Bible.' This translation, of which only two or three fragments are known, is one of the puzzles of international bibliography, made none the less difficult because its literature is found in such languages as Polish, Lithuanian, Russian, and Bohemian. Mr. Steele expressed the belief that the Lithuanian Bible was never completed or published, and that it was printed in London. Of the few proofs which got into circulation some two or three still exist.

A MEETING of the friends of the late Dr. William Hastie, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow from 1895 to 1903, was held last week, when certain memorials of the Professor were handed over to the University. These included a marble bust of Prof. Hastie, a lectureship to which an appointment will be made triennially, and 600 valuable volumes from the Professor's library. Principal Story, who presided at the meeting, paid a high tribute to Dr. Hastie's versatility as scholar and writer, philosopher and poet.

DR. WALLIS BUDGE, of the British Museum, has made a translation of, and written a commentary on, the curious Egyptian books known as 'The Book of what is in Hades' and 'The Book of the Gates' respectively. These two works give pictures of the life after death which differ in many respects from that which can be drawn from the more generally known 'Book of the Dead,' and they are a good deal later in date, not having been, apparently, reduced to writing until the eighteenth or nineteenth dynasty. Dr. Budge's translation will be published early next month by Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co., and will form the first English version of these books which has yet appeared.

WE find that in our last issue we have given Mr. John Long as the publisher of 'A Pretender,' by Annie Thomas, whereas Messrs. Digby, Long & Co. are the publishers. We are very sorry to notice this mistake, which we rectify as soon as possible.

DURING the occupation of the Straits Settlements by the Portuguese and the Dutch during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a number of notable men of both nationalities died and were buried in Malacca. Many of their tombs survive to the present day. Mr. R. N. Bland has written a volume under the title 'Historical Tombstones of Malacca,' containing the most interesting of the epitaphs, with numerous photographs. A short introduction gives historical references to the monuments. Mr. Elliot Stock is the publisher.

Temple Bar for February contains a paper on Richard Jefferies by Mr. Edward Thomas, dealing with his strong personality both as a man and a writer. Mr. Cecil Chesterton, in 'The Comedy of Elections,' shows how locality affects the views and temperaments of electors. Miss Netta Syrett describes 'The Fascination of a Doll's House,' which is not Ibsen's; and Miss V. H. Friedlaender in 'The Little Lad' shows the attraction the sea has for the children of seamen. Miss C. S. Foster contributes a poem called 'The Eastern Exile.'

The Home Counties Magazine, which has just completed its seventh volume, will in future be published by Messrs. Reynell & Son, of Chancery Lane. The new editor is Mr. W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A.

MR. ALSTON RIVERS announces for publication next month a number of Thackeray essays, now collected for the first time, and edited by Mr. Robert S. Garnett, entitled 'The New Sketch-Book.'

THE presentation to Mr. Walter Wellsman to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of 'The Newspaper Press Directory,' of which he has been so long editor, will take place at a luncheon at De Keyser's Royal Hotel at one o'clock on Tuesday next, when Sir William Treloar will preside.

THE candidates for the Regius Professorship of Greek at Cambridge have to expound some Greek for the benefit of members of the Senate, and are now announced as follows. Prof. Ridgeway on January 23rd takes a passage of the 'Supplices' of Æschylus; Dr. Jackson on January 25th part of Plato's 'Cratylus'; Dr. Adam on the same day a fragment of Pindar; and Dr. Verrall on the 26th a passage of the 'Eumenides' of Æschylus. Dr. S. H. Butcher is not, as was suggested in some quarters, a candidate for the Greek Chair.

DR. OSCAR LEVY some time ago made an appeal in our columns to friends of Stendhal to contribute to a memorial to him. He now informs us that a monument is about to be erected in France, and that M. Adolphe Paupe, the secretary of the committee who are arranging it, is bringing out a new annotated edition of Stendhal's letters. This will be published shortly, and will contain 560 letters, instead of the 272 in the Calmann-Lévy edition.

THE manuscripts of Victor Hugo, scrupulously preserved by the late Paul Meurice in his house in the Rue Fortuny, are, in accordance with his wishes, to be transferred in a week or two to the Bibliothèque Nationale. This has been decided in a conference with the poet's executors and M. Henry Marcel, the director of the French National Library. The transference will not affect the great edition of Hugo's works now in progress, for the new editor, M. Gustave Simon, will have free access to the various manuscripts until his task is completed. Although nominally public property from the moment they are received at the Bibliothèque Nationale, they will presumably not be open for inspection for some years. The one important exception is the manuscript of 'Hernani,' which was given to the Comédie Française by the expressed desire of Hugo.

ACCORDING to the official lists just issued 42,390 students matriculated at the German universities during the winter term, showing an increase of 2,674 as compared with the corresponding term last year. Of these, 8,081 are at Berlin, 5,147 at Munich, 4,224 at Leipsic, 2,908 at Bonn, and 1,443 at Heidelberg. There are 1,908 women studying at the universities, but only a small proportion of these are matriculated students.

THE death, in his sixty-eighth year, is announced from Breslau of Prof. Hermann Markgraf, director of the town library, and author of several interesting works, dealing chiefly with the history of Silesia.

A PROMINENT Hungarian journalist has passed away, at the age of sixty-seven, in Siegmund Brody, editor of the *Neue Pester Journal*. Brody, who was of very humble origin, first took up the study of medicine; but the dissecting-room proved too much for his nerves, and he turned to journalism, where his practical business capacity and instinct for discerning what the reading public required, soon enabled him to raise his paper to eminence. He is said to have possessed a singular power of discovering talent in others, but to have been unable to retain his contributors, owing to his petty ways in dealing with them — a peculiarity combined with generosity as a philanthropist. He was the first journalist to become a member of the House of Magnates.

THE only Parliamentary Paper of general interest to our readers this week is a Report on the London County Council Rules as to Employment of School Children (3*d*.).

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to Theological Books, and also insert our annual notice of Italian Literature, which has been unavoidably delayed.

SCIENCE

RESEARCH NOTES.

IN his Presidential address to the Röntgen Society on the 4th inst. Prof. Soddy "put the dots on the *i*'s" of Prof. Rutherford's investigations into the transformations of radium, which were referred to in these Notes some months back (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4063). Prof. Soddy told his hearers that the Alpha-particle expelled from radium *was* an atom of helium, and that it is the loss of successive atoms of the same substance that brings about the seven changes which have already been observed, and the eighth which both he and Prof. Rutherford agree takes place. Thus the expulsion of the first atom of helium changes radium into the gaseous emanation which Sir William Ramsay calls *ex-radio*, and reduces the atomic weight from 225 to 221. The loss of another atom produces radium A (atomic weight 217), the film of "imparted activity," invisible and imponderable, which *ex-radio* leaves upon any solid object with which it is long enough in contact and which emits Alpha rays only. Radium B (atomic weight

213) is rayless, but changes in about twenty minutes into radium C, which emits, according to Prof. Rutherford, Alpha, Beta, and Gamma rays alike, changing in rather less than half an hour into radium D (atomic weight 209). This, which forms the active principle of radio-active lead, is also rayless, and takes forty years to undergo its next transformation and become radium E. The radiations of this are of Beta and Gamma rays only, but in six days it becomes radium F, which Prof. Rutherford identifies with the polonium of Madame Curie and the radio-tellurium of Prof. Marckwald. As this also expels an Alpha or helium particle, it should by analogy form radium G, with an atomic weight of 205. But this, Prof. Soddy agrees with Prof. Rutherford, is sufficiently near to the atomic weight of lead (206·7) for lead to be regarded as the final product of the transformations. Thus, the problem of the alchemists has been solved, not by us, but by Nature; and could we find out how to hasten the process, we should have at our disposal forces compared with which all those hitherto handled by man are trifling. The sudden disintegration of 30 milligrammes of radium would, says Prof. Soddy, about equal the explosion of a hundredweight of dynamite. Wherefore it is to be hoped that the discovery will not be made just yet.

If the view of the phenomena above given be correct—as to which the curious can consult *The Philosophical Magazine* for September of last year—the position of helium among the elements becomes extremely curious. We already know that it cannot be liquefied, having resisted all the processes to that end which have proved effectual with oxygen, nitrogen, and even hydrogen; and that its rate of diffusion is more rapid than that of any other known substance. Yet it is impossible to obtain proof of its existence otherwise than with the spectroscope, and the behaviour of the helium emanating from radium, which disappears if left long enough in a glass bulb, does not seem to correspond with that prepared by Sir William Ramsay's process, which can apparently be retained in a Plucker's tube for an indefinite period. Dr. B. Walter has recently stated that the Alpha particle of polonium, which is, as we have just seen, according to other observers the helium atom, renders the air luminescent in passing through it, and has a very pronounced photo-chemical effect, which seems to correspond to the spectral rays λ350–λ290. This effect is said to be more marked in the presence of nitrogen. Is it another case of a double spectrum?

Not unconnected with this, perhaps, are the phenomena observed by M. Charles Nordmann at Philippeville, in Algeria, during the late solar eclipse. Taking with him an instrument which he calls an ionograph, and which apparently registers the number of ions present in a given portion of the atmosphere, he found that up to 45 minutes after the first contact the number of positive ions remained normal. At the expiry of that time, however, they began to grow fewer, reaching their minimum 40 minutes after totality. Then the curve began to rise again, until 20 minutes after the last contact it had regained its normal value. He declares that this is in accord with the theories of Dr. Lenard and MM. Elster and Geitel, according to which solar radiation plays a chief part in the ionization of the atmosphere. But the phenomenon can also be compared with what happens when a large Tesla transformer, which appears to discharge, as has been noticed, only positive ions into the surrounding atmosphere, is masked by a screen of metal or other good conductor.

Prof. Stark, of Göttingen, has also been making experiments on the spectrum of the Alpha rays, his theory being that it is the positive ion—he calls it the "atom-ion," but the change in nomenclature does not seem to convey any additional information—which is the carrier of the line spectrum of an element, while the band spectrum is due to the recombination of the positive and negative electrons. On this theory the Alpha particles should emit the line spectrum of the gas in which they are produced, and the gas itself the band spectrum which should be superposed on the other. According to the summary of his experiments which alone has reached this country, he finds a difference between the behaviour of nitrogen and that of other gases, spectroscopic examination here showing the appearance of the band and line spectrum simultaneously. With hydrogen, the line spectrum emitted in a direction at right angles to the Alpha rays shows sharp lines of the known wave-length; while that emitted in the same direction as the rays themselves shows, on the ultra-violet side of these, new and wider lines, which he thinks are due to displacement. The full account of Prof. Stark's experiments which is promised will be looked forward to with interest.

Prof. E. Marx has lately made another attempt to measure the speed of the Röntgen rays by a process which he declares to be relatively simple, to be applicable to any species of radiations, and to be accurate within a margin of 5 per cent. According to this, the speed of the X-rays is equal to that of light, or 300,000 kilometres per second. With this may be read the experimental proof by Dr. W. Seitz that the Röntgen rays can be produced with a much lower voltage than is generally supposed, and that as long as any glow light reaches the anti-cathode, they will be produced even with an electromotive force of only 600 volts. The difficulty that weak or soft rays find in penetrating the walls of the tube is, he thinks, the reason why this has not been observed before, but he points out that soft rays are more easily absorbed by a sensitized photographic plate than hard ones.

A new species of radiation is announced by Dr. F. Streintz, who thinks that slow oxidation will cause certain metals, such as magnesium, aluminium, zinc, and cadmium, to give out rays detectable by a photographic plate. These rays, which he compares to the ultra-violet, ionize gases, as is shown by their action on iodide of potassium paper, but are incapable of penetrating more than a few hundredths of a millimetre of air. All these metals can be protected against oxidation by a charge of positive electricity, and it is suggested that this fact may be made use of for industrial purposes.

Another curious discovery is that of Dr. Auer von Welsbach that some of the metals derived from the rare earths, such as lanthanum, didymium, and yttrium, when alloyed with iron, increase, to an unexpected extent, its power of giving out sparks on concussion. Thus he finds that an alloy of lanthanum containing 50 per cent. of iron will give out long and brilliant sparks under the action of a steel file. These sparks appear to be too rapid to possess much heat, but if they develope sufficient to inflame a mixture of petrol vapour and air they might be of use in the motor-car industry, and the suggestion might be worth a few experiments.

Lord Rayleigh has made some calculations as to the rate at which the electrons are, on the electronic hypothesis, supposed to rotate within the atom, and has come to the conclusion that their motion can never be entirely steady. Hence, he thinks, there must be a tendency to radiation at all times, even when the system is undisturbed by external causes, which would seem to confirm the views of M. Le Bon and others as to the universal disintegration of matter. The spectrum, he suggests, may be due to the upsetting of the balance, and the frequencies will then correspond to the original distribution of the electrons as it existed before the disturbance. He also makes some remarks as to the frequencies of electric vibrations, and says that the principles which have led to the formulas he gives have affinity rather with the older view as to the effect of electricity upon conductors than with that of Maxwell. All this is to be found in *The Philosophical Magazine* for this month.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Dr. G. E. Fawsitt gave particulars of some curious experiments lately made by him on the electrical polarity of metals. He found that the precious metals silver, platinum, and gold in their amorphous form were electro-positive when placed in dilute acid with specimens of the same metals which had been annealed. Hence it appears that the same element can be positive when its molecular structure is not crystalline, and negative when it is. This should give reflection to those who have too rashly founded arguments on the assumption that accidents like valency and polarity are the fundamental properties of any elements. F. L.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

PROMINENT among the original memoirs in *L'Anthropologie* (xvi., Nos. 4 and 5) is one by M. Hugues Obermaier on Quaternary human remains in Central Europe. He observes that the osseous remains of Quaternary man are as rare as the archæological remains are numerous, and specifies the discoveries in the caves of Sipka and Krapina and at Willendorf and Predmost, and the skeleton of Bruenn, as assuredly Quaternary; other discoveries in Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Hungary, and Poland he dismisses as erroneous, doubtful, or insufficient. M. Armand Viré describes the Solutrean cavern of Lacave (Lot), which yielded many objects of reindeer horn, some bearing carvings (one a spirited head of antelope), and well-worked flint implements. M. Émile Cartailhac and the Abbé Breuil continue their account of the mural paintings and engravings of the Pyrenean caverns. MM. Anthony and Hazard furnish notes of the muscles of a negro who was brought to France from Africa, and died of sleeping sickness at the hospital of Auteuil.

L'Homme Préhistorique (1905, No. 11) contains a report of the proceedings at the inauguration of the monument to Gabriel de Mortillet, designed by M. A. La Penna, and erected in the Square des Arènes de Lutèce, Paris, with photographs of the monument. Upon a marble column is a bronze bust of De Mortillet, and in front of the column a figure of a young woman reading, typifying youth engaged in the study of the prehistoric, the future looking into the past. Between the column and the bust, forming a four-sided capital, are representations of the Chellean, Mousterian, Solutrean, and Magdalenian types of mankind: the first of pronounced simian type; the second, still simian, but modified, and having better formed lips; the third, a female figure, less prognathous than the former, and bearing traces of an instinct for personal adornment; the fourth, a girl's head, enlarged from one of the figures discovered at Brassempouy,

and representing both physical beauty and intelligence.

Mr. Rafael Karsten, of the University of Helsingfors, has published, in excellent English (Wasa, F. W. Unggren), an academical dissertation on the 'Origin of Worship,' presented by him for public criticism on November 25th, 1905, in the hall of the Historico-Philological Section of the Philosophical Faculty of the Alexander University of Finland. It is the result of studies carried on in 1903 and 1904, mainly in the British Museum, at the suggestion of Dr. Westermarck. Mr. Karsten holds that in the lowest religions only those objects or spirits of objects from which the savage apprehends danger, or which in one way or another interfere in his welfare and destiny, became gods in the strict sense of the word and the objects of propitiation; and that religious worship has originated in the instinct of self-preservation, out of which animism has grown up by degrees. He rejects Herbert Spencer's theory of ancestor-worship, except in so far as it forms a branch of the general animistic belief. He maintains, in opposition to Robertson Smith, the theory that religion was born of fear, and holds that that writer's view of a blood covenant between man and the superhuman powers belongs to an advanced stage of religious evolution. The industry with which Mr. Karsten has pursued his studies may be indicated by the fact that his list of authorities contains 230 entries, and includes nearly all that has been written on the subject.

SOCIETIES.

Asiatic.—*Jan.* 9.—Sir Raymond West, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Fleet read a paper on the inscription on the relic-vase which was found in 1898 in a ruined stūpa, or memorial mound, at Piprāwā, in the Basti district, United Provinces of Agra and Oude. An ancient Pāli book the 'Mahāparinibbānasutta' tells us that, on the death of Buddha, his corpse was cremated. Everything was consumed, save only the bones. The bones were divided, as relics, into eight portions, and were distributed to various claimants. One portion was allotted to the Sakyas of Kapilavatthu on the strength of their claim, "The Blessed One was our chief kinsman." And the Sakyas built, at Kapilavatthu, a memorial mound over their share of the relics. It has hitherto been believed that the inscription on the Piprāwā relic-vase stamps the mound in which it was found as the stūpa which was erected by the Sakyas in these circumstances. Mr. Fleet now showed that that interpretation of the record is erroneous. What the record really says is: "This is a deposit of relics of the brethren of the Well-famed One, the kinsmen of Buddha the Blessed One, together with their sisters and their children and wives." And the event with which it is in reality connected is a great massacre of the Sakyas of Kapilavatthu which was perpetrated by Vidūdabha, King of Sāvatthī, as fully recorded in the Buddhist books. The remains and relics found in the Piprāwā Stūpa are, in fact, the remains and relics of the townspeople of Kapilavatthu who were then, with a few exceptions, ruthlessly slaughtered, men, women, and children. And now, for the first time, we see the meaning of the curious nature of the articles (numbering more than seven hundred) which were found in the stūpa along with the inscribed relic-vase. Those articles include women's trinkets and household treasures, children's playthings, and, in short, many a thing unnecessary, if not actually unsuitable, in connexion with any enshrining of the relics of a teacher or a saint, but most appropriate in connexion with what we now see was the real state of the case. The value of the record, in fixing the position of Kapilavatthu at or very close to Piprāwā, remains unimpaired. A new point of interest brought out by Mr. Fleet is that the record gives the origin of the tribal name of the people from whom Buddha sprang. The "Kinsmen of Buddha," *Buddhassa sakiyā*, became the tribe, the Sakiyas, and then by contraction the Sakyas, of the traditional literature which afterwards grew up. And from the tribal name which thus originated there came the appellation of Buddha as Sakyamuni, "the Sakya saint," which, so far as definite dates go, is first found in the Rummindēi inscription of Asōka, incised 238 years after the death of Buddha. A full exposition of the whole matter—including the proof of the meaning of the text of the record, and the evidence that it is the oldest Indian record yet obtained will be found in Mr. Fleet's article to appear in the January number of the Society's *Journal*. There are other mounds at Piprāwā and in its neighbourhood which have not yet been examined. It is to be hoped that a judicious selection may be made, and that further explorations may be carried out. There is no reason why the stūpa which was erected by the Sakyas of Kapilavatthu over their share of the relics of Buddha should not be found, and identified by some record deposited in it.—A discussion followed, in which Dr. Grierson, Dr. Hoey, Prof. Rapson, and Mr. F. W. Thomas took part.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Jan.* 11.—Mr. W. Gowland, V.P., in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read. The following gentlemen were elected: Rev. R. H. Lathbury, Rev. the Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, and Messrs. Horace W. Sandars, M. F. Tweedie, J. MacLehose, and George Marshall.

Meteorological.—*Jan.* 17.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. Richard Bentley, President, in the chair.—The Council in their Report stated that the new scheme of lectures and exhibitions had been successfully inaugurated during the year, and that they had appointed Mr. W. Marriott as the lecturer. The work of the Kite Committee had been continued, the special observations being carried out by Mr. G. C. Simpson on board the Mission steamer Queen Alexandra in the North Sea. The number of Fellows is 674, being an increase of 16 on the year.—After the presentation of the Symons Gold Medal to Sir Richard Strachey, the President delivered an address on 'Meteorology in Daily Life,' in which he referred to the increasing interest shown throughout the country in the study of that science, and to the recent advances made in it, more especially in the analysis of the composition of the atmosphere, and in the investigation of the upper currents of the air. He also laid stress on the urgency of safeguarding the water supply, pointing out that in the reign of William the Conqueror there were barely two millions of inhabitants in these islands, and no water then used for sanitation or manufactures, while to-day the population has risen to over forty-two millions, and most of the surface lands have either been drained or built over.—The officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected.

Philological.—*Jan.* 12.—Rev. Prof. Skeat in the chair.—A paper by Dr. T. K. Abbott, of Dublin, 'On an Early Latin-English-Basque Dictionary,' was read by Dr. Furnivall. Edward Lhwyd, the Celtic antiquary, 1670-1700, imagined that close affinities existed between Irish and Basque, and seems to have directed the compilation of a Latin-English-Basque dictionary which is among his MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin. The compiler did not know Latin. He took Leiçarraga's translation in the dialect of Lower Navarre, of the New Testament (printed 1571), made from the Genevan French Testament, and collated it with the English Authorized Version. So he naturally came to grief. Many of the examples cited will be found in Dr. Abbott's paper in *Notes and Queries* for August 19th last.—Mr. J. W. H. Atkins read 'Some Notes on "The Owl and Nightingale."' The two thirteenth-century MSS. were stated to be independent copies, since the later one, J (MS. Jesus Coll. 29), supplies certain lines which are wanting in C (MS. Cotton Calig. A. ix.). J is also free from certain absurd forms found in C; while l. 1724, inserted in C after l. 1735, is correctly placed in J. A further comparison of the MSS. shows that J is greatly inferior to C, and that its inferiority arises from systematic scribal alteration. J persistently omits unimportant monosyllabic words, which are not always necessary for the sense, but which the metre requires. In the same MS. the word-order is occasionally varied, not always for the better; and there also occur eight instances of indefensible alteration of verbal flexion. Still more frequently is the diction of C altered; and such rhymes as *manne: barme* (389-90), *leue: teone* (457-8), of J, as contrasted with *manne: banne*, *leue: reue*, of C, illustrate the nature of these substitutions. With regard to the language, it was suggested that the regularity of the orthography of J is due to the scribal methods already mentioned. Such J rhymes as *hayhte: wrauhte* (105-6), *lifdaye: islawe* (1141-2), alongside those of C, *haȝte: wraȝte*, *-daȝe: islaȝe*, seem to point to a falsification brought about in the course of adapting the original forms (such as those of C) to a certain orthographical system. O.E. *ēo* is with one exception self-rhyming: it does not appear to have fallen together as yet with O.E. *ē*. Similarly O.E. long *æ* and *ēa* are self-rhyming, and were therefore possessed of distinct sound-values. In l. 14 *breche* (C) might be retained in preference to *beche* (J). Parallel forms exist in Germanic and Mod. English dialects, and *breche* on the whole seems to suit the context better than *beche*. *Spene* (165), with loss of *d* after *n*, is not necessarily due to analogy with M.E. *wēne*, *wēnde*. It more probably represents the beginning of an independent linguistic tendency, the effects of which are frequently found in M.E. and also in Mod. Eng. dialects (S. and S.W.). *Falewi* (456), cf. *iredi* (488): both are due to analogy with O.E. adjectives in *-ig*. On account of the numerous feminine rhymes in the poem (masc.: fem. = 1 : 3·7)—more numerous than in certain sections of Chaucerian verse—that Chaucerian characteristic need not be due to Italian influence, for no such influence is at work here. It might easily be the mere result of setting English words (with accent on the first syllable) to the iambic metre, for unless the final word of a line were monosyllabic, as a rule a feminine rhyme would be formed. As to the meaning which underlies the poem; it is a debate concerning two distinct types of poets and poetry (cf. ll. 927-8 and 1339). Its ultimate intention is to bring before English readers the merits of the new love-poetry, and, while recalling the virtue of the earlier didactic kind, to advocate the adoption of love as a legitimate theme of the native poetry.

Mathematical.—*Jan.* 11.—Prof. A. R. Forsyth, President, in the chair.—Miss Hilda Phoebe Hudson, Mr. W. F. S. Churchill, and the Hon. B. A. W. Russell were elected Members.—The President referred to the loss sustained by the Society by the death of Prof. C. J. Joly, and gave an account of his scientific work.—The following papers were communicated: 'On the Monogeneity of an Algebraic Function,' by Dr. H. F. Baker,—'On the Diffraction of Sound by Large Cylinders,' by Mr. J. W. Nicholson,—and 'On the Expression of the so-called Biquaternions and Triquaternions by means of Quaternary Matrices,' by Mr. J. Brill.—Dr. E. W. Hobson made an informal communication 'On the Representation of Functions of Real Variables.'

Bibliographical.—*Jan.* 15.—Mr. Faber, President, in the chair.—Mr. Sidney Lee read a paper on 'An Episode in Anglo-French Bibliography (1610).' After alluding to the numerous English translations from the French during the sixteenth century, Mr. Lee showed that while More's 'Utopia' and some other works originally written in Latin, mostly by Scottish professors, had been translated into French, the only vernacular literary works (as opposed to political manifestoes) which found French translators were those of James I., and for their publication in French the king himself arranged. In 1610, however, Hall's 'Characters' (the first of the numerous imitations of Theophrastus) was translated by the Sieur De Tourvel, only two years after its appearance in London. De Tourvel appears to have been a French agent in England, and some of his letters to Lord Salisbury and to Windebank are preserved in the Record Office. He was a friend of Cotgrave, and a panegyrical letter from his pen appears in all the early editions of the dictionary. He seems to have been concerned with the French translations of James I.'s works, and one of his letters complains that his journeys to France with this object had

been left unrewarded. This translation by De Tourvel proved the first of a long series of French versions of Hall's works—some printed at Geneva, others at Paris, the latter being the more interesting, as produced without, and even in spite of, sectarian bias. In 1615 Greene's 'Pandosto' was translated into French, and enjoyed a considerable popularity in France for a century and a half. In 1619 Bacon's essays were published at Paris in a version which was reprinted in 1621 and 1622, and had reached its seventh edition in 1637. The same translator, Baudouin, also brought out a French version of 'The Wisdom of the Ancients' almost simultaneously with its publication in English in London. The chief other works of Bacon also found French translations, and several of his Latin writings appeared in French earlier than in English. Lord Herbert of Cherbury's 'De Veritate' was published in Paris in Latin in 1624, and a French translation appeared in 1636. No English translation has yet been undertaken. In 1624-5 two French versions of Sidney's 'Arcadia' appeared simultaneously, and a lively quarrel ensued between its translators. 'The Man in the Moon,' by Francis Godwin (1638), and 'The World in the Moon' (1638), by Bishop Wilkins, were also translated, and exercised a considerable influence on French literature. Thus the rendering of English literary works in prose into French, which began in 1610, soon established itself as a custom, and in the eighteenth century became a factor of the greatest importance in the development of French thought, though English poetry and English drama attracted but little attention.—Dr. Garnett, Mr. Steele, and Mr. Almack took part in the discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. London Institution, 5.—'The Inner Life of the House of Commons,' Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey.
— Sociological, 8.—'Sociology as an Academic Subject,' Prof. R. M. Wenley.
TUES. Royal Institution, 5.—'Impressions of Travel in China and the Far East,' Lecture II., Prof. E. H. Parker.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Elimination of Storm-Water from Sewerage Systems' and 'The Elimination of Suspended Solids and Colloidal Matters from Sewage.'
— Anthropological, 8.30.—Annual Meeting; President's Address, 'Copper and its Alloys in Antiquity.'
WED. British Numismatic, 8.—'Coinage at St. David's in the Time of William I.,' the President; 'A Remarkable Penny of Alfred the Great,' the Director.
— Geological, 8.—'The Buttermere and Ennerdale Granophyre,' Mr. R. H. Rastall; 'The Igneous and Associated Sedimentary Rocks of Llangynog, Caermarthenshire,' Messrs. T. Crosbie Cantrill and H. H. Thomas.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Planting of Waste Lands for Profit,' Dr. J. Nisbet.
THURS. Royal, 4.30.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Shakespeare,' Lecture II., Canon Beeching.
— London Institution, 6.—'Legal History of Trades Unionism,' Mr. M. N. Drucquer. (Travers Lecture.)
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Technical Considerations in Electric-Railway Engineering,' Mr. F. W. Carter.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'High-Speed Electric Machinery, with Special Reference to Steam Turbine Machines,' Lecture II., Prof. S. P. Thompson. (Howard Lecture.)
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Westminster Hall and Palace,' Mr. W. R. Lethaby.
FRI. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Prince of Wales Pier, Falmouth,' Mr. T. R. Grigson; 'Ferro-Concrete Pier at Purfleet,' Mr. H. O. H. Etheridge. (Students' Meeting.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Walter Pater,' Mr. A. C. Benson.
SAT. Mathematical, 3.—Annual Meeting.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The Church in France,' Lecture II., Mr. J. E. C. Bodley.

Science Gossip.

THE death occurred suddenly on Sunday last, in Pimlico, of Dr. Hermann Johann Sprengel, a scientific writer of note, who discovered the value of lyddite as a powerful explosive. Dr. Sprengel was born near Hanover, and had his education in Germany, but settled in London in 1862.

A NEW small planet was discovered photographically by Prof. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 27th ult. Amongst those registered there by Herr Kopff on the same night was one which had been discovered visually by Mr. J. H. Metcalf at Taunton, Mass., on the night of December 5th.

DR. STRÖMGREN publishes in No. 4065 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a continuation of his ephemeris of Giacobini's comet (*c*, 1905). After passing its perihelion early next week, it will probably be visible to the naked eye in the evening, situated in the south-western part of the constellation Capricornus, so that it will be low in the heavens as seen in any part of Europe.

FINE ARTS

THE OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

(Second Notice.)

THE second room at Burlington House is mainly devoted to Victorian art. Wilkie is seen at his best in a brilliant *pastiche* of Teniers, *Sheep-washing* (No. 47), and as a general imitator of the Dutch in an exquisite composition, *The Errand Boy* (37). His more original style of genre, seen in *The Rabbit on the Wall* (68), is incomparably less artistic. The curious failure of the sense of fine colour and rich tone which befell artists in the first half of the nineteenth century is manifest in the dull accomplishment of Herring, Webster, Stark, and Vincent; while the abysmal depths to which artistic intelligence sank are seen in Sir E. Landseer's *Cat's-paw* (50). Perhaps the most novel picture, though by no means the best, in this room is the Hilton, *Portraits of Mrs. de Wint and her Daughter* (62). This is handled with a mastery of the brush which still recalls Raeburn, but the pink-and-white flesh and the blankness of the design already prepare the way for the later Millais and Mr. James Sant.

It is a relief to hasten to the third gallery, dominated as it is by Reynolds's triumphant portrait of *Dr. John Ash* (73). It is one of those splendid compositions, at once simple and rich, which show that Reynolds had acquired a greater command of artistic resource, and used it with a more unerring taste, than any other British painter. This is worthy almost of Titian or Rubens, and scarcely another portrait painter can lay claim to have given so much pictorial splendour to the subject. The building-up of the design upon a diagonal line is masterly in its art and in the subtle concealment thereof; and the colour-scheme is wrought out with such unity that one is conscious not so much of colours, rich though they are, as of colour. Reynolds's own portrait of himself (86) is another masterpiece of perfectly unified handling, and here again the colour becomes entirely elusive, so that, while one has an impression of intensity and richness, one could scarcely name a single tint. The sumptuous portrait group of *Jane, Countess of Harrington, and her Two Sons* (87), is pitched in a different key, more obvious in its effects, and for once Reynolds seems to have sacrificed distinction of style to a vivid impression of life in the head of the Countess. He redeems himself from this charge in the delicately refined portrait of *Miss McGill* (89), where French rather than Italian or Flemish influences seem to prevail. Of great interest as *portraits d'apparat* are the two gigantic canvases of *George III.* and *Queen Charlotte* (82 and 84), which are, we believe, the result of Reynolds's refusal to continue his office of President of the Academy unless he was at least once called upon to paint its royal patrons. In spite of their magnificence and the extraordinary technical skill they display, they are uninspired and laboured productions, and might well justify the king in preferring Gainsborough's more spontaneous attitude.

Of the Gainsboroughs in this room, and indeed in the whole exhibition, the finest is Col. Shuttleworth's portrait of *Giardini* (78). It is one of the purest and most perfect expressions of Gainsborough's genius. The gesture of the hands and the play of the features have the momentariness of life itself; the colour, with its daring scarlet and pale luminous flesh with bluish shadows, is extraordinarily happy. Everything in the picture is right, but it is the rightness of instinct, and not of calculation; and it is expressed with so delicate, rapid, and fluttering a touch that one feels as though the painter had only to think the vision, and it was there upon the canvas; hands, brushes, and paints seem tools too clumsy for such a result. Very different, much less seductive, but noble and sincere none the less, is Mr. Fairfax Murray's Gainsborough of *Thomas Haviland* (91), an earlier, more careful work, but showing already in the hands Gainsborough's tremulous certainty of touch. The Duke of Rutland's landscape, *The Woodcutter's Home* (95), in spite of certain exquisite passages in the figures and in the extreme distance, is too coppery in tone to please altogether.

The post of honour at this end of the gallery is given to an early copy of Van Dyck's portrait of *The Duke of Richmond*. The original, which belonged to Lord Methuen is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The present version, though quite respectable as a copy, can hardly claim anything of Van Dyck's handiwork. On the other hand, Col. Warde's *St. Sebastian* (97)—hitherto, we believe, unknown to connoisseurs—is an interesting early attempt at a subject which fascinated the artist. In this he has not arrived at an entirely satisfactory disposition of the figures. The horseman to the right is scarcely a part of the composition, and seems drawn with uncertainty for that reason. On the other hand, there are passages—such as the gaily dressed negro boy with the sheaf of arrows and the reflection of the white cloth in the executioner's armour—which are painted with intense delight and certainty of effect. But of all the Van Dycks here the quite early portrait of *Snyders's Wife* (104) is the finest. Indeed, it ranks high among all the works of this period. The cold grey colour-scheme, with its inky distance and slaty curtain, is as original as it is perfect, and against this the flesh tells with a relief and luminosity that are marvellous. The near neighbourhood of a very fine Dobson, *Portraits of Sir C. Cotterell, W. Dobson, and Sir Balthazar Gerbier* (105), raises some interesting points of comparison. No doubt Van Dyck himself had lost, by the time Dobson was under him, something of the full force and intensity of his early manner; but with Dobson everything is still further smoothed down: the drawing becomes more stylistic, and the modelling, even, polished and unaccented. But for all that Dobson's is a fine picture, painted with careful taste and a manly sense of character.

We have only alluded in passing to the great Franz Hals which hangs on this wall. It is described as a *Portrait Group of the Painter and his Family* (102). The man's face is certainly like Hals as seen in the Amsterdam picture of himself and his second wife, but the likeness is by no means absolute. The woman in Col. Warde's picture is evidently not the Lysbeth Reyniers of the Amsterdam picture, so that, if this picture is of Hals and his family, she must be the first wife. But this makes it clear that the picture cannot properly be called Hals's family. Hals married his first wife, Anneke Hermansz, in 1611, and she died in 1616, so that the son born in the first year could not possibly in his mother's lifetime have attained the age here represented. On the whole, then, we must decide that, in spite of a certain likeness in the man's face to Hals himself, another title must be found for this remarkable picture. The canvas has at one time been folded in half, and has suffered considerably in the central portion; but otherwise it is a magnificent

example of Hals's handling at its boldest. The splendid assurance and the certainty with which the simplest means are made to convey so vivid and intense a presentment are admirable ; so, too, are the daring economy of colour on so large a scale, and the genuinely humorous and naive interpretation of life. But the picture fails to please entirely as a composition. The figures—each excellent by itself—are related with too little art for the picture to have great decorative charm, and the marvellous success in mere verisimilitude appears too slight a motive to justify this grand scale.

Before leaving this gallery to treat in a subsequent article of the more modern painters, we must notice the Earl of Darnley's Jordaens, a portrait of *The Artist's Wife* (103). The man behind is somewhat feebly modelled, but the woman's figure—painted in variations upon scarlet and with large aggressive modelling—gives the measure of Jordaens's very individual talent. It would not have been such as it is without Rubens ; still, it is no mere adaptation, but another vision which Rubens could not himself have conceived. If, as we believe, the *Lady with a Dog* (99) is also by Jordaens, he was not always so well able to assert himself against the pervading influence of his greater rival.

ACADEMICIANS AT THE CARFAX GALLERY.

The announcement that the Carfax Gallery, hitherto associated with the younger school of English painting, had invited members of the Royal Academy to exhibit on its walls, has aroused no little curiosity, further piqued by the simultaneous report that the painters of the New English Art Club and others who are, so to speak, "of the Opposition" are to have their work hung at Messrs. Agnew's. The latter show has been postponed ; but the Carfax Gallery has already opened its doors. We do not know that the Gallery is to be congratulated on what many will think a desertion of its colours. But the Academicians can congratulate themselves on being seen really to advantage, instead of in the jostling crowd and glare of Burlington House. Here the pictures have elbow-room and pleasant relief in a well-chosen background of quiet colour. Yet the effect of the collection is not striking. It is true that it does not represent the utmost of which the present members of the Academy are capable, and Mr. Orchardson is absent. But it reflects in small the general atmosphere of the regular Academy exhibition, its variety and incoherence of aim and method.

What does the Academy stand for ? What tradition does it uphold ? What does it inculcate on its students ? A visit to the Carfax Gallery ought to enable one to find some answer to these questions ; but we fear they remain purely rhetorical. Some traces of a tradition linger in the work of Mr. Sant, who sends a picture called *A Fair Disputant* (No. 13). The hands and parts of the dress are finely painted, and we find delicacy and expressiveness both in the drawing and in the handling of the pigment ; but the face is uninteresting. Next to this hangs a study of two children reading by firelight (19), by Mr. Bramley. The paint is laid on frankly and directly—that is, with entire sacrifice of luminosity. It is undeniably clever, and some years ago such work could have been called novel, though now it has a "day before yesterday" air. The Royal Academy may pride itself on its enlightened liberality in encouraging modern phases and advanced movements ; but unfortunately its efforts to catch up with popular opinion are nearly always belated. It would earn much more respect if, instead of making what appear to be more or less unwilling concessions to outside movements, now in one direction and now in another, it moved on a line of its own. We would rather see it given over to academic art, capable of being reproached for the academic weaknesses of dryness, austerity, and coldness, if it fostered the academic insistence on strenuous discipline and severity of draughtsmanship. Whistler disliked the art of Ingres ; yet he wished he had been his pupil, he felt how much that severe training would have strengthened him. But even more than such discipline we should welcome a devotion to the principles upheld by the Academy's first and greatest President. The artist who reigns in Sir Joshua's place contributes a water-colour of *Bamborough Castle* (6). It would be unfair to judge this as if it were an important work ; but undeniably it would have shocked Reynolds, for it contravenes his habitual precept to concentrate severely on essentials, and avoid that "high finishing of the parts" which, as he says, so far from being really conscientious, can be done "in ease and laziness." The Castle on its seamed crags is a magnificent subject. Cotman's small etching proves how impressive it can be made. Sir Edward Poynter's treatment is different. The Castle itself is in a background of veiled atmosphere, and one carries away an impression chiefly of red-roofed barns and cows in a meadow. The bold disdain of conventional perspective in these roofs, which recede in beautiful parallel, is a welcome touch of vivacity in a drawing which, it must be confessed, inclines to tameness.

Under this hangs what is probably the best thing in the room, a small portrait group (7)—not a recent work—by Sir Laurence Alma Tadema. Great subtlety and quiet skill are shown in the modelling of these heads in luminous shadow, their eyes fixed on the picture before them, of which the spectator sees the back. Yet here again the evenness of finish all over the painting prevents the real charm of the picture from telling as it ought. Emphasis, fire, concentration ; something expressed at the cost of a sacrifice, but expressed with passion and conviction—this is what one looks for in the work of artists who claim to be leaders ; but this is what is painfully lacking from the typical Royal Academy picture of to-day. Hence the vigour and dash of Mr. Sargent's sketch of a Venetian interior (17) are indeed refreshing. It is a pity that Mr. Parsons's landscape (8)—so thorough and admirable up to a certain point—has not just the extra gust of energy to make it a fine picture. Of Mr. Leader and Mr. MacWhirter it is unnecessary to speak ; they follow their chosen ideals with unswerving loyalty.

Mr. Solomon is an able draughtsman and an accomplished handler of paint ; but he, too, might learn from Reynolds some of the reasons why he fails in imaginative subjects. His *Psyche* (15) is a clever painting of a nude figure ; but in an ideal subject we demand infinitely more. Forms and features that suggest only a pretty model, quite out of relation with the attempt at imaginative background, the light of common day (as it comes into the studio)—these have no power to carry us into the world where Psyche lives. To think for the briefest moment of Watts's picture is to feel a kind of indignation that Psyche—one of the most adorable creations of the human mind, *l'anima semplicetta che sa nulla*—should be handled so cheaply. Sir W. B. Richmond has been better advised in his treatment of the legend of *Phaethon* (1). He has made Phaethon himself an insignificant figure, and painted a vision of earth and (we suppose) moon rolling among clouds, while the white horses of the sun-chariot stagger and stumble in the blue above. Sir William Richmond's work would always be more enjoyable if we did not feel its derivativeness. In gravity of mood and dignity of design his two upright Assisi landscapes (23 and 26) are, however, among the best things in the room. Mr. Clausen sends four contributions of various dates and manners—none of them really adequate to represent his talent, but all good and the work of a serious artist. Another of the strongest artists of the present Academy, Mr. Swan, is also not at all typically represented by his *Mole-Catchers* (35). Mr. Hubert von Herkomer sends a brilliant Spanish study (33) ; Mr. Wyllie an ugly Pool of London subject ; Mr. Napier Hemy two water-colours which look like oils ; and Mr. Frith an oil (30) which looks like a highly finished water-colour. Mr. Gow's largish canvas of a trivial incident (10) ; Mr. Macbeth's most adequate illustration of an absurdly sentimental drawing-room song (9) ; Mr. Solomon's admirable stage "super," labelled *St. George* (21) ; and the rich streaks of colour in Mr. Hacker's thoroughly decadent *La Cigale* (4) attract attention, and should prove popular.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Numismatic Society,
43, Bedford Square, W.C.

In your issue of the 6th inst. under this heading you say :—

"We regret to find that in our notice of *The British Numismatic Journal*, on December 23rd, relying on the statements there made, some misconceptions and misstatements were inadvertently admitted, which may have conveyed to our readers a wrong impression with regard to the honour and efficiency of the staff of the Coin Department of the British Museum."

As the writer of the article in *The British Numismatic Journal* referred to, I should be obliged if you or the Department will say what statements it contains which could lead to either misconception or misstatement. I am at a loss to understand any such suggestions, as each and every of my criticisms were based on the authority of the officials of the Coin Department themselves, as testified by (1) their writings, (2) their publications, (3) their replies to my inquiries, (4) their information supplied to the Blue-books. If, therefore, they will specify any alleged inaccuracy on my part, I will vouch it by quoting my authority.

P. Carlyon-Britton.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Yesterday and to-day was the private view of an exhibition of water-colour drawings of 'Gardens' by Mr. George S. Elgood at the Fine-Art Society's rooms.

The private view of the eleventh annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters takes place to-day at the Modern Gallery, New Bond Street. The exhibition will be open to the public from Monday next to February 24th.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers Miss Ethel Stewart was elected an Associate.

In connexion with the exhibition of the Staats Forbes collection of Millet drawings now being held at the Leicester Galleries, Mr. Heinemann announces a volume of fifty facsimile reproductions of Millet's drawings. The edition is limited to 300 copies, and will be published in the spring.

The new Foreign Associates of the Fine-Art section of the Académie Royale of Belgium are MM. Jean Paul Laurens, H. Mesdag, Rodin, and Sir Aston Webb.

An interesting discovery has just been made in Paris—a series of 85 copperplates by Rembrandt, including such important ones as 'The Descent from the Cross,' 'The Resurrection of Lazarus,' 'The Death of the Virgin,' 'Dr. Faust,' &c. Out of the collection 45 have been found to be in perfect condition. It has been presented to the Ryks Museum by the proprietors of *L'Artiste*, but a limited number (100) of examples on Japanese paper will be offered for subscription at 1,000fr. per album. The collection is said to have belonged to Mariette, who was "Controleur Général de la Grande Chancellerie de France" and a collector and author. He died in 1774; but we have not found any entry in his sale of 1768, nor in either of the sales in the year after his death, to correspond with these copperplates. Their history will probably be fully discussed in the preface which will accompany the above-mentioned limited issue of the reprint.

The existence of several almost unknown drawings by Fragonard is reported. In the library of the Faculté de Médecine at Montpellier there are seven drawings by this artist—six in red chalks and one in bistre. The public library at Besançon contains over thirty drawings by Fragonard, bequeathed in 1819 by the artist's friend the architect Paris. Some of these were probably intended for illustrations to La Fontaine's 'Contes,' and they will for the first time be exhibited to the public, with other drawings by artists of the eighteenth century, at the forthcoming Exposition Rétrospective des Arts Comtois, to be held at Besançon under the direction of MM. Georges Berger and Henri Bouchot.

The Metropolitan Museum of New York, which is showing an enterprise very different from the apathy of our own authorities, has just secured M. Léon Lhermitte's picture 'Chez les Humbles,' which figured in last year's show of the Société Nationale.

MUSIC

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN PARIS

The second London Symphony Concert at the Châtelet Theatre on Friday, the 12th inst., attracted a very large audience, and the programme gave far better opportunities to the Leeds singers. It opened with Berlioz's 'Benvenuto Cellini' Overture, given under the direction of M. Édouard Colonne, who is in strong sympathy with the music of the great French master; and at the close not only the audience, but also the orchestra, gave him a special welcome. 'The Challenge of Thor,' from Sir Edward Elgar's 'King Olaf,' though well sung, was scarcely impressive; it was only a brief excerpt, and moreover it does not represent the composer at his later and stronger period. The difficulty of selecting anything from 'The Dream of Gerontius' or from 'The Apostles' is, however, self-evident. On the other hand, the three movements—'Quærens Me,' 'Lacrymosa,' and 'Offertorium'—from Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's 'Requiem' gave a fair idea of the composer's recent art-work. The chorus and the soloists—Miss Perceval Allen, Madame Marie Brema, and Messrs. John Coates and Plunket Greene—were all (and very naturally) determined to render justice, so far as lay in their power, to the composer's work. French critics cannot fail to recognize the masterly writing, but it will be curious to hear what they think of Sir Charles Stanford's music, which in its sedateness is so different from that of French composers. We shall hope next week to quote from one or two notices by well-known French critics. The 'Sanctus' from Bach's B minor Mass was superbly sung, yet, owing to the drawback mentioned last week, the choral singing seemed shorn of some of its brilliancy and power; the performance, however, evidently gave high satisfaction. After a short pause came Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and the three instrumental movements proved a triumph for the orchestra; the rendering of the Scherzo was particularly fine. A French musician with whom we conversed after the concert was specially pleased with Sir Charles's *tempo* for the slow movement; the French conductors, he inferred, made of the movement a "linkèd sweetness long drawn out." The choral part was very good, the high and long-held A of the sopranos being remarkably firm in tone. The soloists were the same as in the 'Requiem.' After the symphony 'La Marseillaise' was sung, followed by 'God save the King.' Then there was hurrahing and frantic applause—for some time, indeed, the excitement was intense. It was gratifying to find that the bold step on the part of the London Symphony Orchestra was so successful. The demonstrations of approval should not, however, be misunderstood; a great part was obviously intended for the fine playing and the fine singing.

It remains to be seen how far the exhibition of British musical art was appreciated by the public and the critics. The programmes were not all that could be desired; but, let us add, there were many practical difficulties, and moreover there was evidently a desire to introduce as many British names as possible into the programmes. *Le Ménestrel* of January 14th, in a sympathetic notice of the first concert, says: "We cannot quite understand why works like Saint-Saëns's 'Phaeton,' Strauss's 'Don Juan,' and the 'Meistersinger' and 'Cellini' Overtures figured in the programmes." The reason, however, is simple: the London Symphony Orchestra of course wished to show what they were capable of doing. We have spoken about the disadvantage at which the choir was heard; but the orchestral players, though in front, were all on a level, whereas M. Colonne's orchestra is arranged in tiers, whereby much more sonorous effect is obtained.

Musical Gossip.

'Bluebell,' which is now being given at the Aldwych, was spoken of in our dramatic column, when it was produced in 1901, as one of the prettiest of Christmas entertainments. We wish to say a word about the music, which, if in one or two places not far removed from the commonplace, is as a rule refined and very daintily scored. There really seems a genuine attempt in it to rise above the ordinary dance rhythms prevalent in musical comedy.

A paper read at the Lowestoft conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians aroused interest and provoked discussion. Dr. F. J. Sawyer's subject was 'Modern Harmony as exemplified in the Works of Elgar, Strauss, and Debussy,' three prominent men, "all earnestly desirous of advancing our great art, which can never stand still." He reminded those who scoff at modern music of Ruskin's saying, "The gibes of one generation are the seeds from which spring the praises of the next"; but Dr. Cummings in the discussion quoted Sir Edward Poynter, who, in a lecture recently delivered at the Royal Academy of Art, advised his hearers "not to be misled by eccentricity." It is certainly well to keep abreast of the times, but not to be carried away by mere novelty; and, like some, to look upon the masters of the past as little more than stepping-stones leading to the mixed art of the present day.

An interesting paper was read by Mr. Clifford Edgar before the members of the Musical Association last Tuesday. It was entitled 'Mozart's Early Efforts in Opera,' and illustrations, instrumental and vocal, were given from works known only by name to many musicians.

The Nora Clench Quartet announces a series of six chamber concerts at the Bechstein Hall on the evenings of February 5th and 19th, March 5th, 19th, and 27th, and April 6th. The scheme includes, in addition to various standard classical works, quartets by Hugo Wolf and Debussy, Sir Charles V. Stanford's Pianoforte Quintet in D minor, and Mr. Josef Holbrooke's Quintet for horn and strings.

A Vocal Recital, given at the Erard Rooms in Paris on the 11th inst., deserves a word of mention. The artists were Madame Marie Brema, Miss Rose Ettinger, and Messrs. John Coates and Francis Braun. The programme was of exceptional merit, and the artists met with great and deserved success, especially Mr. John Coates, who sang in Paris for the first time.

Mozart is being specially honoured at Ratisbon this week. The 'Zauberflöte' was announced for yesterday, 'Don Juan' is to be given to-day, and 'Figaro' to-morrow, by members of the Munich, Vienna, and Dresden court opera-houses respectively. Generalmusikdirektor Mottl has been invited to conduct all three performances. The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* notes the fact that the birth-house of Schikaneder, who wrote the libretto of the 'Zauberflöte,' is still standing in Ratisbon.

Madame Wanda Landowska, the celebrated performer on the harpsichord, gave a recital at Vienna last month with the following original and attractive title: 'Pastoral Music of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries.'

We learn with deep regret of the death of Lady Bridge, wife of Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey.

The *Tägliche Rundschau* recently published three hitherto unknown letters from Richard Wagner to Ferdinand Laube. The latter had taken Wagner under his protection in early days, and had written in the *Zeitung für die elegante Welt* a highly favourable notice of Wagner's symphony produced at Leipsic in 1833. For years they were on very friendly terms, as the first two of the above-named letters show. But a scathing criticism by Laube of the 'Meistersinger' put a sudden end to the friendship. The last letter, written from Lucerne, runs as follows:—

Dear Laube! I should feel greatly obliged to you if you would use your influence at the Leipsic

Stadttheater so that my operas may never be given there again. In anticipation of a friendly fulfilment of my request, I remain yours truly, R. W.

Laube, it may be added, was director of the theatre in question.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Mr. F. Warren's Song Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Tues.	Miss Sunderland and Mr. Thistleton's Old Chamber Music Concert, 4, Broadwood's.
—	Alma Mater Male Chorus, 8, Bechstein Hall.
Wed.	Mr. Theodore Byard's Concert, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs.	Mlle. Marie Dubois and Mr. Jan Hambourg's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss Barbara Thornley's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. B. Ansell's Concert, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.
—	Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Sat.	Chappell's Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Popular Concert for Children and Young Students, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Miss Agnes Fenning's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Scotch Concert, 7.30, Albert Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

New Royalty.—*Heureuse, Comédie en Trois Actes.* Par Maurice Hennequin et Paul Bilhaud.—*La Rafale, Pièce en Trois Actes.* Par Henry Bernstein.—*Le Paon, Comédie en Trois Actes et en Vers.* Par Francis de Croisset.

First given at the Paris Vaudeville on February 26th, 1903, 'Heureuse' succeeded in provoking to a species of hostile comment a portion of the ordinarily lenient Parisian press, and was, in one quarter at least, taxed with *Sadisme*. It is, indeed, more than a little repellent, and it needs the eminent gifts of Madame Réjane to secure a condonation of the liberties it takes. Though announced as a comedy, it was played as broad farce, and as such only could it obtain acceptance. The theme seems to have been suggested by 'Divorçons,' but the treatment goes far beyond that of M. Sardou's in some respects epoch-marking work. Weary of a husband whom, on account of his addiction to bucolic pursuits, she pronounces a *rustre*, Gilberte de Château-Laplante tells him that she has taken a lover, and, with some little difficulty, induces him to believe and divorce her. In the second act we discover her married to what is in England called the co-respondent. She is, however, as far removed as ever from being happy, and applies to herself the *lex talionis* in a fashion not previously essayed. Having cuckolded—euphemisms are in this case futile—husband number one with husband number two, she, so to speak, retraces her steps, and cuckolds number two with number one. A proceeding of the kind clearly escapes the charge of incest, but seems hardly less repugnant to social or ethical teaching. By rendering it in her broadest style Madame Réjane contrived to mitigate its unpleasantness. In so doing she was supported by M. Pierre Magnier, who succeeded M. Dubosc as husband number one, and played in similar fashion. Madame Suzanne Avril resumed her original part of Hélène Grisolles. The play commended itself to a public which readily accepts anything with a foreign *cachet*.

'La Rafale' is one of the latest and most gruesome of the social satires of M. Bernstein. It was given at the Gymnase Dramatique so lately as October 20th, and did something to establish the reputation of Madame Simone le Bargy. A world more despicable than that into which M. Bernstein introduces us has seldom been presented, and a story more repellent has rarely been told. Married by her father to the worthless transmitter of a noble name, Hélène, the heroine, makes no attempt to take her union seriously, but furnishes herself with a lover even more despicable than her husband, since he is a professional gambler and not far from a blackleg. A crisis soon arises. Robert—so the lover is called—has lost at baccarat not only all he himself possesses, but also a large sum of trust money, and is face to face with open dishonour. Vainly Hélène tries to obtain the required sum from her father or from the sale of her jewels, and she has ultimately to secure it as the price of her shame from a cousin-lover she has formerly rejected. Possessed of the sum thus earned, she hastes to Robert's room in time to hear the pistol shot with which he ends his crapulous existence. Repellent as is this story, it gives rise to some powerfully written and eminently dramatic scenes, the best of which is that between father and daughter, when from her eagerness and passion the former learns her secret and chides her, only to be rebuked by her for the loathsome marriage contract to which she has been subjected by him. Madame Réjane was scarcely seen at her best in the part of the heroine, the creator of which, as has been said, was Madame Simone le Bargy. M. Pierre Magnier as the lover acted with admirable brightness and precision.

Had 'Le Paon' of M. de Croisset, first produced at the Comédie Française on July 9th, 1904, continued as it opened, it might have been regarded as a masterpiece. It begins, however, with a story, its hold of which in progress it relinquishes; its verse is facile rather than inspired; there are periods when a sense of dullness is begotten; and its characters are not true to themselves. At the most, then, it can be credited with being a pretty, agreeable, and fantastic entertainment. The Baron de Boursoufle, known for his vanity and braggart airs as "le paon," has bet his friend De Brécy a thousand francs that he will, within a week, win an avowal of love from Annette, the innkeeper's pretty niece. The wager he wins by paying the girl extravagant compliments, derived principally from the poets. She accompanies him to Paris, where he tries, on the shortest notice, to bring her out as a great artist, but fails, owing to her nervousness. In the end he falls in love with and marries her. M. de Féraudy gave a fine piece of acting as the peacock; and Mlle. Marie Leconte was full of archness and charm as Annette.

Great Queen Street.—*Alma Mater, in Four Acts.* By Victor Stephany.

The new play by Herr Stephany given at the Great Queen Street Theatre may be regarded as an amalgam of 'Alt-Heidelberg' and 'Zapfenstreich,' but is inferior in treatment, as in interest, to either. It was noisily played, and can scarcely be regarded as a satisfactory specimen of German acting. Fräulein Margarete Russ maintained, however, the precedency among her companions which she has established.

La Scala.—*A Royal Divorce: a Drama in Five Acts.* By W. G. Wills.

As a popular and spectacular treatment of the later life of Napoleon, 'A Royal Divorce,' produced at the Olympic on September 10th, 1901, has some merit. As drama it is of small account, and as history of none. It has now been provided with an altered termination by Mr. George Gervaise Collingham, showing Napoleon on July 31st, 1815, in Plymouth Harbour, and produced at the Scala Theatre with Mr. Frank Lister as Napoleon, Miss Edith Cole as Josephine, Mrs. Cecil Raleigh as Marie Louise, and Miss Mary Jerrold in the sympathetic little part of Stéphanie de Beauharnais. A favourable reception was awarded, and the theatre seems to have found the class of pieces for which it is best adapted.

Court. — *Afternoon Performance: The Electra of Euripides.*

In producing, in a rendering by Prof. Gilbert Murray, the 'Electra' of Euripides, the management of the Court Theatre lays a further obligation upon the scholars who seek for the masterpieces of classic tragedy the added vivacity of interpretation. Not so well as in the edifices in Orange or Avignon may we realize the features of an open-air performance on the Acropolis; but a representation such as was given on Tuesday conveys the best idea to be obtained, under unprosperous conditions, of an Attic performance. Compared with 'The Libation-bearers' of Æschylus and the 'Electra' of Sophocles, which deal with the same subject, as well as with the 'Hippolytus' and 'The Trojan Women,' the 'Electra' of Euripides seems tame, spiritless, and undramatic. The mere task of perusal is not, indeed, wholly inspiriting. When given, however, as at the Court, with a competent Orestes and an admirable Electra—with a Clytemnestra who is pleading, and a chorus which in a shuddering fashion shares the malignity as well as the craving for justice of Electra—the severe, relentless tragedy asserts itself, and the whole impassions and thrills. The appearance of the Dioscuri at the close was well arranged, and the rhymed and rhythmic chant of the chorus was impressive. One can fancy the influence of the former augmented by means known to the his-

trions, but the general effect was overpowering and the execution worthy.

Prof. Murray's translation, which is that used, is lofty, grave, and solemn, conveying an admirable idea of the obligations of Hamlet to Orestes, and the less direct, but not less sensible indebtedness of Milton to the author. The final address of the chorus :—

> Farewell, farewell ! But he who can so fare,
> And stumbleth not on mischief anywhere,
> Blessèd on earth is he !

recalls to us the no less magnificent closing chorus of 'Samson Agonistes,' beginning,

> All is best, though we oft doubt,

and ending with the noble lines telling how He His servants

> With peace and consolation hath dismissed,
> And calm of mind, all passion spent.

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Nul doute que la dédicace en vers à Mademoiselle X. dont Pailleron a fait précéder sa pièce 'La Souris' ne fût inspirée par le célèbre sonnet d'Arvers. Il n'y a pas jusqu'à la différence de la forme qui ne fasse ressortir l'identité de la pensée, la parenté de sentiment et d'expression des deux morceaux. Mais l'intérêt littéraire de la question n'est point épuisé par ce rapprochement. Il reste un autre à constater. Il n'y a pas que Pailleron qui a pris son bien où il l'a trouvé, car le sonnet d'Arvers n'est pas plus original que la dédicace de 'La Souris.'....Oyez plutôt.

> Est-il tourment plus rigoureux
> Que de brûler pour une belle
> Et n'oser déclarer ses feux ?
> Hélas ! tel est mon sort affreux !
>
> Quoique je sois tendre et fidèle,
> L'espoir, qui des plus malheureux
> Adoucit la peine mortelle,
> Ne saurait me flatter comme eux.
>
> Et ma contrainte est si cruelle
> Que celle vers qui vont mes vœux
> Lira ce récit amoureux
> Sans savoir qu'il est fait pour elle.

C'est moins beau peut-être, mais il est loisible de supposer que c'est à ces quatrains presque oubliés que nous sommes redevables du sonnet qui, inspiré par eux, a inspiré à son tour les vers de Pailleron.

Et l'auteur de ces quatrains ?

Un nommé Cocquard, tout court. Ils se trouvent, paraît-il, dans un petit volume intitulé 'Poésies de Cocquard,' François Desventes, Editeur, Dijon, 1754.

A tout seigneur tout honneur.

D. N. Samson.

Dramatic Gossip.

At His Majesty's 'Oliver Twist' has been played on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and 'An Enemy of the People' during the remainder of the week. Mr. Tree announces a forthcoming revival of 'Macbeth,' with himself as the Thane, and Miss Constance Collier as Lady Macbeth, Mr. Lyn Harding as Macduff, and Mr. Basil Gill as Malcolm.

'What 's the Matter with London ?' is not, as might be supposed, a conundrum suggested by the elections, but the title of a new play by Judge Parry and Mr. Mouillot, which is to be tried in the country with a view to its ultimate production in London.

'As You Like It,' with the cast already announced, has been transferred from the afternoon to the evening bill at the St. James's.

An English adaptation of 'Alma Mater,' the production of which is noticed above, is promised for the approaching spring.

'The Merchant of Venice' is given this evening at the Garrick for the last time. Its run of over a hundred performances would at no distant date have been considered marvellous. Mr. Bourchier contemplates a revival of 'Much Ado about Nothing.' When the run concludes of 'Brother Officers,' Mr. Leo Trevor's military comedy, which is to be revived on Monday, Mr. Bourchier will play the hero of Mr. Alfred Sutro's new comedy 'The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt,' a piece which will first be seen in America.

'Lights Out' was transferred on Monday to the Savoy, Miss Eva Moore, Mr. Charles Fulton, and Mr. H. V. Esmond retaining the principal characters.

The season of French plays at the Royalty will be suspended at the close of February, to begin again on May 28th, when M. Coquelin will appear with the company of the Gaîté.

Mr. Alfred Sutro's comedy 'The Walls of Jericho' has obtained a warm welcome in the Hague and other Dutch towns.

Herr Ludwig Barnay, the well-known German actor, has come out of his retirement to undertake the management of the Schauspielhaus, Berlin.

'The Merchant of Venice,' which has run for fifty nights at the Deutsches Theater, Berlin, will soon give place to 'Twelfth Night.'

The death occurred last Sunday evening of the author and dramatist Herman Charles Merivale, at the age of sixty-seven. Never in the first rank, he had considerable success with some of his pieces for the stage, such as 'Fedora,' from Sardou, and 'Ravenswood,' from Scott's novel 'The Bride of Lammermoor.' 'The Don' is perhaps the best known of his comedies.

Erratum.—P. 59, col. 3, in line 8 of the sonnet for "demandé" read *demander*.

To Correspondents.—G. H. S.—J. R.—received.
R. B.—Writing. R. F. G.—Not suitable for us.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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LITERATURE

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

THE appraisal of literature, in face of such a deluge of books, is a most difficult problem for the student and the librarian. Even more serious will it become in the future, when, owing to the increase of international points of contact, every student is obliged to know everything that is printed and published throughout the world; because certain nations and certain peoples that as regards knowledge are now, as Carlyle said, dumb giants, will make their voices heard in that future concert which will, I fear, much resemble the Tower of Babel.

In Italy the great reviews have abolished the bibliographic bulletin, which, however, served as a guide to those who could not see everything for themselves. The publishing houses send to the complaisant journals anticipatory critiques, all nicely printed, of books "just out"; and with us also the reader does not know whom to believe, and thinks twice before buying a book, and then does not do so at all, or, if he has a particular desire to read it, waits to borrow it from a friend. Twenty-five years ago, when we had a true literary activity, there were journals like the *Fanfulla della Domenica*, like the *Preludio*, that exercised a real literary dictatorship. The lashes of the *Fanfulla della Domenica* will remain classic. Nowadays there is less need of these exemplary punishments, because the quality of production has somewhat improved, and there is greater respect for art and science; but we lack the work of any one who conscientiously appreciates current literature. The best judges would be the publishers, if all had the culture and the taste of Piero Barbèra, who

THE HOUSE OF BARBÈRA

from the archives of his publishing house has collected curious and important materials for the history of the works published by his father Gaspero and by himself in the twenty-five years from 1854 to 1880. These 'Annali Barberiani,' which have been printed for private circulation, form a precious document for the literary history of the prime of the past century, as well as a delightful and attractive work. In reading them we take part in the making of each book; we see discussed by the author and the publisher the purpose, the form, and the price; we share in the difficult negotiations respecting the compensation due to the author; and finally the sincerity of the younger Barbèra reveals the secret of the number printed of each work and the commercial success that it had. To tell the truth, in looking through these 'Annali,' we learn how few are the fortunate books, in contrast with the many that a publisher is obliged to print; and of those elect the copies printed have been only a few thousand, apart from scholastic books, to which the house of Barbèra owed much of its prosperity. Felice Le Monnier, of whom Gaspero Barbèra was at first the partner and then the adventurous rival, founded his fortune on political publications, upon that patriotic literature which was chiefly valued because it was prohibited, and it is astonishing to find that the works of the poet Giovanni Battista Niccolini, now forgotten, had an enormous success. The 'Annali Barberiani' show us what a good influence a publisher can have upon young authors. Men like Giosuè Carducci or Edmondo De Amicis had the good fortune to receive from the Barbèra their first encouragement and hard cash. To this house the correspondence of its authors is a source of sincere pride, since it brings together the finest names of Italy, from Massimo d'Azeglio and Gino Capponi to Giovanni Prati and Giacomo Zanella, besides the two named above; and side by side with these Italian names I find those of Samuel Smiles, William Smith, and George P. Marsh, whose scholastic works have had a large circulation amongst us.

But those times were not as ours even for the publishers: there was no rivalry, and production was limited in comparison with demand. To-day the contrary is the case, whilst the number of readers does not increase in proportion: newspapers, occupations, sport and travel offer distractions from serious and quiet reading; so-called light literature invades the field, and good and useful books remain modestly in hiding, ignored by the majority. And for this reason I am obliged to make diligent and minute research, and to mention as many works as possible worthy of study, which otherwise would pass unobserved.

This year we have a moderate harvest: nothing very extraordinary, but a number of important works.

Apparently the Italians are beginning to belie their reputation of not believing in geography, and of being one of the European peoples least given to travel. Narratives of travel are beginning to be well received and circulated, as the chairs of geography are beginning to have a special importance in university teaching, where twenty years back they did not exist. I shall mention various books of travels: Enrico Catellani, 'L'Estremo Oriente e le sue Lotte,' an exhaustive work on China, dealing with its various states, its public law, its ideal and practical life, its politics, and its relations with Europe; Carlo Rossetti, 'Corea e Coreani'; Salvatore Minocchi, 'Per la Manciuria a Pechino'; T. Carletti, 'I Luoghi Santi' (Judæa), a book of thought and feeling, with descriptions of countries and customs, and beautiful illustrations; Vico Mantegazza, 'L'Altra Sponda,' which deals with Italy and Austria on the Adriatic, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Albania; Licurgo Santoni, 'Alto Egitto e Nubia'; Giusseppe Caprin, 'L'Istria Nobilissima'; Ruffillo Perini, 'Di quà dal Mareb'; and 'Le Valli di Lanzo,' a most valuable and useful publication issued by the Club Alpino. Lastly I must mention a very fine 'Atlas of Africa' in thirty-six maps, published by the Istituto d'Arti Grafiche of Bergamo, from original researches. To geographical literature belongs the artistic volume 'Figure e Paesi d'Italia,' by Mario Protesi, a romancist and novelist of refined taste and polished style. Loreto Pasqualucci, the librarian at our Foreign Office, has compiled an 'Annual Review of Italy as regards Exports and Imports,' which deserves to be studied by mercantile men and statisticians, on account of the fullness and soundness of his information. Englishmen should read a volume by Achille Tanfani, 'Nel Paese delle Stravaganze,' which treats of London life and of the spirit of association of the Anglo-Saxons, and of their clubs, among which, says the author, some are bizarre.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL

In theology there are very few works, because religious problems seem little adapted to the minds of Italians. I may therefore, without further comment, pass to law, in which we have numerous publications, some possessing singular interest because they deal with questions new or peculiar to our country. On Roman law studies abound: in honour of Senator Vittorio Scialoja, one of the luminaries of the University of Rome, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his teaching was published a collection of monographs in two volumes with the title 'Studî di Diritto Romano, di Diritto Moderno, e Storia del Diritto'; Roberto Bozzoni published at Naples a work of his on 'Medical Men and Roman Law'; and Giovanni Pacchioni, an Italian professor at Innsbruck, there printed his 'Course of Roman Law,' which in the

LAW

first volume treats of the constitution and the sources of law. Another notable essay on the history of law is that of Enrico Loncao, 'Stato, Chiesa e Famiglia in Sicilia dalla Caduta dell' Impero Romano al Regno Normanno,' of which the first volume has appeared, dealing with the barbarian invasions and the kingdom of the Goths. But perhaps of more interest for English readers will be other monographs on subjects of greater actuality. A question of some political importance has inspired the study of Giuseppe Francese on 'The Juridical Personality of the Catholic Church,' while questions that interest other countries also are developed by Dionisio Anzilotti in the volume 'Il Diritto Internazionale nei Giudizi Interni.' Another book of a political character is 'The Indemnity to Deputies,' studied by the Deputy Nerio Malvezzi—now that the Socialists are opposed to the non-payment of members compensated only by free transit on railways and mail steamers. We have in this section a work of great value, due to the illustrious professor Cesare Lombroso, on 'The Psychiatrico-legal Report with Methods for compiling it, and Penal Casuistry Classified Anthropologically,' with the addition of a glossary of criminal anthropology by C. Leggiardi-Laura. Allied to this is the book of Luigi Anfosso on 'Legislation relating to Lunatic Asylums or to Lunatics,' a commentary on the law of February 14th, 1904. In Italy these works have a particular interest. But for foreign jurists a greater curiosity will be the volume of Giuseppe Cesare Pola entitled 'Commento alla Legge sulla Condanna Condizionale,' a law similar to the French one that bears the name of Bérenger, and that, promulgated on June 26th, 1904, has here acquired the name of the "law of pardon." Senator Carlo Francesco Gabba, who is the pride of the Ateneo of Pisa, has published a valuable volume entitled 'Nuove Questioni di Diritto Civile.' On the law concerning accidents to workmen we have two good commentaries by Guido Bortolotto and Arnaldo Agnelli. In 1904, besides this law, promulgated on January 31st, which is of great importance for what the Americans call "industrial betterment," we had the law for public charity of July 18th, the purposes of which Carlo Schanzer and Camillo Peano have explained in an elaborate commentary. On the legal, economic, and administrative scope of our railways there is a good little treatise by Filippo Tajani, entitled 'Le Strade Ferrate in Italia.'

FINE ARTS AND ARCHÆOLOGY

On archæology there is not an abundance of publications, at least in book form. In addition to the learned studies of Luigi Adriano Milani, 'Monumenti Scelti del R. Museo Archeologico di Firenze,' and the collection edited by him, 'Studj e Materiali di Archeologia e Numismatica,' which already numbers three volumes, and the various monographs that see the light in the *Proceedings* of our academies, I may mention a volume by V. Malfatti on 'The Roman Ships of the Lake of Nemi'; a valuable monograph by Jacopo Gelli on 'The Milanese Arquebus, Industry, Trade, and Use of Firearms in Lombardy'; two studies by Senator Luca Beltrami, the restorer of the Castello Sforzesco of Milan, on 'Angera and its Rock' and on 'Arona and its Art Monuments'; and one by Attilio Rossi on 'Santa Maria in Vulturella,' near Tivoli.

On the history of art books are copious—more so than would have been expected some years ago. But art has now become fashionable: it is spoken of in elegant drawing-rooms, and many gentlemen have devoted themselves to this kind of "sport," which is less dangerous than others. Moreover, some excellent art critics have formed a school, and we are to-day as far from the vacuous generalities of the academician as from the rhetoric of the amateur. Great strides have also been made in the technique of illustration, so that we find printed cheaply, with a wealth of reproductions, solid works of an incontestable scholarly value. I mentioned in my last article the Istituto di Arti Grafiche at Bergamo and the house of Fratelli Alinari at Florence as worthy of high praise for the elegance of their editions: this time I may add that both these houses seek to maintain this pre-eminence. Corrado Ricci, the indefatigable director of the Florence Galleries, edits for the Istituto of Bergamo two collections, one of illustrated monographs, and the other entitled "Italia Artistica," which are as good as this kind of publication can be, both in substance and in form. Many strangers who come to Italy are surprised by the clearness of the illustrations and the moderateness of the price, and some shrewd English publisher should acquire the right of translation. In the first of these collections Ricci has published a study on 'The Artistic Collections of Ravenna,' and Ugo Monneret de Villard a bit of his handiwork on 'Giorgione da Castelfranco.' Ricci gives trustworthy notices of Ravenna artists, while De Villard offers reproductions of the works that certainly belong to Giorgione, and expounds them with the help of documents. In the same way Francesco Malaguzzi-Valeri in another volume analyzes the works, studies, and tendencies of G. Antonio Amadeo, the active sculptor and architect, whose name is connected with the Carthusian monastery and the Duomo of Pavia, the Duomo of Milan, and who represents the characteristics of Lombard art at its best period. Corrado Ricci, who organized the exhibition of ancient art held at Siena in 1904, has sought to perpetuate the remembrance of it in his volume 'Il Palazzo Pubblico di Siena e la Mostra d'Arte Antica Senese,' which is one of the best illustrated of this splendid collection. In "Italia Artistica," the following new volumes are to be had: 'Prato e i suoi Diutorni,' by Enrico Corradini; 'Gubbio,' by Arduino Colasanti; 'Perugia,' by R. A. Gallenga-Stuart, a young student passionately fond of art; 'Vicenza,' by G. Pettinà; 'Pisa,' by Igino B. Supino; and 'Da Comacchio ad Argenta,' by Antonio Beltramelli. From Prof. J. B. Supino, the worthy Director of our National Museum, we have a work of paramount importance, 'Arte Pisana,' divided into three parts—architecture, sculpture, and painting. The chapter on architecture is the newest and most practical in this conscientious piece of work. In that on sculpture Supino speaks at length of Niccola Pisano; that on painting deals with Giunta di Giudetto del Colle, the first painter of the thirteenth century who emerged from Byzantinism, and the work of Francesco di Traino Traini, the author of several of the disputed frescoes of the Camposanto. I must mention some other books, worthy of note: the volume of Vittorio Alinari, 'Églises et Couvents de Florence,' richly illustrated; that of A. Roccavilla, 'L'Arte nel Biellese'; the 'Pagine d'Antica Arte Fiorentina' of the illustrious philosopher Alessandro Chiappelli; and vol. iv. of the 'Storia dell' Arte' of Adolfo Venturi.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA

I was able to say in 1904 that we had a conqueror and a masterpiece. At present, if there is no masterpiece, I have to note a new victory by Gabriele d'Annunzio with his drama 'La Fiaccola sotto il Moggio,' which is terrible in its tragedy. In comedy I have to record 'Fiamme nell' Ombra,' by Enrico Butti, and 'La Crisi,' by Marco Praga, two good productions. But the best authors are either silent or are about to vanish from this world's scene, and the blanks are not easily filled. In the field of poetry no new laurels have been gathered: D'Annunzio has not recently published any verses; Giovanni Pascoli and Giovanni Marradi are preparing new volumes. The most active writer is Giulio Orsini, the grey-haired young poet, whose sixty-five years have not deprived him of poetic fire nor of fresh inspiration, as is proved by his latest volume, 'Jacovella.' A gentle lady writer, Terésah, has offered 'Nova Lyrica,' and from Trieste Riccardo Pitteri has sent us his harmonious verses 'L' Olivo,' and Signora Nella Doria Cambon her odorous 'Petali al Vento.' Francesco Pastonchi, who has restored recitation, or rather the delivery of verses, to a place of honour, has published some new ones, as usual, very fine, in the volume 'Sul Limite dell' Ombra.'

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PALÆOGRAPHY

To the 'Annali Barberiani' I need not recur. In addition to this fine contribution to the history of modern literature I must mention the 'Lexicon Typographicum Italiæ' of Giuseppe Fumagalli, which is a valuable geographical repertory, of service for the history of typography in Italy. It not only completes, but also in some parts corrects, the work of Deschamps which forms the supplement to the 'Manuel du Libraire' of Brunet. The volume of Fumagalli is embellished with a quantity of reproductions and facsimiles, and is of real importance to bibliographers. It is also necessary to

record 'Un Decennio (1893–1904) di Bibliografia Dantesca,' described and illustrated with some diligence by G. L. Passerini and C. Mazzi; and the 'Bibliografia ragionata per servire alla Storia di Napoleone II., Re di Roma, Duca di Reichstadt,' of Baron Alberto Lumbroso. Among minor bibliographies I may mention 'Il Tricolore Italiano,' a bibliographical essay by Orazio Viola; the 'Bibliografia Generale Parmense' of Stefano Lottici and Giuseppe Sitti; the 'Dizionario Biografico dei Parmigiani Illustri' of Ambrogio Pariset; and the 'Nuovo Annuario della Stampa Periodica d' Italia.' In palæography there is a solitary, but most important work, 'I Papiri della Collezione Fiorentina,' published by G. Vitelli, to whom it is due that Italy has participated in the discoveries of the waste-papyrus baskets of Egypt.

PHILOSOPHY

Books of philosophy are meagre. Worthy of note are the study of Benedetto Croce, 'Lineamenti di una Logica come Scienza del Concetto Puro'; that of A. Marucci on 'The New Philosophy of Criminal Law'; and various special monographs, such as: Giovanni Gentile, 'Dal Genovesi al Galluppi,' a picture of the changes of thought in the kingdom of Naples from 1750 to 1850; Rodolfo Mondolfo, 'Un Psicologo Associazionista'; Benedetto Pergoli, 'Il Condillac in Italia'; and E. Santamaria, 'Le Idee Pedagogiche di Leone Tolstoi.' Original and weighty is the study of Sante De Sanctis, 'La Mimica del Pensiero,' which is a development of a celebrated book by Darwin; and also noteworthy are those of Luigi Valli, 'Il Fondamento Psicologico della Religione,' and Giuseppe Zuccante, 'Fra il Pensiero Antico e il Moderno.'

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Social problems seem to Italians more attractive than philosophical speculations. In this class we have various interesting studies, and among the first are those of Francesco Saverio Nitti, a young and energetic Neapolitan professor and politician He has thoroughly studied two great problems, that of the distribution of wealth in Italy, and that of the nationalization of hydraulic forces, and has compiled two weighty works. The industrial transformation of Naples, which is in course of accomplishment, is the fruit of the tenacious endeavours of this powerful intellect, full of bold thought and profound teaching. We have other books of a financial character, such as the study of Guido Sensini on 'The Variations of the Economic State of Italy in the Last Thirty Years of the Nineteenth Century,' that of Jacopo Tivaroni on 'Direct Taxes on Income,' and that by G. Fontana on 'The Systematic Classification of the Italian Tributary Institution.' Other monographs, rather of an historical character, are those of Emilio Conti on 'Funded Property in the Past and the Present' and of Gino Arias, 'Il Sistema della Costituzione Economica e Sociale Italiana nell' Età dei Comuni.' A present-day subject is treated in the monograph of Carlo Cassola on 'Industrial Syndicates' and that of Antonio Agresti, 'L' Internazionale Verde,' or the International Institute of Agriculture, proposed by David Lubin, and initiated by the King of Italy. I may mention as a curiosity the book of A. R. Levi, 'Come una Nazione diventa grande,' which, as you may imagine, treats of your country's affairs.

Next week I shall conclude my article with a notice of History, Belles-Lettres, Fiction, &c. Guido Biagi.

Cambridge Theological Essays. Edited by H. B. Swete, D.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

This volume is not destined to make a sensation. Therein lies its value. It will arouse neither the enthusiasm nor the antagonism of the general public, as did 'Lux Mundi,' 'Contentio Veritatis,' and that almost forgotten display of fireworks 'Essays and Reviews.' It is not the production of a single school of thought. The first essayist is a strongly convinced High Churchman, but Canon J. M. Wilson is also among the contributors. Nor is there any unity in style. The noble and dignified rhetoric of the Master of Trinity and the brilliant epigram of Dr. Foakes-Jackson are far removed from the dry scholasticism of Dr. Caldecott or the rugged baldness of Dr. Askwith. Indeed, except in the case of the two essays above mentioned, and perhaps those of Mr. Bethune - Baker and the Master of Pembroke, we fancy that the reader will find little difficulty in avoiding the dangers supposed by Acton to lurk in "the charm of literary beauty and style." Some of the essays are, we think, scarcely intelligible except to persons of considerable reading in philosophy.

Yet for all this, and possibly because of it, we fancy that, better than any of its competitors, this volume will advance what, in the words of its editor, is the most important work now lying before theology—"to assimilate the new views of truth suggested by modern knowledge, without sacrificing any part of the primitive message." While it does not complete this task, it sets forward some of the main lines on which Christianity is likely to be justified to thoughtful and cultivated men. Even to agnostics it should be of service; it will help to show them what religion means to a number of men whose work in different lines is sufficient evidence that faith does not mean to them the suppression of reason, but rather its consecration and development; for the various writers, however widely divergent may be their theological and even their philosophical views, are at one in this, that they are all what the French term *intellectuels*.

We cannot, of course, either describe or criticize these essays in detail. But we may indicate those which are most important and freshest. Many—like those of Prof. Barnes on the Old Testament, and Mr. J. O. F. Murray on the miracles—do little more than repeat statements and arguments familiar already to readers of this kind of literature. Dr. Robinson's paper on prayer is well argued, but we do not know that it is very original, or that in substance it contains much more than the early essay of G. J. Romanes on the subject. His account of the controversy of the seventies, and the general tone of the discussion, are, however, illuminating. Dr. Mason's essay on the primitive portrait of Christ is also very freshly and pleasantly written, and has distinct value.

But the most useful and original of the contributions are those of Dr. Cunningham on 'The Christian Standpoint'; Dr. Foakes-Jackson on 'Christ in History'; and Mr. Bethune-Baker on 'Christian Doctrines and their Ethical Significance.' It is these which really give the book its importance. In the first place, all are written in a way to be apprehended of the people. The "general reader," if he will not be deluded by mere rhetoric, will certainly not be repelled by any technicalities of language or allusion, or annoyed by any roughness of style. While Dr. Foakes-Jackson's essay is not merely lucidly, but brilliantly written, Dr. Cunningham's is in some ways the most original, and his discussion affords another witness of the breadth of his mind, chiefly known for studies of a very different nature. The real gist of his argument is the need of emphasizing the fact that the religious consciousness in claiming recognition cannot be adequately criticized merely from without. Either God, in the Christian sense, can be an object of knowledge, or He cannot. If not, of course the religious consciousness is a form of delusion akin to that of persons in a lunatic asylum, who imagine they are daily conversing with friends who are either dead or absent. If, however, Christians, and indeed all believers, are not deceived, their knowledge, though a real knowledge, is of that kind which intimate friends have of one another: it depends on sympathy and mutual likeness; and it can never be fully demonstrated, or even described, to those who are different, and it is never completed, but ever developing:—

> Man partly is, and wholly hopes to be.

Yet this knowledge of some person or persons is not merely present, but is the most real and active power in the life of an immense number of men and women. We are convinced that this analogy, the argument from the knowledge which springs of human love, is the only means whereby a personal faith can be adequately defended. As Creighton put it:

> "The joy of life lies in self-knowledge, and love is the one key to that knowledge..... The love of parents, the love of friends, the love of married life, the love of God—all are but steps in one great process whereby one wins oneself."

We cannot here develope this point; only we must notice Dr. Cunningham's essay as a distinct step forward. The defenders of Christianity, since the seventeenth century—at any rate, till well into the nineteenth—have suffered from two main defects, which have been largely disastrous: they have allowed their opponents to choose the ground, and since the

days of the Deists have adopted an apologetic tone, almost abject at times, as though Christianity were to beg for scanty recognition at the hands of rationalists. Now, if the Christian faith be not a delusion, it is the crown and completion of knowledge, the right course of human development—not a mere pensioner on the bounty of science, indulged grudgingly with the lowest place at the feast of reason. Secondly, and largely owing to the academic atmosphere it has breathed, apology is too apt to forget sin, or to thrust it into an appendix. Sin, or at least its consciousness, is an awkward fact for idealist philosophy; which finds it very convenient to establish its system first, and to account for evil later. We do not say that Christian writers do this, but we think far too many agree on the line acceptable to persons possessed of high ideals, to whom the grosser passions make small appeal, and sin seems little worse than measles. A man so austere as Kant may be excused for a very imperfect recognition of a fact sadly evident to less fortunate persons. It is a great pity that so many apologists themselves lived sheltered lives, and were content, not to ignore, but to place on the wings, what ought to be in the forefront of the battle. The question lately raised, "Can man sin against God?" goes to the root of the matter; and everything depends on the answer. Now Dr. Cunningham, starting from the personal basis of the religious consciousness, puts this fact (or feeling) in its right place, although we wish he had been followed by a more adequate account of the Atonement than that offered by Dr. Askwith. Whatever form it eventually takes, this doctrine of the Cross of Christ will fill a more, not a less prominent place in the thought of the future than it has in the past, especially with the last two generations, which have been occupied largely with other topics.

Mr. Bethune-Baker's essay, again, is valuable for its insistence on two points. The first is the absurdity of supposing that doctrine can have no influence on ethics, and that the rules of conduct will remain the same, whatever be the system of belief adopted by men. The apparition in the serene firmament of philosophy of that strange meteor Nietzsche is the best proof of this; and Mr. Bethune-Baker does well to point the moral of this intellectual comet's story—a story now often retold by Mr. John Davidson and others. Secondly, Mr. Bethune-Baker insists on the importance of distinguishing between Christian conduct—which is essentially and in idea a life inspired by love to a Person—and codes of ethics of all kinds. Probably one of the least valuable results of the influence of some forms of philosophy upon religion has been the willingness to identify Christian ethics with a mere code, and so to subject them to the destructive criticism of writers like Mr. G. E. Moore, to whom codes of ethics, categorical imperatives, and the like, are food for mockery, much of it legitimate. Personal affections he does not mock at, but considers a "true good"; and these are the essence of Christian ethics although, of course (in the case of a Christian), Mr. Moore believes their Object to be non-existent. In Mr. Bethune-Baker's essay we find the personal appeal and the importance of sin adequately recognized.

Canon Foakes-Jackson's essay goes a step further. It is by implication an attempt to answer the objection that Christianity at its best is but an episode in the story of human life, an episode which is fast becoming a mere survival. He attempts to set forth the Incarnation as the true philosophy of history. The idea is not new, and the essay makes no claim to add to our knowledge of facts. But as an interpretation of them, freshly and brightly written, and as a mingling of genuine thought with erudition, it is in some respects the most valuable in the book, as it certainly is the most suggestive. We are very glad to see that Canon Foakes-Jackson realizes the significance of Mr. J. M. Robertson's writing. That extremely able and bitter anti-Christian critic has seen that, if the records be in any way trustworthy, we are, in Canon Jackson's words, "driven by the investigation of the Human Christ to acknowledge that he must be also Divine"; and since to Mr. Robertson the one alternative is impossible, the other is adopted of denying the historicity of Jesus *in toto*. Such is the result of the purely rationalistic position, only very few people have the candour or logical fearlessness of Mr. Robertson, and consequently disguise it from themselves.

We will conclude with a quotation which expresses the net result of the whole situation as here conceived:—

> "How few thinking people, to take but the simplest instances, are now able to accept the Mosaic cosmogony as literally true, or to acknowledge the inerrancy of Holy Scripture in the sense which would have satisfied our forefathers! The question therefore that the men of our generation have to decide is briefly this:—Does the surrender of these things imply the abandonment of Christianity? The answer to it seems to depend on what we consider to be the essence of the religion of Christ. If we consider that Christ is His own evidence and needs not that any man bear witness of Him, all these matters, however interesting, are unessential, and then we can survey the battle with the feelings of a commander whose lines of communication with an impregnable fortress and illimitable supplies are secure. But if we regard our Faith as a system of doctrines resting on the authority of the past, a scheme of salvation elaborately constructed out of infallible Scriptures, an ecclesiastical organisation fixed and unalterable since the days of the Apostles, or a stereotyped theory of the Universe, we are compelled to admit that the least fragment cannot be removed from the structure without endangering the whole."

We have said enough to indicate that these essays are in the best sense apologetic—not, that is, an elaborate argument in defence of Christianity as a defendant in a trial, but the setting forth of a definite view of the meaning of life and the nature of all knowledge—a view based on personalities and their intercourse. To those in whom such a view is already implicit in their thought and practice the book will serve the great end of making it explicit, and showing its consequences in the sphere of religion; to those who have already rejected such a view it can make no appeal, and may seem merely silly. But it has the great merit of attacking the problem in the right way, and not attempting, like some apologies, to prove too much, or taking, like others, a low and pleading tone of expostulation. The attitude of faith ought to be one of certainty, leading to triumph—not that of an Old Bailey barrister asking for an acquittal, and hoping no more than that the jury will disagree.

The Poetical Works of William Blake. Edited by John Sampson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

The Lyrical Poems of William Blake. Text by John Sampson. With an Introduction by Walter Raleigh. (Same publishers.)

Mr. Sampson's edition of Blake is a masterpiece of editing, and Blake, of all modern English poets, was most in need of a good editor. The text of Blake, as it can be read in the two most accessible editions—Mr. W. M. Rossetti's in the "Aldine" series, and Mr. W. B. Yeats's in "The Muses' Library"—differs widely, and in neither edition does it even profess to be printed as Blake wrote it. It is to D. G. Rossetti that we owe the recovery, if not almost the discovery, of Blake; it is to Mr. Swinburne that we owe the most generous and penetrating study of his work that has yet been made. Yet it is to Rossetti, and in a minor degree to Mr. Swinburne, that we owe that adulteration of the original text which has left it, as Mr. Sampson truly says, "a sort of poor palimpsest where each new owner has overwritten his own poetry." The text of Mr. Yeats is more faithful than that of Mr. Rossetti, but it rearranges the material with much freedom, omits and emends many poems, and contains numerous inaccuracies. "It will be seen," says Mr. Sampson, referring to the various editions, "that scarcely a single poem or even epigram has been suffered to remain as Blake wrote it."

In this new edition the text is printed verbatim from the manuscript, engraved, and letterpress originals; "Blake's final version is uniformly adopted as the text, while all earlier or cancelled readings are supplied in foot-notes." All the poems are arranged exactly as they are found, and each group is given, as far as is known, in chronological order. The two main MS. sources, the Rossetti and the Pickering MSS., are now printed for the first time from careful and accurate transcripts, made by the present owner, Mr. W. A. White, of Brooklyn, New York, whose generous and scrupulous labour deserves grateful recognition from every student of Blake. Each section has a

comprehensive and minute bibliographical introduction; the greater part of the poems, in addition to the variorum readings, have foot-notes explaining, completing, or interpreting the text, in many cases showing Blake at work on his material, stage by stage; and there is a condensed, but excellent *catalogue raisonné* of the Prophetic Books. Many dates are now fixed for the first time; a few fragments are for the first time printed; in short, it is now possible to read the whole of Blake's poems exactly as he wrote them.

In an edition so nearly faultless as Mr. Sampson's we may point out a small but important matter which is overlooked by him, as it is by many editors. The dates of Blake's birth and death are nowhere clearly stated; the more important, the date of his birth, is, indeed, not given at all. So essential a point should always be made clear, and it could not be made clearer than in the arrangement adopted by Mr. Waller in the "Cambridge Classics," where the dates of birth and death are printed in large type opposite the title-page. Then we would ask why, in a complete edition of Blake's poems, the poems contained in the later half of the 'Poetical Sketches' should "fall somewhat outside the scope of this edition," and merely "be supplied in an appendix," and in smaller type, "in order that the reader may be enabled to judge of Blake's first volume in its entirety." In the bibliographical preface to the 'Poetical Sketches' Mr. Sampson tells us that

"W. M. Rossetti places the pieces in an order of his own, and omits the prose, with the exception of the 'Prologue to King John' and 'Samson,' which he prints as blank verse. Ellis and Yeats follow the Aldine edition, omitting 'Samson.'"

This is true of the text in vol. iii. of Ellis and Yeats, but Mr. Sampson overlooks the fact that on pp. 177–82 of vol. i. both the 'Prologue to King John' and 'Samson' are printed in a metrical arrangement made by the editors, and different from that of Mr. Rossetti. The other two prose pieces, omitted in the Aldine edition, follow on pp. 183–5 "in their natural form as prose."

On one of the pages in which Messrs. Ellis and Yeats make the unjustifiable statement that

"if the present version had been read aloud to Blake within twenty-four hours of the composition of his own piece, he would not have known that he had not written what is here printed,"

they add:—

"But if the best of originators, he was the poorest of correctors, most of all in cases where his lines may really be said to correct themselves."

It has been the error of all Blake's editors to think this, and to act on their theory that Blake's lines "correct themselves." Mr. Sampson proves by his edition, in which only Blake's own corrections of his lines are supplied, that Blake was as great a corrector as he was an originator. In but one or two instances did Blake prefer finally an obviously inferior reading, while his improvements are visible on almost every page to any one who goes carefully through the variorum readings. Here and there, of course, are slips of grammar and jolts of metre; but even when these have been rectified by the best of emendators, something—and something characteristic of Blake—is almost invariably lost. Take, for instance, the beautiful early lines 'To the Evening Star,' which are written in a form of blank verse whose very incorrectnesses foreshadow that later measure of the Prophetic Books in which Blake professes to have "produced a variety in every line, both of cadences and number of syllables." The germs of this later style are clearly visible in such lines as:—

Smile on our loves, and whilst thou drawest the
Blue curtains of the sky, scatter thy silver dew
On every flower that shuts its sweet eyes
In timely sleep.

That is how they are printed, but in Rossetti's version they read:—

whilst thou drawest round
The curtains of the sky, scatter thy dew;

and in Mr. Swinburne's:—

while thou drawest round
The sky's blue curtains, scatter silver dew.

Both also alter "shuts" to "closes." The two versions are extremely characteristic—of Rossetti and of Mr. Swinburne, whose *facture* of verse might almost be divined from them; but they have ceased to be characteristic of the Blake of 1783, and they no longer help to explain the Blake of 1793.

The chief instance of a poem permanently spoilt by Blake, and thus necessarily represented in Mr. Sampson's text by an inferior reading, is the poem generally known as 'Love's Secret,' which begins "Never seek to tell thy love." Blake omitted the beautiful first stanza, and altered the lovely ending, "He took her with a sigh," into the harsh and grotesque "O! was no deny." Mr. Sampson, of course, gives the earlier readings in his foot-notes, but this is an instance in which he would have done well to print both versions in full, as he has done in several other not more important instances. Two pages later there is a fine example of those generally wise changes which are now seen for the first time in the text: the change of "And 'twixt earnest and joke" to the more concrete, less didactic, certainly more imaginative "And still as a maid," in the poem beginning

I asked a thief to steal me a peach.

On p. 198 a lovely new reading has been recaptured in the poem called 'Morning,' which has always been printed:—

Sweet morning leads me on;
With soft repentant moan
I see the break of day.

What Blake really wrote was:—

Sweet mercy leads me on
With soft repentant moan:
I see the break of day.

The most important of the new readings, however, is the final text of the poem, first called 'In a Myrtle Shade.' This, originally sixteen lines in length, was altered and cut down again and again, and these different versions are given inaccurately in the edition of Mr. Yeats, who prints as Blake's final text a version which ends with two lines omitted by Blake. The final version, as given by Mr. Sampson, is reduced from sixteen to six lines, and has attained perfection.

The pages of Mr. Sampson's edition from 178 to 182 will repay careful study. There we see Blake for once unable to extricate himself from the tangle of his own twisting, attempting again and again to mould the substance and straighten the form of what had never been wholly mastered by his imagination. Not even the five pages which give us the whole process of gestation of what came at last to be the masterpiece of 'The Tiger' are more significant in their revelation of Blake's manner of work. In the first version of 'The Fly,' whose "tiny metre" seems as if it must have been twin-born with its thought, we find Blake beginning in a heavy metre, thus:—

Woe! alas! my guilty hand
Brushed across thy summer joy:
All thy gilded painted pride
Shattered, fled.....

The four lines called 'The Lily,' now so placid a song of innocence, are seen in one of the most interesting of the notes to have been begun in exactly the opposite mood:—

"Beginning by writing:—

The rose puts envious....

he felt that 'envious' did not express his full meaning, and deleted the last three words, writing above them 'lustful rose,' and finishing the line with the words 'puts forth a thorn.' He then went on—

The coward sheep a threat'ning horn;
While the lilly white shall in love delight,
And the lion increase freedom and peace.

at which point he drew a line under the poem to show it was finished. On a subsequent reading he deleted the last line, substituting for it—

The priest loves war, and the soldier peace,

but here, perceiving that his rime had disappeared, he cancelled this line also, and gave the poem an entirely different turn by changing the word 'lustful' to 'modest' and 'coward' to 'humble,' and completing the quatrain (as in the engraved version) by a fourth line simply explanatory of the first three."

In more than one poem we find Blake, after he had written it, realizing that, though it was clear to his own mind, it would be to the reader no more than a lock without a key, and promptly supplying the key in the form of an introductory stanza, as in 'The Wild Flower's Song' (p. 170). Throughout, indeed, we are able to realize, and for the first time, the sane and alert critical quality which accompanied or followed Blake in what have seemed to many his almost unconscious improvisations.

In the separate edition of Blake's 'Lyrical Poems' (to which Mr. Walter Raleigh has contributed a brilliant study of Blake's mental attitude and a vivid representation of that mental attitude which responds to Blake) Mr. Sampson prints such poems as he gives in the same text as in his larger edition, but without Blake's eccentricities of spelling, and to some extent rearranged in a more generally convenient form. It should have been stated that this is not a complete edition of even the lyrical poems, but that many

of the fragments, and a few complete poems (such as 'Long John Brown and Little Mary Bell'), have been, very reasonably, omitted in an edition prepared, not for the student, but for the general lover of poetry. As it is, it is fuller than either the "Aldine" or "Muses' Library" edition, and contains, in an absolutely accurate text, all of Blake that can possibly be required for general reading, unencumbered by any of the notes that swarm over the pages of the larger edition, too enticingly for mere pleasure in the poems. That we should have two such editions at the same time is a double boon, for which the student and the epicure of letters should render equal thanks. And to some students and to some epicures there will seem to be a special fitness in rendering thanks for so great a service done to Blake, "the mental traveller" of English poetry, by one who is already known as the best Romany scholar in England.

AIDS TO THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Introduction to the Old Testament. By John Edgar McFadyen. (Hodder & Stoughton.) — Prof. McFadyen has written this book not for specialists, but for theological students, ministers, and laymen who, while wishing to understand the modern attitude towards the Old Testament, may be unable to follow the details of criticism. The purpose of the author is good, since there are crowds of men with a religious, historical, or literary interest in the Old Testament, but without the knowledge even of the shape of a letter of the Hebrew alphabet, who seek for information to which their ignorance should not prove a barrier. It is obvious that an account of or introduction to the books of the Old Testament cannot furnish a series of undisputed conclusions of criticism, since there is no such series; but while a writer sets forth his own opinions, to which competent critics may give assent or offer objection, he may illustrate the general attitude of modern scholars towards the materials with which he deals. There is abundant evidence to prove that Prof. McFadyen is acquainted with the works of well-known writers; but he does not weary his readers by setting one scholar against another, nor amuse them by accounts of the petty battles of pedants, nor edify them with reflections about the vagaries of Higher Critics. To each book of the Old Testament he furnishes an introduction which is written in the free critical spirit characteristic of modern scholarship, and written, too, with a power to stimulate the interests of his readers, and satisfy their just and reasonable demands for information concerning the history and character of writings regarded by so many as sacred Scriptures. The book of Job, for example, receives the same kind of literary treatment which Froude gave to it in one of his 'Short Studies.' Of the Song of Songs it is said that

> "the true view of this perplexing book appears to be that it is, as Herder called it, 'a string of pearls'—an anthology of love or wedding songs sung during the festivities of the 'king's week,' as the first week after the wedding is called in Syria."

The book of Esther is described as "not a history, but a historical novel in miniature." "What we regretfully miss in the book," says Prof. McFadyen,

> "is a truly religious note. It is national to the core; but, for once in the Old Testament, nationality is not wedded to a worthy conception of God. .....The popularity of the book shows how little the prophetic elements in Israel's religion had touched the people's heart, and how stubborn a resistance was sure to be offered to the generous and emancipating word of Jesus."

Israel's Historical and Biographical Narratives. By Charles Foster Kent. (Same publishers.)—This volume of "The Student's Old Testament" treats of the history of Israel as written in the books from Samuel to the Maccabees. Prof. Kent attempts to set forth the narratives in chronological sequence, so as to make the history of Israel more intelligible. The book is written for the use of Bible classes; and the author hopes that such classes will "abandon the unsystematic and largely fruitless methods still in vogue, and enter upon a graded, unified course of study, which will in the end give a complete and thorough knowledge of the contents of both Testaments." It would be possible to object to details of the arrangement adopted by Dr. Kent, but not to his plan or purpose, which is simply the presentation of events in their logical order. In an interesting and scholarly introduction he deals with the origin and present literary form of the historical and biographical narratives, the earlier histories and biographies incorporated in Samuel and Kings, the Chronicler's ecclesiastical history of Judah and the Temple, the original sources and historical value of Ezra-Nehemiah, the records of the Maccabean age, and the recovery of the original text of the historical books. These subjects, suggestive of many problems, are not made too difficult for the ordinary intelligent reader; but the treatment of them shows him the nature of the questions which must be considered in the study of the Old Testament. The methods of the Higher Criticism are followed, but Dr. Kent does not depart from the way of sanity or the path of soberness. In a paragraph with the heading 'Popular Judean David Stories' he writes (and the words illustrate his style of exposition):—

> "From the lips of the people also doubtless came the variant versions of the more important incidents in David's early life, as, for example, his contest with Goliath.....A comparison shows that they are clearly duplicates of the corresponding early Judean narratives, but here the stories are told with slight variations; details and names are usually forgotten, the colouring is heightened, and the language illustrates the effects of their having been retold from generation to generation. The same love and admiration for David are revealed, only he has been so completely idealized that his faults and sins have been forgotten."

The book, with the introduction and the notes to the English text of the narratives, should be of value to those who study the Old Testament as the history of a nation or race, and as the record of the progress of a religion.

Man's Estate. By F. E. Coggin. (John Murray.)—This book is an interpretation of Genesis ii. 4–iv. 26, and has nothing to do with questions of Higher Criticism. Mr. Coggin may be congratulated on providing a Bible study refreshingly free from statements of the historical origins of narratives, from detections of the literary work of this or that hand, and from attempts to reconcile science and revelation. He is, of course, not ignorant of what modern learning has done with the passage from Genesis which he interprets; and, while admitting that the passage has lost several meanings it had acquired in the course of centuries, he seeks to find what meaning abides. "It appears to me," he says,

> "that what we find in the early chapters of Genesis may be compared with the work of an artist who, with an eye for nothing but the beauty and impressiveness of a landscape, is so faithful in his drawing and colouring that a botanist or geologist, with whose special knowledge the artist has no acquaintance, is so touched by his rare faithfulness that the man of science opens his eyes to the artist's beautiful vision.....Notwithstanding the long lapse of time since these writings were finished, they seem to have kept a reserved impressiveness to awaken this last generation to their solemn and inspiring message."

The story is treated as a parable, but should the reader take it as history he will not find himself at variance with Mr. Coggin as an interpreter. Among the subjects discussed, with special reference to the narrative, are Providence, good and evil, marriage, male and female, wages of sin, death, and the carnal mind. In the discussions (and this is an admirable feature of the book) there are constant references to modern thinkers. Browning is often quoted; and Emerson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Lecky, and other teachers are brought to our help. The notes, too, testify that Mr. Coggin has more than a slight acquaintance with the works of modern scholars, such as Lightfoot, Hort, and Canon Driver. An illustration of Mr. Coggin's style of interpretation may be given. "The love," he says,

> "which in body and in soul binds heart to heart and mind to mind is the final outcome of the process of sex distinction which, as at last it affects humanity, is figured in our story by the conversion of the representative of humanity from one being into two persons, who are brought together by God to lead one life in fellowship."

THE PSALMS.

The Psalter of the Church: the Septuagint Psalms compared with the Hebrew. With Various Notes. By F. W. Mozley. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Besides the Septuagint translation of the Psalms, which is the original "Psalter of the Church," as opposed to the Synagogue Psalms represented by the Masoretic Hebrew text, there come here into consideration the translations contained in the Vulgate and the English Prayer Book. The Vulgate Psalter is connected with the Septuagint through the medium of the old Latin, of which it is a revision made by St. Jerome. The claim of the Prayer Book version to be regarded as an offshoot of the Septuagint is less decisive. It rests mainly on certain additions from the Vulgate which in the Great Bible of 1539–41, from which the version is taken, were distinguished by smaller type enclosed within parentheses, a system of differentiation which has been substantially readopted in Dr. Driver's 'Parallel Psalter.' Mr. Mozley has brought to his task scholarship, patience, and a sound judgment in all matters affecting textual criticism. His careful comparison of the Septuagint with the Hebrew text is sure to be a very great help to students at the universities and elsewhere; and his notes on the Vulgate and the Prayer Book version will also be found very useful. We note with pleasure that attention has been paid to certain peculiar usages of English words in the Psalter. The author's defence of the "ruder versions," as speaking "with the tone and authority of an original, without anxiety about the finer shades of meaning" (p. viii), will strike some readers as a sort of special pleading; but this by no means detracts from the excellence of the main part of the work.

The Book of Psalms. With Introduction and Notes by W. F. Cobb, D.D. (Methuen & Co.)—As a justification for adding another

commentary on the Psalms to the many already in use, the author refers to

"the absence of any extended work in English which treats the 'Psalms of David' freely as documents of religion in its historical setting, apart from the after-thoughts of theology, and from the meaning read into them by Christian writers."

The new book is certainly free in its tendency, without ever losing sight of the religious character of the subject. It is also in many respects up to date, and there is an air of freshness about every part of it. The author has used the best authorities available, and exercised sound judgment in leaning to this side or that. It is, however, surprising to find that the introduction begins with the erroneous statement that the Old Testament name of the Psalter is "T'hillim," and that "T'phillim" (prayers) was by a copyist's error written instead of it at the end of Ps. lxxii. As a matter of fact, neither of these forms occurs in the Old Testament, the title "T'hillim" (praises) being the later Synagogue name of the book. Dr. Cobb also gives a fresh translation of the Psalms.

The Book of Psalms. Translated by T. K. Cheyne, D.D. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—Neither the title-page nor any other part of this book, one of "The Dryden Library," affords a hint regarding the history of this work on the Psalms; but it is in reality a reprint—page for page and word for word—of Prof. Cheyne's introduction, translation, and notes published by Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. in 1884. Even the words "O Lord, Jehovah Sabaoth," which had been accidentally omitted from Ps. lxix. 6 in that edition, are also omitted in the reprint. The only alterations seem to be in the wording of the introduction "Any version of a masterpiece like the Psalter can be only *in a slight degree* successful," instead of "*partially* successful"; the omission of the note of fifteen lines which followed the sentence just quoted; and the addition, at the end of the explanatory notes, of a list of passages which involve important corrections of the Hebrew text. The republication, however, of this book at the present time serves to emphasize the difference between Prof. Cheyne's recently published extensive work on the Psalms and his work of about a quarter of a century ago. There are very many who will unhesitatingly prefer the old to the new. Others will say that the old, instead of being republished in its exact original form, might here and there have been improved by the introduction of some of the more cautious elements of advance that are to be found in the learned critic's recent work.

The Psalms: their Spiritual Teaching. By Rev. J. Elder Cumming, D.D.—Vol. I. *Psalms I.–XLI.* (Religious Tract Society.)—Dr. Cumming's object is to provide a devotional commentary on the Psalms from the standpoint of Evangelical doctrine. This is perfectly justifiable. The spiritual tone pervading the Psalter appeals to each religious man, whatever his theological position may be. Tennyson's famous lines regarding

him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones

might, in fact, be made to apply not only to the divers themes treated in the Psalter, but also to the appeal which the book as a whole makes to various kinds of men. Dr. Cumming has, therefore, done well to write his commentary. His language is simple, crisp, and direct; and an air of sincerity marks its expression. It is, of course, well known how difficult it is to maintain the true devotional spirit for any length of time, and one must, therefore, be prepared to come across passages exhibiting a diminished degree of force. Occasionally there is even bathos. We have noticed this especially in connexion with the fanciful rendering "Think of that" assigned to the problematic "Selah," when it appears in places where the supposed English equivalent does not at all suit the sense. The introduction is interesting as recounting several methods employed in the spiritual interpretation of the Psalter.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Johannine Vocabulary. By Edwin A Abbott. (A. & C. Black.)—Dr. Abbott tells us that he wrote a rough draft of a 'Johannine Grammar,' and that, studied with the aid of it, "the author of the Johannine Gospel revealed himself in a new light, as a prophet and yet a player on words; one of the most simple of writers, yet one of the most ambiguous; with a style, in parts, careless, parenthetic....but, in general effect, an inspired artist." As the title indicates, the book professes to be a study of the use of words by the writer of the Fourth Gospel. Those who know Dr. Abbott's work will be prepared to find in this volume evidence of his wide and varied scholarship; and even those who suspect or are convinced that ingenuity leads him to strange conclusions will welcome this contribution to the study of New Testament Greek. This book, however, is not intended only for students of Greek. "There is nothing," he says,

"to prevent an 'unlearned' reader from understanding, for example, that a difference is intended (as Origen says there is) when the Fourth Gospel describes some as 'believing *in*' our Lord, and others as 'believing *in His name*': and that a play on words describes the people in Jerusalem as 'trusting in His name,' whereas 'Jesus did not trust Himself to them': and that a contrast is drawn between 'the beloved disciple' and Thomas, both of whom 'saw and believed'—but in what different circumstances."

The "unlearned" reader, it may be pointed out, will probably find difficulty in understanding what circumstances have to do with belief as a mental act or process. Variety in the circumstances which excite or create belief in different persons does not cause variety in the act or process of belief. The act is one and the same, whoever the persons and whatever the circumstances may be. Dr. Abbott styles his first chapter 'Believing,' and uses as a sub-title the words '"Believing," or "Trusting," a Key-Word in the Fourth Gospel.' There are many things in this chapter, and also in others, which seem irrelevant to a study of the Johannine vocabulary, and which belong, rather, to the teaching of the Evangelist. It may be true, for example, that the Evangelist regards "belief" upon detailed ocular evidence as inferior to "knowledge" given to us by the Spirit, and that he wishes to show that there were many different roads to the "knowledge" of the risen Saviour; but the book claims to deal with the Johannine vocabulary. And in a book with this claim we have many passages such as the following:—

"Mary Magdalene did not 'believe' so soon as the beloved disciple. After he had 'believed,' she remained 'weeping.' Nor did she '*see and believe*.' On the contrary, she '*saw*' without '*believing*'; for she 'supposed it was the gardener.' But she was the first to '*hear*.'"

The Testimony of St. Paul to Christ. By R. J. Knowling. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—This volume contains the Boyle Lectures, 1903–5, delivered by Prof. Knowling. There are three series, of which the first deals with the documents, the second with St. Paul's testimony in relation to the Gospels, and the third with the Apostle's testimony in relation to the life of the Church. It is no doubt necessary in writing or speaking about that testimony to be sure of the documents which are to be received as sources, and there may be, therefore, some justification for the first set of lectures in this volume. One set of lectures of ordinary length is insufficient, however, to exhaust the problems connected with the Pauline literature, and to set forth and test the external and internal evidence for the acceptance or rejection of this or that epistle. Prof. Knowling prefers to follow authorities rather than to lead with arguments of his own, though, while almost apologizing in his preface for his references to Van Manen, he pleads that he has attempted to deal with such theories at first hand. He refers, too, to the fact that these theories have been popularized in Germany by "a certain Pastor Kalthoff," and in England by Mr. J. M. Robertson in 'Pagan Christs,' and by the publications of the Rationalist Press Association. From his lectures it is evident that he seeks to crush such theories. The crushing may be necessary, and Prof. Knowling evidently thinks it is, as a preliminary to the study of the subject implied in the title of the book. Throughout it, and not only in the first set of lectures, he shows a most extensive knowledge of the relevant literature, from German treatises down to magazine articles; and readers are made aware of the problems, or at least that there are innumerable problems, connected with the Pauline writings, and that the answers to them are many. His own position is extremely conservative, it may be said, even in relation to the Pastoral Epistles. He trusts that the first series of these lectures has

"at least shown us how the evidence for the authenticity of a large majority of St. Paul's Epistles, if not for the whole of those claimed for him, is commending itself to the consideration, and in no small degree to the acceptance, of men of very varied schools of thought, and that no serious importance attaches to recent attacks upon positions already won."

The testimony which is examined in this volume is of the greatest interest as a contribution to the study of the mind of Christ, and also as evidence regarding the life of the historical Jesus. Prof. Knowling recognizes the value of the inquiry, and he is to be praised for undertaking the consideration of it. But his weight of learning presses heavily on the reader, if not on the writer. On the first page of Lecture X., 'The Testimony of St. Paul to the Facts and Teaching of the Gospels,' we are told that the subject is one of permanent interest in New Testament criticism; and then, when our interest is awakened, we are brought face to face on the same page with Strauss, H. Holtzmann, J. Weiss, and Pfleiderer.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. JOHN MURRAY publishes *The War in South Africa: The Advance to Pretoria, the Upper Tugela Campaign, &c., prepared in the Historical Section of the Great General Staff, Berlin*, authorized translation by Col. Hubert Du Cane. The originals of this and former German accounts are written with the kindness which every regular army displays towards other professional armies engaged against amateurs. At the same time, contempt for our work in South Africa peeps out here and there. The general conclusion, of course, is that the old "prin-

ciples....have retained all their worth.... Success will not be denied to the attack." Every failure is ascribed to the generals, or to the men—usually to the former. Lord Roberts is blamed for fearing to expose his troops to loss. The present First Military Member of the Army Council is "dilatory." Neither Sir Redvers Buller (p. 202) nor Sir Charles Warren (p. 139) could write Orders. Sir John French failed, not only at Poplar Grove, but at Driefontein, where he "displayed remarkable supineness." In the 'Retrospect' we read: "The leaders—superior and subordinate—had no mental grasp of the requirements of a modern battle." "The fighting methods adopted by the British may be looked on as the natural outcome of the inferior quality of a mercenary army." The one point in which the Prussian Great General Staff have been willing to learn from our experience concerns the employment of heavy guns. Here they differ from General Langlois, who, with at least equal competence, was last week preaching the opposite doctrine. The translation is good. In avoiding German idioms Col. Du Cane sometimes strays into English of too popular a kind, as, for example, by the use of the fourth word in "as soon as ever."

Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature. By George Brandes.—Vol. VI. *Young Germany.* (Heinemann.)—The final volume of Dr. Brandes's great work deals with a period which generally receives very unsympathetic treatment, if not from the historian proper, yet certainly from the literary historian. Nor is this greatly to be wondered at. The German literature of opposition and revolution from about 1820 to 1848—Dr. Brandes extends the signification of "Young Germany" to the whole of this period—does not contain much that purely æsthetic criticism can regard as superlatively good, and it does contain a great deal that such criticism is apt to resent, or at least neglect. In spite of this, or rather because of this, the present volume is one of the most interesting and admirable in the series. It gives the author abundant opportunity for the display of his extraordinary psychological gifts; for his forte is not so much the appraisal of literature as such as the analysis of the spiritual life, the character, and the aims of an author or an age, especially in connexion with modern thought. That, indeed, is what makes his work so vivid and stimulating. For him the subject is still alive; he will take hold of some writer whom we have been accustomed to pass by and consider of no special consequence — some Pückler, or Herwegh, or Dingelstedt—and will pluck out the heart of his personality, and present him to us in his true significance, which often is not a literary one at all. We are given in the present volume a wonderful series of such portraits, from Börne and Heine down to Hartmann and Sallet; and even if we cannot always accept the painter's point of view without reservation, yet he constantly manages to bring out a certain aspect of the truth with such force and freshness as permanently to modify our estimate of the character in question. The rigidly literary critic may perhaps object that certain important figures are absent from the gallery—authors like Hebbel and Ludwig, for example, are merely named—but the objection would be unfair. Dr. Brandes, as he expressly states, has selected and grouped his subjects from the personal point of view and with a perfectly definite aim, and his success amply justifies the method.

It is impossible here to discuss the volume in detail, but we cannot refrain from calling attention to the charming and illuminating chapter on Rahel, Bettina, and Charlotte Stieglitz, and to what many readers will probably regard as the most interesting portion of the book—the long and full account of Heine and his work. Here Dr. Brandes has indeed a congenial subject, for his delight in the poet whom he considers "probably the wittiest man that ever lived, or at least the wittiest man of modern times," is unmistakable. His sketch of Heine's life is admirable; and his criticism of the poems, especially the suggestive comparison of Goethe with Heine, is exceedingly clever. And his analysis of Heine's character, with its puzzling contradictions that urged him now to vehement utterances of radicalism and again to equally vehement disclaimers of being in any sense a republican, is wonderfully penetrating. "The explanation," says Dr. Brandes,

> "is that Heine was at one and the same time a passionate lover of liberty and an out-and-out aristocrat. He had the freedom-loving nature's thirst for liberty, pined and languished for it, and loved it with his whole soul; but he had also the great nature's admiration for human greatness and the refined nature's nervous horror of the rule of mediocrity."

This recalls Dr. Brandes's well-known characterization of Nietzsche as "an aristocratic radical," and the fact that these two authors have much in common is certainly worthy of consideration.

In introducing her book of reminiscences, *In our Convent Days* (Constable), Miss Agnes Repplier wonders if her successors in the schools of to-day "live their lives as vehemently as we lived ours." We should guess that the successors referred to are very much what Miss Repplier and her companions were when, at eleven or thirteen, they fell in love with Marianus, the Italian acolyte, and strutted the stage in the immaculate scenes of 'Zuma,' "a Peruvian play in which an Indian girl is accused of poisoning the wife of the Spanish general, when she is really trying to cure him of a fever by giving him quinine." It was a wonderful day when the archbishop begged a holiday for them, and was escorted through the woods; and it must have been thrilling when he asked for a song, and himself broke into a nonsensical rigmarole concerning a miller and a weaver and a little tailor boy. Miss Repplier writes with a grave humour which makes easy reading, but naturally her chronicle is somewhat "small beer." The children played, were naughty, and were punished, and selected goddesses among the bigger girls to worship, all in the way of small girls and immature wandering minds. We assume that the names scattered throughout the pages are real names since some are obviously so. The bearers of them will find Miss Repplier's reminiscences very grateful and graceful, if they happen to come across her book.

The Life of Adeline Sergeant. By Winifred Stephens. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—It is always interesting to note the influences of environment and heredity to which a popular author has been subjected. Miss Sergeant's mother was an Evangelical writer, and her father a Wesleyan minister. She was brought up and educated as a Wesleyan, joined the Church of England whilst living as a governess in Canon Burn Murdoch's household, and after passing through a series of "spiritual revolutions," to which an imaginative and highly strung temperament exposed her, was ultimately received into the Church of Rome. Miss Stephens has written a detailed and affectionate account of her friend's life and work, which shows her to have been a woman of warm affections and great sympathy for others, and of a very cheerful courage where her own difficulties and troubles were concerned. Miss Stephens has yielded to the temptation—common to her sex—of being a little too detailed in places, especially in the matter of Miss Sergeant's early love affair, which was accompanied by all the morbid emotions—bravely combated, however — inseparable from such a youthful experience. It is of greater interest to learn the methods of work of this most fertile author, who wrote with such rapidity that she produced two serials annually, and whose novels were at least remarkable for their well-woven plots.

What is Truth? By I. Gregory Smith. (John Murray.)—The question of "jesting Pilate," for which, Bacon says, he "would not stay for an answer," gives a title to Mr. Gregory Smith's book, which he himself describes as "an attempt to elucidate first principles in belief." Very properly, he begins with an essay on the freedom of the will—too short to exhaust the subject, but long enough to show the destructive consequences of Determinism. Freedom is necessary to morality, which, we are told, "is the only sure footing for man with quicksands under his feet," and which is further declared to be "the surest criterion of the truth of a creed." Dealing with Christianity itself, Mr. Gregory Smith naturally gives pre-eminence to the doctrine of the Incarnation; but though he desires to elucidate first principles, he does little more than make reverent assertions regarding this doctrine. Most interesting, and most suggestive, too, are many of the author's statements, and the whole atmosphere of the book is religious; but many difficulties present themselves, for overcoming which no help is offered. We are told, for instance, that "an intelligent Christian accepts what is incomprehensible to him in Christianity, because he has ethical reasons for giving credence to Christ, for trusting Him." Is the incomprehensible, it may be asked, in the Christianity of Christ Himself or in that of the Church? and what is the precise import of "trusting Him"? Another statement may be quoted: "About the swine in Gadara, for instance, a Christian, if perplexed by the incident, is content to wait for an explanation till 'the shadows shall flee away' and he 'shall know even as he is known.'" The statement surely contradicts experience. There are men who do not forfeit their Christian name simply because they engage in a criticism of the Scriptures, seek to determine the significance of the idea of the inspiration of the Bible, and desire to ascertain the credibility of all the narratives (including that of the swine in Gadara) set forth in the Gospels. A Christian eager to elucidate first principles in belief is not content to wait for explanations if, while believing in the duty of seeking, he can find them. It may be pointed out, too, that the Christian cannot wait for explanations till "the shadows shall flee away," since the incidents of the life of Christ are in part the materials from which are derived the "ethical reasons for giving credence to Christ, for trusting Him." Mr. Gregory Smith recognizes the use of these incidents for creating or fostering trust in Christ. He will not reject the incident of the swine, and will not wait for an explanation of it, but declares that in it "there is, for those who care to see it, an object-lesson, more telling than language, of the awfulness of submission to evil." He is not afraid of modern discoveries in science or of the results of criticism, as he is able without hesitation, following St. Augustine, to ask the question, "Can any other teacher say, 'Come unto Me, and

I will give you rest'?" He knows, too, the value of the doctrine of the Incarnation, and sees most clearly the significance for conduct of a trust in Christ. Yet, while it may be at once admitted that no one in a small volume can adequately discuss the problems of Christology, any elucidation of first principles in Christian belief demands a demonstration of the personality of Christ which will explain the "ethical reasons for giving credence" to Him.

The Green Sphinx. By B. Kennedy. (Methuen & Co.) — The author, being "on" the *Daily Mail*, might be reasonably supposed to have entered on his business without Nationalist bias. Yet if he were the son of an Irish emigrant to America, and brought up on no other food than the articles on Ireland in the American Fenian press, he could not be more prejudiced. Here is his summary of the present state of the country:—

"Martial law, police Cossacks, false priests, vampire landlords, and Dublin Castle. No wonder the lifeblood was streaming from the country. No wonder Ireland was a land of gloom and sadness and desolation."

This is the verdict of an old peasant woman, which his whole book amplifies and seeks to justify.

There follows on the same page an outburst against a splendid mansion—apparently Kylemore Castle—"which is wrung out of the world's poverty-stricken by gold." "Gold is the world's supreme thief. Gold neither toils nor spins," and so on for a page of rhetoric from which it would follow that barter was the only honest mode of exchanging produce. "And gold insolently *vampires* this produce." The verb is new to us, but in harmony with the author's Transatlantic style. Gold is "a yellow omnipotent devil," which is to fall when light comes into the world. How an omnipotent power can be a thief, and, if omnipotent, how it can fall, we leave the author to explain.

We are not criticizing the politics of the book, a matter outside our sphere; we only protest that acknowledged facts shall not be contradicted—that history shall not be falsified. Thus, in an account of a Land Court for hearing claims of tenants to have their rents reduced, the author declares the whole thing a sham because, out of nineteen, only two had their rents reduced, and this he attributes to a mere desire of saving appearances. As a matter of fact the majority of Irish tenants have had their rents reduced, so that in this case their claim must have been bad. He says their failure to obtain a reduction was owing to their having subdivided their farms. Very probably they were receiving more rent for parts of their farm than they were paying for the whole.

The author seems to have no suspicion that his wild generalities may have many exceptions. There is one made for a policeman who showed him personal attention. The rest are all Cossacks, with nothing to do but to await orders from the Castle to invade houses by night, shoot and stab the people, and make false reports to the Government. And Dublin Castle is nothing but a sink of iniquity.

As might be expected, the book is written in journalese. When such writing is transferred to a volume and exposed to deliberate study, its faults are very obvious. We do not complain of the myriad use of full stops. It saves the writer from most of the pitfalls of English syntax, and the reader from any continuous attention. But even in a master like Macaulay such jerkiness is very irritating. And what is worse, the writer is betrayed into the making of aphorisms, and the use of epithets, which are generally false or inept. The book before us shows ample instances of both faults.

What the author's faculty of observation is may be inferred from the fact that he describes the Rock of Cashel without one word on Cormac's Chapel, and Oughterard without mentioning its picturesque river, in which (though not in the adjoining lake) pearls are found. His knowledge of history is shown by his telling us that assembled bishops of Ireland conferred on Henry II. and his heirs the kingdom of Ireland. Neither Henry II. nor his heirs were kings of Ireland. He thinks most of the fertile land of Connemara was *carried there* by the natives! And lastly, he thinks the commercial traveller the most genuinely educated and delightful type of companion.

Mr. Alfred W. Rees is admirably equipped as a writer on nature, as he has already demonstrated in 'Ianto the Fisherman'; and consequently his new book, *Creatures of the Night* (John Murray), is sure of its reception. It is a handsome, friendly book, full of the colour of earth. Mr. Rees writes of Wales—of a delightful valley somewhere in the West, where wild life is more prominent than in less fortunate districts. His chapters concern the histories of several animals: the otter, the water-vole, the field-vole, the fox, the brown hare, the badger, and the hedgehog. His plan is to catch his creature young; dub it Lutra, or Brighteye, or the like, so as to constitute it a definitely nominate hero; and then pursue its course through life to the known or unknown end. Thus Lutra, the otter, finds peace in the gorge of Allty-cafn; Brighteye, the water-vole, merely vanishes off the face of the earth; and Vulp, the fox, dies of old age in distant mountains. It is significant of Mr. Rees's studies that he is more of a naturalist than a sportsman. On several hands there is proof that the two may be joined; otherwise should we have Sir Herbert Maxwell writing so pleasantly for us? But Mr. Rees, we are assured, has a diffidence in the dual character. Of the hunt he writes: "The scene that followed marred for some of us at least the beauty of the bright March morning." Yet he writes with no sentimentality such as is apt to spoil the notes of the lover of nature. His observations are keen and faithful, though, as he says, "night watching involves prolonged exposure, unremitting vigilance, absolute quietness." In one chapter he describes how he kept a watch during moonlit nights for several months on a small community of animals. These included half a dozen badgers, a vixen and her cubs, a rabbit and her young, and a woodmouse. This "set" occupied a common lodging-house on amicable terms, and Mr. Rees's account of them is engrossing. He writes excellent English, of which the following is a specimen:—

"Yet the 'mask' suggests a hundred pictures, and when I turn aside and forget for a moment the unreality of this poor image of death, I wander, led by fancy, among the moonlit woods, where the red mouse rustles past, and the mournful cry of the brown owl floats through the beeches' shadowed aisles, then I hear a sudden wail, that echoes from hill-side to hill-side, as the vixen calls to Vulp: 'The night is white; man is asleep; I hunt alone!' And the fox, standing at the edge of the clearing, sends back his sharp, glad answer, 'I come.'"

This may be open to the criticism that it is a little over-assonant, but its charm is undeniable.

Lyrics of the Restoration, selected and edited by John and Constance Masefield (E. Grant Richards), is the first of a series called "The Chap-Books." The booklet is one of the daintiest things we have seen for many a day, bound in white vellum with old-fashioned ties. The selection, too, is judicious and by no means hackneyed. We are not in accord with all the views expressed in the Introduction, but it is a clever piece of work, and not so affected, we are glad to find, as some modern remarks of the sort.

In the "Venetian Series," published by the same firm, we have *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell* by Blake, a little paper book which is pleasingly quaint in form.

We have received *Lodge's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage* for 1906 (Kelly's Directories), a fine volume which is admirably produced, as might be expected from the publishers. No book of the sort can expect to cope fully with the recent flood of honours, but 'Lodge' is well up to date in detail, and, in all cases in which we have examined it, laudably accurate.

The Oxford Year-Book and Directory for 1906 (Sonnenschein) is an admirable guide to Oxford graduates. It occupies 764 pages, and the editor is to be warmly congratulated on the research and resource which have made it so full. In every case we have tested we find names and details correctly supplied. We think the term 'Year-Book' is misplaced, as there are no annual details of Oxford life supplied, and the volume is simply a directory of names alphabetically arranged.

The Englishwoman's Year-Book for 1906, edited by Emily Janes (A. & C. Black), is now an established annual, and deserves credit for the width of its range, being a useful record of the extending activities of women. We are pleased to see notice, under 'Sports and Pastimes,' of the opportunities for play provided for the poorer classes. The section on 'Literature' needs improvement. The practical advice supplied is verbose and sentimental; most of the book, however, is businesslike and satisfactory.

Messrs. A. & C. Black also publish *The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book* for 1906. This is a rehandling of 'The Writers' Year-Book,' giving details as to the matter papers want, conditions of pay, &c. There is also a directory of publishers, to which more American firms should be added. The whole is eminently practical, and should save both editors and intending contributors much time and wasted labour.

No. 25 of *The Library*, now published by Messrs. Moring, contains an article by Dr. Osler on Sir Thomas Browne and the 'Religio Medici,' illustrated by the Norwich portrait of Browne. A facsimile of the frontispieces of the first (surreptitious) edition and of the third (the first author's) edition will be of interest to collectors. The paper is a graceful and charming account of Sir Thomas Browne and his work by one peculiarly fitted to appreciate his character and standpoint, personal and professional. The most interesting article in the number is a sort of symposium on 'The Municipal Librarian's Aim in Bookbuying,' which the librarian who opens the discussion thinks should be to exclude all but the best. Readers who want Miss Worboise, Mrs. Henry Wood, or Miss Braddon, as they do, to the extent of borrowing their total production at the rate of a million and a half issues a year should, he thinks, find their supply suddenly cut off. The editors ask: (1) Does the educational usefulness, which every one is agreed that municipal libraries should possess, constitute their whole legitimate scope? (2) Is it inconsistent with educational usefulness for a

library to circulate silly novels? They suggest that the readers of penny novellettes are the sort of persons a librarian has to reclaim, and that they will require very careful tending to lead them to higher things. Lord Avebury, Prof. Hodgkin, and Mr. Sidney Lee do not think that public funds ought to be applied to the "provision of such frivolous amusement as ephemeral fiction affords." Prof. W. M. Dixon, Mr. Passmore Edwards, and Mr. Sidney Webb take an opposite view. Their answer to objectors is that their argument proves too much: it is as fatal to public libraries without fiction as with it. Mr. John Ballinger, Dr. Garnett, and Mr. Faber take a *via media*; and Dr. Garnett defends the ladies named by the opener. Their works are "by no means silly, but are adapted with much skill to meet the taste of a large body of readers unable to appreciate fiction of a higher class, and are actually useful in so far as they depict phases of modern life with spirit and accuracy." Altogether the article is a very good synopsis of the arguments which arise round every public library in the kingdom. Mr. Plomer sends an interesting paper on the cost of printing in the seventeenth century; Mr. Jacobi writes on early printers' inks; and the usual notice of recent foreign literature, reviews, and book notes complete an excellent number.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Abbott (W.), The Life of Hope, 2/
Brent (C. H.), Adventure for God, 3/ net.
Lüdemann (H.), Biblical Christianity, translated by M. A. Canney, 2/ net.
Vivian (P.), The Churches and Modern Thought, 6/ net.
Wells (A. R.), The Young People's Pastor, 2/

Law.

Oppenheim (L.), International Law: Vol. II. War and Neutrality, 8vo, 18/ net.
Parry (E. A.), Ten Years' Experience of the Manchester and Salford County Courts, 1/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Hind (C. L.), Days with Velasquez, 7/6 net.
Hyamson (A. M.), Dictionary of Artists and Art Terms, 1/ net.
Lewis (C.), Lost in Blunderland, 2/6
Lowden (A. E. D.), A Drawing Scheme for Country Schools, 2/6
Macquoid (P.), A History of English Furniture: Vol. II. The Age of Walnut, 42/ net.
Tartans of the Clans and Septs of Scotland, 2 vols.

Poetry and the Drama.

Campbell (A.), Reveries, 3/6
Carus (P.), Friedrich Schiller, 3/6 net.
Dorchain (A.), Les Cent Meilleurs Poèmes (Lyriques), 6*d.* net.
Eaton (A. W.), Acadian Ballads and De Soto's Last Dream; Poems of the Christian Year, each 4/ net.
Lyrists of the Restoration, selected by J. and C. Masefield, 3/6 net.
Narayana (R.), A Tale of Behar.
O'Dowd (B.), The Silent Land, and other Verses, 1/
Salmon (A. L.), A Book of Verses, 2/6 net.
Simpson (P.), Scenes from Old Playbooks, 3/6

Music.

Lightwood (J. T.), Hymn Tunes and their Story, 5/ net.
Pronouncing Pocket-Manual of Musical Terms, edited by Dr. T. Baker, 1/ net.
Young (Filson), Mastersingers, 5/ net.

Bibliography.

Winternitz (M.) and Keith (A. B.), Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Vol. II., 25/ net.

History and Biography.

Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, edited by Sir J. Balfour Paul: Vol. VI., 1531-8.
Carl (K. A.), With the Empress Dowager of China, 10/6 net.
Farmer (J. E.), Versailles and the Court under Louis XIV., 15/ net.
Giffen (J. K.), The Egyptian Sudan, 3/6 net.
Hungry Forties, Life under the Bread Tax, Introduction by Mrs. Cobden Unwin, 6*d.*
Morley (J.), The Life of Richard Cobden, Part I., 6*d.* net.
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GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

WHEN, on the 25th of February last, we reviewed Mr. Holyoake's 'Bygones Worth Remembering,' we little thought that before twelve months had passed we should have the sorrow of recording that our veteran friend was among the bygones. Although born as far back as the 13th of April, 1817, the "young patriarch," as he loved to be called, was so full of vigour that even at his advanced age there appeared to be some time for useful work before him. Useful he was to the last, and full of that cheerful optimism that gave colour to his life.

Many of the reforms in which he took such a leading part were advocated in *The Athenæum* until they were accomplished, so that we regard with special interest a life which was spent in securing improvements in the condition of the poor. In his 'Bygones' Holyoake describes vividly their sufferings, their unhealthy homes, the adulterated food, and the entire absence of innocent recreation for their hours of leisure. He makes but modest reference to his share in the work of reformation; indeed, he was ever eager to secure credit for others, himself modestly withdrawing from praise.

Holyoake was weakly as a boy, and it was often said of him that it was doubtful whether he would be reared, and he humorously records that "after the predictions recounted as to my early decease, it was unimaginable to me that I should be writing at seventy-five in pleasant health." In his youth his delight was in mechanical contrivances, and not having the means to buy mathematical instruments, he made two pairs of compasses for pencil and pen, hammered out of bits of sheet iron. His tutor was so pleased with them that he caused them to be laid on the table at the annual distribution of prizes of the Mechanics' Institute, and as the result Mr. Isaac Pitman publicly presented Holyoake with a proper case of mathematical instruments. After this Holyoake's name was placed on George Stephenson's list of young engineers and of this he was very proud, though nothing came of it. That he would have been a successful engineer there can be but little doubt, for he had the mechanical faculty, and he relates that he "could tell the quality of steel and other metals just as others can tell textile fabrics at a glance." He considered mechanical employment far preferable to any other open to men born in cities, there being more independence in handicraft pursuits, and more time for original thought, than in clerkship or business. His capacity to work as a whitesmith or engineer was a source of pride to him, and he records that "anything I could do in my mechanic days I could do ever after. It gave me a sense of independence. If speaking, teaching, or writing failed me, I was always ready for the bench."

The details of Holyoake's long and useful life it is needless to recall, for he has given them to us in the 'Bygones Worth Remembering,' already mentioned, and in 'Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life,' reviewed in *The Athenæum* on the 31st of December, 1892. The idea of writing these was first suggested to him in the later fifties by Mr. White, of the House of Commons, father of "Mark Rutherford." Holyoake also, towards the close of 1899, wrote an introduction to his friend Collet's 'History of the Taxes on Knowledge' (*Athen.*, Jan. 20th, 1900), and in this he pays a generous tribute to the services rendered by my father in freeing literature and the Press from these taxes. In 1901, when *The Sun* started the novel idea of a portion of the paper being edited by a different editor each week, Holyoake was chosen to succeed his friend Dr. Parker, then of the City Temple, and he was responsible for the first page for the six numbers ending the 21st of December. In his manifesto he stated his "loyalty to Liberal principles and to the party which represents them": "One thing time has taught all who think—that there is no freedom without responsibility. Liberty without it is another name for despotism."

Holyoake was an occasional contributor to *Notes and Queries*, the subjects on which he wrote including his recollections of old Chartists.

His death on Monday came naturally and peacefully, the death of old age, and his last words, whispered to his friend Mr. Applegarth, were,

> I warmed both hands before the fire of Life ;
> It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

Those who have enjoyed his friendship know what a privilege it was. A kindness shown to him he never forgot, and I have never known a man more affectionate and sincere. It is pleasant to hear that he had finished the revision of 'The History of Co-operation,' and also his autobiography.

F.

THOMAS GRAY IN PETERHOUSE.

II.

WHAT was the character of the education which Gray received in Peterhouse ? In December, 1736, Gray is found writing to his friend West, "You must know I do not take degrees." This has been too hastily taken as representing a general repudiation by Gray of academic courses. It amounts to no more than a declaration that Gray did not propose to proceed to the B.A. degree, which in the ordinary way he would have taken in the ensuing year. Gray came up in the Dark Ages of academic exercises, a generation before the efforts of reformers like Dr. John Jebb of his own College had introduced examination tests of a substantial educational value. The men of the eighteenth century were preserved from a fatal modern conception : they could not regard the taking of a degree either as the end of University education or the final demonstration of the possession of ability. When graduation commonly represented certain obsolete formalities and, as Gray put it, mere "impertinencies," men of first-rate distinction, who were not candidates for University appointments, might well complete their course without submitting themselves to the formalities of the Schools. Henry Cavendish went down from Peterhouse without a degree. Charles Babbage, the subsequently famous mathematician, as an undergraduate of the same College declined to be a Tripos candidate. That Gray pursued a regular curriculum is reasonably certain. He had in 1736, as he complained, attended lectures and disputations daily and hourly since coming up. Something of the character of his studies may be gathered from general knowledge as to the disputations in Hall and other College exercises, attendance upon which was incumbent upon all students. Something of a more particular nature may be extracted from the conditions of tenure of the scholarships which he held.

The provisions of tenure of the Cosin and the Hale Scholarships were drafted on the same model. They aimed at securing propriety of demeanour and the regular pursuit of definite studies. With regulations as to the wearing of wide-sleeved gown and squared cap, the avoiding of extravagance in dress, and modest deportment in Hall and elsewhere, were combined some particular requirements as to the student's mental fare. As Cosin Scholar, Gray would be forbidden to wear long locks or use hair powder. Whether as Cosin or as Hale Scholar, he would be required to study music under the College organist, so as to take part in the chanting and singing of the Chapel choir : on each Sunday and feast day he would produce to the Master and to the President or Senior Dean at dinner hour fair copies of Greek and Latin verses on a subject taken from the Gospel for the day. Once each quarter, at 9 A.M., on a day appointed, two Hale Scholars were called upon to dispute in Hall on a proposition previously approved by the Master, a fair copy of the argument being subsequently deposited with the Master by each disputant. Each year for further tenure the Master and two Deans must be satisfied as to the progress of the scholar in his studies.

Gray did not take the B.A., but he confessedly amassed knowledge, and in particular a knowledge of the classics, which excited the admiration of his contemporaries, and has moved later biographers to ecstasy. And however eminent may be a young man's genius, such knowledge is not to be gathered in a few short years absolutely without instructor. Who were Gray's teachers ? It is possible to identify one, at least, with more than probability. Gray, as an undergraduate, combined the licensed self-admiration of the poet at once with constitutional idleness and with a young man's habitual contempt for the acquirements of his seniors. A reader of the letters in which the youthful student depicts his contemporaries in Cambridge as sunk in sloth and ignorance would hardly expect to find in a Peterhouse Senior Fellow of the time the finest classical scholar of the day, and a classical scholar fit to take high rank in any age. Yet Jeremiah Markland, the commentator upon Cicero and upon Euripides, was ranked as a critic, by authority worthy of deference, as second only to Bentley, and it may be more than suspected that Gray was in no small degree indebted for some sparks of his classical brilliancy to habitual association for many years with the modest scholar who twice declined the Greek Professorship. Nor was Markland alone in Peterhouse other than "barbarian." If the Peterhouse of Gray's day attracted young "bloods" like Augustus Henry Fitzroy, subsequently Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University, and Premier ; James Lowther, "the bad Earl" of Lonsdale ; and Henry Liddell, first Earl of Ravensworth, she also produced not a few men worthy—whether in "religion, manners, or learning"—to stand in the niches of History beside the author of the 'Elegy.' Henry Cavendish, the world-renowned chemist, and his cousin Lord John Cavendish, Secretary of State, a statesman of the highest character, were, with others who might be mentioned, no bad foils for the glory of Thomas Gray.

At Michaelmas, 1738, Gray went down from Peterhouse with the intention of reading for the Bar. Instead of settling in the Temple, however, he accepted an invitation to travel with Horace Walpole. His name remained on the Peterhouse books as that of an undergraduate Pensioner until Michaelmas, 1739. Three years later he reappears as "Mr. Gray."

No formal record, such as on the like occasion usually appears, has been found of his transference to the grade of Fellow Commoner, but his name is included amongst those of Fellows and Fellow Commoners on the Buttery Roll, and as an undergraduate he could not have joined the table in any other character.

From October, 1742, to the beginning of 1756 he was continuously in residence. In 1743 he took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. It was at the Peterhouse High Table that Gray met the Duke of Grafton, then Earl of Euston, to whose patronage he was later to owe his appointment to the Professorship of Modern History ; and there, too, he contracted a close friendship with Richard Stonehewer, who subsequently acted as Grafton's secretary, and held a Civil Service appointment. Stonehewer graduated from Trinity as eighth Wrangler in 1749–50, but in 1751 was elected a Ramsey Fellow of Peterhouse.

And now for the occasion of Gray's migration to Pembroke :—

> "Two or three young men of Fortune, who lived in the same staircase, had for some time intentionally disturbed him with their riots, and carried their ill-behaviour so far as frequently to awaken him at midnight. After having borne with their insults longer than might reasonably have been expected, even from a man of less warmth of temper, Mr. Gray complained to the Governing part of the Society ; and, not thinking that his remonstrance was sufficiently attended to, quitted the College."

So writes the biographer Mason, a Fellow of Pembroke. The incident belongs to 1756.

Gray himself writes to Dr. Wharton from Pembroke on March 25th, 1756, in his habitual manner of quiet jest : "I left my Lodgings because the rooms were noisy and the people of the house uncivil." He declines to give particulars, but refers his correspondent to the bearer of the letter, "who was witness to them," for details of facts and minute circumstances. The bearer was Stonehewer.

Tradition has eked out the accounts of biographers in furnishing the details withheld by Gray.

Under Dr. Keene and his successor Dr. Law a steady stream of men of good birth had set towards Peterhouse. Amongst the young Fellow Commoners so entering were some disorderly "bloods." Gray was timorous. He occupied rooms in the top floor of the three-story New Buildings, which abut on St. Mary's Churchyard and on Trumpington Street. Becoming alarmed lest a fire should result from the nightly disorders in apartments below, he had an iron bar fixed outside his bedroom window for use in emergency as the support of a rope ladder. The outbreak was not long delayed. In the middle of a February night Gray was aroused by shouts of "Fire !" was met at his door by volumes of smoke ascending the staircase from a fire of shavings, and promptly descended from his window into a tub of water placed for his reception in the Churchyard below. In this plight he was found by Stonehewer. Complaints to Dr. Law not exciting the sympathy he expected, Gray migrated to Pembroke, where everybody was "as civil as they could be to Mary of Valence in person."

The substantial accuracy of this story seems capable of conclusive confirmation. The date of Gray's migration can be fixed with accuracy by reference to the Peterhouse Butler's Book. He was in residence during the week ending March 5th, 1756. His name was entered on the list for the following week, but the butler's pen has been drawn through it.

In the previous January Gray had written to a correspondent as to the purchase of a rope ladder in view of his neighbours' conduct.

In Moultrie's edition of Gray's 'Works' Dr. Gretton, Master of Magdalene, is cited as having furnished to the biographer the names of three of the perpetrators of the practical joke. Dr. Gretton was, as is proved by the aforesaid Butler's Book, an undergraduate in residence at Peterhouse on March 5th, 1756. The names he gave were Williams, Forester, and "Perceval, afterwards Earl of Egmont," Fellow Commoners. Perceval, heir in 1756 to the Earldom of Egmont, was never a member of Peterhouse, and may be dismissed from the indictment.

With respect to Bennet Williams and George Forester the case is otherwise. In the fateful week when Gray's name was removed from the Peterhouse boards Messrs. Williams and Forester were two of three Fellow Commoners dining at the High Table with Gray. The third was Francis Dawes, later Fellow and Bursar.

Mason says that the rioters lived upon Gray's staircase. A rough Bursar's Book in the Peterhouse Treasury gives the names of the occupants of the six sets of rooms in the New Buildings at Michaelmas, 1755. In set 1 on the top floor was Mr. Gray. Opposite to him was Mr. Forester. In set 6 on the ground floor below was Mr. Williams.

It may be added that Stonehewer was in residence in the week ending March 5th. And the bar remains at the churchyard window of set 1 of the New Buildings to the present hour.

Gray, according to the testimony of Horace Walpole, "never was a boy." He had a distaste for all athletic pursuits, was effeminate, and at times affected. He invited attack.

In December, 1756, Gray communicated to Mason a Christmas dinner menu of an ancient Duke of Norfolk and finished an amusing account of its contents with a query as to its cost. We may now retaliate on Gray.

On Christmas Day, 1755, Gray sat down to dinner in Peterhouse together with six Fellows and five Fellow Commoners. Their menu and the cost of the provision stand thus :—

	£	s.	d.
Hott Salmon & Lobster Sauce	0	11	0
Potates and Sallad	0	1	6
Loine Beef	0	9	6
Wild fowl	0	7	6
Mince Pies	0	3	6
Rost Turkey & forstmeat ...	0	6	0
	1	19	0

	s.	d.
Pane.	0	6
Potu.	0	3
Poc. Gr.	1	5
	2	2

The last entries represent bread, beer, and "Grace Cup." This might pass for something more modern. But what of the following Candlemas dinner — Gray's last Peterhouse feast—when the poet fed with seven Fellows and four Fellow Commoners in company, including the graceless Forester and Williams ?

	£	s.	d.
Pikes and Eyls	0	14	6
Round Beef	0	11	8
Greens & Brokly	0	1	6
Lemmon Puding	0	3	0
Hasht Calfs Head	0	5	0
Wild Fowl	0	6	0
Mince Pies	0	4	0
Lobsters	0	5	6
Sweet Breads	0	6	9
Turkey	0	5	6
	3	3	5

	s.	d.
Pane.	1	6
Potu.	0	9
Poc. Gr.	5	10
	8	1

Over the subsequent and consequent expenditure on French and Spanish wines and punch in the parlour time has mercifully drawn a veil. We may ask, as Gray asked concerning the ducal supplies, "What would these provisions cost nowadays ?"

T. A. W.

THE FIRE OF ROME AND THE CHRISTIANS.

The Nineteenth Century for December last contains a very interesting article from the pen of Mr. J. C. Tarver, of which the main object is to prove that the charge against the Christians of having helped to kindle, or to spread, the great fire at Rome under Nero was probably not unfounded ; or, to use his own words, "that members of some extreme sect of men calling themselves Christians were actually concerned in the fire of Rome."

The main foundation for such a charge must of course be the famous passage of Tacitus, Ann. xv. 44 ; and on the various evidence adduced by Mr. Tarver in support of his position from other sources I have nothing to say. But I demur entirely to making Tacitus responsible for Mr. Tarver's conclusions ; and I submit, with great confidence, (1) that Tacitus neither affirms, nor suggests, the guilt of the Christians, but, on the contrary, clearly indicates his own disbelief in it ; and (2) that the words of Tacitus, read in their context, do not carry the meaning that the Christians confessed to their own guilt.

1. The words used by Tacitus make it clear that he thought the charge against the Christians was a false charge, trumped up by Nero to divert suspicion from himself : "ergo abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos." Now the verb *subdere* occurs fifteen times in Tacitus. In six of these passages it has its natural meaning of "placing" one thing "under" another. In the other passages it is used in an applied or metaphorical sense ; in all of these it has the meaning of substituting something which is false for something which is true. Twice it is used in the sense of "suborning" ; twice it is used of a false rumour purposely spread ; once of forging a will ; in the remaining passages, including the present, it is used either of charges that are false, or of innocent persons falsely accused. Hence the phrase *subdidit reos*, from the pen of Tacitus, necessarily means that the Christians were falsely substituted as scapegoats in place of the true criminals.

2. The language of Tacitus, I submit, gives no support to the view that the Christians pled guilty to incendiarism. After mentioning the name of Christians as accused persons, Tacitus goes on to give his amazing description of that

"detestable superstition, which, though checked for a time, broke out again, not in Judæa only, where the mischief began, but even within our own city, into which pours every horrible and shameful thing from every part of the world, and finds a welcome."

In the full swing of this terrible indictment he proceeds :—

"Igitur primum correpti qui fatebantur, deinde indicio eorum multitudo ingens haud proinde in crimine incendii quam odio humani generis convicti sunt."

Now what was it that these unhappy men confessed ? The whole context makes it clear that what they confessed was not acts of incendiarism, but that they belonged to the detested body called Christians, and that the information which they gave was of the names of brethren belonging to the same sect. The charge of incendiarism broke down ; but the unhappy prisoners had to be convicted, and they were convicted on the charge which the Romans were ever ready to bring against the Jews, or of persons supposed to be Jews, that of "hatred of the whole human race."

Thus Tacitus must disappear from the list of witnesses against the Christians on the charge of arson ; and Mr. Tarver's question, "Why should they declare their guilt if they were not guilty ?" admits of a very simple answer.

I have dealt elsewhere in detail with many of the points on which Mr. Tarver founds what I regard as unjust and unappreciative comments on Tacitus in his vigorous, but one-sided book, 'Tiberius the Tyrant' ; and it seems to me a pity that even into the difficult question of the Christians at Rome under Nero he should introduce the spirit of the pamphleteer. It does not further the cause of scholarly and sober criticism to speak of Tacitus as "constitutionally incapable of letting Nero off the charge of having himself caused the fire" ; or to say that "one of the unamiable peculiarities of Tacitus is a tendency to contradict himself when he sees an opportunity of imputing unworthy motives to the men or the classes which he dislikes." The contradiction in this case does not exist ; Tacitus neither asserts, nor implies, that he thought the Christians guilty of the fire; though his prejudices would undoubtedly have led him to believe that a sect originating in Judæa would be capable of any crime, however heinous And when Mr. Tarver adds that "Tacitus has spoiled his case against the Christians by his use of the word *subdidit*," he has himself spoiled his case against Tacitus by showing the true meaning of that word (ignored before), and relieved us from the necessity of attributing to Tacitus either "contradiction" or the "desire to impute unworthy motives," on the ground of the passage now before us.

And as to the "unamiable peculiarities of Tacitus," I venture to think that it would be at once more just and more critical to paraphrase Mr. Tarver's judgment as follows: "One of the peculiarities of Tacitus is that, even where his prejudices are strongest and his judgments harshest, his historic sense leads him to put into the reader's hands the materials for correcting him."

G. G. Ramsay.

'A CURIOUS DANCE ROUND A CURIOUS TREE.'

As that hardy annual 'A Curious Dance round a Curious Tree' has been lately discussed in *The Athenæum* (July to December volume, pp. 308, 370, 437, 473) I am tempted to contribute my little quota to the discussion.

The late W. H. Wills gave me his book, then just published, containing a number of his light, scattered papers—among them one called 'A Plated Article.' Not long after appeared Dickens's 'Reprinted Pieces,' and to my surprise among them this very paper of Wills's. When I saw him, I mentioned the matter, which he explained thus. He and Boz had paid a visit to some works at Sheffield, and Wills had written an account of the processes, machinery, &c. Boz had then added what he recollected, besides "touching" the whole up with humorous strokes. I may say no one did this so thoroughly and effectively as he did, provided he liked and was interested in the paper. He would make it his own, adding sentences, substituting words, altering the ideas, &c. I have "proofs" of my own work which he has treated in this fashion, and which are a perfect network of such emendations.

Now the fact that this 'Curious Dance' appeared with Wills's name and also with Boz's has "intrigued" many, and also has confused the matter a good deal. As the instance I have just given makes it all but

certain that it was a joint concern, I hope that the 'Curious Dance' will now be given a long rest. PERCY FITZGERALD.

FROUDE'S 'NEMESIS OF FAITH.'

As there are several accounts of the burning of this book, perhaps your readers will be interested to know another. I have in my possession a copy of the 1849 edition of the 'Nemesis' containing the book-plate of Charles Dickens, a printed label "From the Library of Charles Dickens, Gadshill Place, June, 1870." Fronting the title-page is the autograph "John Forster," and pasted in at the end of the volume the following letter in the holograph of the author :—

142, Strand, Feb. 28/49.

Should the Editor of *The Examiner* take occasion to review the 'Nemesis of Faith,' by J. A. Froude, M.A., sent to him a few days since, he will be interested to learn that the Authorities fed the flames of the Hall fire in Exeter College with a copy of the book on the 27th of February. It was done with due solemnity—Dr. Sewell officiating.

The late Mr. Froude has been much blamed for his want of accuracy as an editor, but his critics are sometimes quite as bad with less excuse, as witness the following curious example. In vol. iii. of 'Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature,' pp. 502–3, Mr. P. Hume Brown writes thus :—

"To take but one example of his [Froude's] negligence—surely Froude should have laid his hand on his heart when he made Carlyle speak of his friend Sir Henry Taylor's *morbid vanity*, when the words he actually wrote were *marked veracity*."

Now I find, on referring to Carlyle's 'Reminiscences,' vol. ii. p. 312, that what Froude printed was "morbid vivacity," not "vanity." JOHN MORGAN.

Literary Gossip.

THE centenary of Pitt's death, which occurred last Tuesday, recalls the two versions of his last words, the orthodox dictum being, "O my country! How I leave my country!" Lord Rosebery mentions in an appendix to his 'Pitt' the "sardonic story" told by "Mr. Disraeli, in the more genial and less majestic days before 1874," to the effect that an old House of Commons waiter was called up in the night and told to dress and take some pork pies to Pitt at Putney. According to this venerable domestic, "I think I could eat one of Bellamy's pork pies" were the "ultima verba."

THE happiest tribute to Pitt some may still think Scott's in the introduction to 'Marmion.' Scott's two songs, written some years later for the anniversary of his hero's death, are now hardly remembered; but one of them, says Lockhart in the 'Life,' "has ever since, I believe, been chaunted at that celebration." Scott himself took a great interest in such meetings. As late as 1821 he wrote :—

"Our late Pitt meeting amounted to about 800, a most tremendous multitude. I had charge of a separate room, containing a detachment of about 250, and gained a headache of two days, by roaring to them for five or six hours almost incessantly."

THE question of speed in naval tactics is discussed in the February *Blackwood* by the author of 'A Retrograde Admiralty,' under the title 'Lessons from the Battle of Tsu Sima.' There is also a paper by the Warden of Wadham on 'An Oxford Trimmer,' which gives a sketch of a former Warden, Dr. Wilkins, a brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. 'To Equatoria!' by Dr. Andrew Balfour, of the Gordon College, describes a voyage from Khartoum to Central Africa; and 'The Physicians of the Western Isles' gives a curious account of a family which practised medicine in the Hebrides by hereditary right. The number also contains a hitherto unpublished humorous sketch by William Carleton; a poem by Mr. Barry Pain; and 'Scenes and Studies from the Life of Marshal Soult,' by Col. Hanbury Williams.

DR. E. G. HARDY, Vice-Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, is publishing through Messrs. Sonnenschein a volume of 'Studies in Roman History,' containing an elaborate treatment of the attitude of the Roman Government towards Christianity, besides contributions to the scientific study of Roman history. It is to be hoped that the author's impaired vision will not altogether preclude the possibility of a successor to the volume.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish early in the spring a story by Mrs. Archibald Little, entitled 'A Millionaire's Courtship.' A yachting cruise in the Far East forms its groundwork, and, though the love interest is predominant, there is much description of Eastern scenery and manners.

UNDER the title 'Browning and Dogma' Messrs. Bell will shortly publish a volume by Miss Ethel M. Naish, containing seven lectures delivered at Birmingham on Browning's attitude to dogmatic religion, as illustrated by 'Caliban upon Setebos,' 'Cleon,' 'Bishop Blougram's Apology,' 'Christmas Eve and Easter Day,' and 'La Saisiaz.'

PROF. WALTER RALEIGH'S essay on 'The English Voyages of the Sixteenth Century,' which was originally issued in their edition of Hakluyt's 'Principall Navigations,' will be published next week as a separate volume by Messrs. MacLehose & Sons. The essay has been revised by Prof. Raleigh, and the volume will contain as a frontispiece a photogravure portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY could not have a better representative on the side of education than Dr. S. H. Butcher, who headed the poll last week. He is an excellent speaker and a humanist of wide sympathies.

THE death is announced, at Stirling on Friday last week, of Mr. William Drysdale, who did much to preserve the literary and other antiquities of the ancient royal city of his birth. His 'Old Faces, Old Places, and Old Stories of Stirling' (2 vols., 1898–9) embody a vast amount of record and reminiscence, valuable to the student of social manners and customs.

THE Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh have appointed the Rev. Prof. Flint, Emeritus Professor of Divinity in the University, to be Gifford Lecturer on Natural Theology from October, 1907, to October, 1909.

MR. ALFRED HENRY POULTNEY, who died last Thursday week in his sixtieth year, retired from the editorship of *The Birmingham Daily Post* last October, a position he had held since 1898. Previously he had edited *The Somerset County Herald*, *The Westminster Gazette*, and *The Bristol Evening News*.

SOME interesting presentations were made to the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, during last year, including a collection of papers relating to the Darien expedition, presented by Col. Leven. Mr. T. D. Wanliss presented James Boswell's Consultation Book. The autograph inscription is as follows: "The Consultation Book of James Boswell, Esq., of Auchinleck, Advocate, who put on the Gown 29th July, 1766. Written with his own hand." The entries are for six years, during which the fees earned amounted to 1,119½ guineas.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. are taking on this month the publication in this country of *The Atlantic Monthly*, issued in Boston and New York by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. W. M. VOYNICH'S new catalogue contains some books of exceptional rarity. One of the most interesting is a copy of the 1494 edition (printed at Barcelona by Pedro Posa) of the 'Consolat del Mar,' the foundation of modern maritime law. Only two other copies are known: one in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the other in the University Library of Cagliari, in Sardinia. Still more interesting to English collectors are the two works from the Oxford press of Joseph Barnes: Alfonso J. de Valdes's 'Dialogo en que particularmente se tratan las cosas acæcidas in Roma, el año de 1527,' and 'Reglas Gramaticales para aprender la Langua Espanola y Fracesa.' Both works are dated 1586 and bear a Paris imprint, but Mr. Voynich produces strong evidence in favour of their Oxford origin. Another interesting English publication is a fine copy of the very rare edition of Boccaccio, 'The Modell of Wit, Mirth, Eloquence, and Conversation,' printed by Isaac Jaggard for Matthew Lownes, in two volumes. This, the second, edition is much rarer than the first. Under Shakspeariana Mr. Voynich enumerates over forty items, some of which are scarce.

MR. BODLEY'S two lectures at the Royal Institution on 'The Church in France' will be published *in extenso* in *The Guardian*.

LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU, editor of *The Car*, has promised to preside at the Readers' Dinner, which will be held at the Trocadero on Saturday, March 3rd.

CAPT. H. F. S. AMERY, of the Black Watch, who is at present attached to the Egyptian army, has in the press an 'English - Arabic Vocabulary for Sudan Government Officials,'

"EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY," the first fifty numbers of which Messrs. Dent & Co. have in the press, is a comprehensive scheme for providing good literature of all sorts at a cheap price. Thus generally stated the scheme is not novel. But "good literature" in such cases is generally restricted to books that are, in Transatlantic phrase "best sellers." We are to have here such books as Finlay's fascinating 'Byzantine Empire'; sermons by Latimer, edited by Canon Beeching; Speke's 'Source of the Nile'; 'The Golden Book of Coleridge,' edited by Dr. Stopford Brooke; Balzac's 'Wild Ass's Skin,' edited by Prof. Saintsbury; and, later, versions of Æschylus and Euripides. Further, we are promised carefully printed texts, brief indications of the authors' main writings, and introductions by critics with claims to special knowledge or distinction. The Library is to include, *inter alia*, a course of English history in fiction, children's books and belles-lettres, as well as the familiar classics. The firm's reputation for good work assures us that cheapness will not mean inferiority in production.

ABOUT February 15th there will appear in Paris a new novel by M. Abel Hermant, 'Les Grands Bourgeois,' in which we shall doubtless find gossip about well-known living Frenchmen.

THE Abbé Paul Sabatier has just published a book 'A propos de la Séparation des Églises et de l'État,' which is to be had for the small sum of one franc from the Librairie Fischbacher.

'DE SÉBASTOPOL À SOLFÉRINO,' by "James de Chambrier," is a new book of anecdote on the Court, the theatres, and the life of Paris between 1855 and 1859, from a pen which has already produced two volumes of the kind.

THE veteran writer and journalist Henry Sutherland Edwards, whose death is announced, is best known as a musical critic, and is noticed by us in that section of the paper. But he was also the author of books on 'The Russians at Home and Abroad' (1861 and 1879), 'Russian Projects against India' (1885), and 'The Romanoffs' (1890). He wrote on 'Old and New Paris' in 1893-4. His 'Personal Recollections' (1900) are full of interesting stories of men like Oxenford, Douglas Jerrold, and G. H. Lewes; and he composed a 'Life of Sir William White' in 1902.

LAST Tuesday the presentation to Mr. Walter Wellsman of a testimonial to celebrate the sixtieth year of his editorship of Messrs. Mitchell's 'Press Guide' was the occasion of a pleasant meeting at De Keyser's Hotel. Sir W. P. Treloar, an Alderman of the Ward which includes Fleet Street, suitably occupied the chair, and made the presentation. Mr. Wellsman gave some interesting details as to the paucity of newspapers and magazines in 1846, when he was a boy.

AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution held on Thursday week last the sum of 95*l.* was granted to fifty-four members and widows of members.

DR. GUSTAV BICKELL, whose death, in his sixty-eighth year, is announced from Vienna, was Oriental Professor at the University, and author of 'Grundriss der Hebräischen Grammatik,' 'Dichtungen der Hebräer,' &c.

AMONG Parliamentary Papers, that described as Board of Agriculture, Annual Report on Grants for Agricultural Education in 1904–5 (11*d.*), is of interest. Cambridge figures in it, but not Oxford. The report on school gardens has the attraction of a new subject.

SCIENCE

Notes on the Life History of British Flowering Plants. By Lord Avebury. (Macmillan & Co.)

LORD AVEBURY'S many contributions to the natural sciences have shown him to entertain the keenest interest in several of its branches, and to be a student gifted with the power both of observation and of expression. We might infer from past experience of his writing that the present volume would be no mere compilation of facts culled from text-books, but that it would exhibit the living personality and original work of its author. Nor are we disappointed, for within its pages are various interesting results of personal observation, and, in many cases, refreshingly untrammelled, if not entirely academic, views of the structure and adaptations of plants.

The aim of the book is excellent, and we cannot but feel the strongest sympathy with any attempt to give some account of the many points of living interest to be found in the flowering plants of our country. As the author remarks in his short preface, Floras generally confine themselves to structural points of systematic importance, and there is surprisingly little literature, in a generally available form, relating to the many features of more biological value occurring in our flowering plants.

The volume is divided into two very unequal sections, the first being an introduction which gives the reader some insight into the general principles which govern plant structures, and this in a manner which should prepare him to appreciate the further details to be found in the systematic section. With the help of the glossary of scientific terms at the beginning of the book, any reader, even if he is unscientific, should be able to follow this with pleasure and profit. As it is planned for those who have not had a complete scientific training, several terms used in the text might with advantage have been added to the glossary. Such words, for example, as *cotyledons*, *mycelium*, and many others would have been more readily understood had they been defined in the glossary, particularly as such words as *berry*, *bract*, *nectary*, and others equally simple find space within it.

Our chief criticism concerning the use of terms is that the word *fertilization* is used in a sense which has been rejected by modern botanists as inadequate. Throughout the book insects and wind are frequently spoken of as "fertilizing" the flower. Fertilization is the union of the sexual cells, and only the male cells within the pollen grains can have this effect on the female organs of the flower, so that in referring to insects or to the wind as the carriers of pollen from flower to flower it would be better to use the term "pollinating," as is done by Strasburger, Vines, and most careful botanists of to-day,

The second section is devoted to notes of varying length and interest about true British species and some of the commonly cultivated ones. In many cases these are fresh and valuable, and bring together facts from a number of sources out of the reach of the ordinary reader, adding to them original remarks and observations of considerable importance. But apparently the desire to say something about *all* the plants has led the author to make many bald entries of the following character:—

"*Simethis bicolor.*—The filaments of the stamens are very woolly. It occurs in Britain only near Bournemouth, and in a locality in Kerry, Ireland."—P. 422.

"*Polygonatum verticillatum.*—A very rare British plant, only found in woods in Northumberland and Perth."—P. 423.

Such entries as these do not add an iota to the accounts given in the usual Floras, and it would have been far better to save the space they occupy, or to utilize it for the expansion of entries where the account of the original work of the author might have been given at greater length. Frequently also we feel a great lack of a sense of proportion, both in the points on which stress is laid and in the amount of space allotted to different plants. Although five pages are devoted to the little wood-sorrel, three lines alone are devoted to the marram grass, which equals it in biological interest on account of its well-developed xerophytic adaptations, and is, in addition, one of the principal natural defences of our coasts against the inroads of the sea.

In the group of Coniferæ the *larch* receives no recognition, which is surprising when mention is made of the spruce. The larch has been long planted in many parts of England, and is one of our most beautiful trees. If it had been remembered, it might have saved the author from making the misstatement (p. 382) about Coniferæ as a whole that "they are all evergreen," for the larch is a noted exception, losing its green leaves every autumn.

The book is well illustrated with many drawings—some original, and others borrowed from recognized scientific sources. A few, however, are not up to the high standard of the rest. For example, fig. 87 is an exceedingly inaccurate representation of the bean embryo, as neither the shape nor the relations of the parts are shown correctly; while figs. 26 and 27 would

hardly be accepted from a young student.

In any book the index is of considerable importance, but in a scientific work such as the present, which should be constantly referred to if it proves itself of value, the index is a vital point. We regret that in this case it is exceedingly defective. In relatively few cases do the English names of plants occurring in the text appear in the index. For example, the daisy is entered once, but the buttercup is not included, nor are the violet, bluebell, pine, bean, and very many others, although we find that the anemone, ash, blackberry, cabbage, &c., are mentioned. It looks as if chance alone had regulated the choice of plants for the index. Many important subjects are left out altogether, such as bees, evergreens, forests, fertilization, seedlings, and so on. Except in five instances each subject given in the index has but one reference appended, although the subject may be referred to, and even figured, several times in the text, as in the case of the lime, to quote one example from many. This defect is still more serious when it concerns a scientific name, such as Ranunculus, covering many species which are known by different common names, not any of which are supplied.

Although we have had to criticize the book adversely in some respects, it should appeal to field botanists and those who "hunt flowers" with a Flora and a vasculum. It is written in a popular style, and the arrangement of the systematic part, which follows Bentham's Flora, should greatly facilitate the use of the two books together. Lord Avebury's work will certainly open a wide field of interest to many who are too readily content to name a plant and have done with it.

SOCIETIES.

Astronomical.—*Jan.* 12.—Mr. W. H. Maw, President, in the chair.—The Astronomer Royal exhibited a photograph of comet *c*, 1905, taken at the Royal Observatory on January 8th. The photograph showed a bright nucleus and a faint, straight, divided tail extending two degrees from the nucleus: the comet is now too near the sun for observation.—A paper was read by Prof. E. E. Barnard on 'The Ring Nebula in Lyra.' A long series of measures of the stars associated with the nebula showed that the central star has neither parallax nor proper motion.—The Astronomer Royal communicated a paper on the mean areas and heliographic latitudes of sunspots in 1904, deduced from photographs.—Prof. Turner showed specimens of photographic reproductions of *réseaux* for stellar photography made by M. H. Bourget.—Mr. Maunder described a report on observations of Jupiter in 1904-5 made at Trincomali, Ceylon, by Major Molesworth. He specially called attention to the motion of the south tropical dark area, which moved across the bay of the great red spot in the summer of 1904 with remarkable velocity. The same phenomenon had been observed in 1902.—Mr. Lewis presented the Rev. T. E. Espin's measures of double stars.—Prof. Turner drew attention to the action of the wood of dark slides upon exposed photographic plates. The plates in question were negatives of the late solar eclipse taken at Aswan, Egypt, by Mr. J. H. Reynolds, and they were spoilt by the strong impression of the grain of the wood of the dark slides in which they were placed. Other slides exposed to the same temperature had produced no such effect, the real cause of which was very obscure.—Mr. W. Goodacre read a paper on lunar nomenclature, supporting Mr. Saunder's proposal for a revision of the present system.—The Astronomer Royal described the recent measures of the lunar Crater Mösting A made at the Royal Observatory.

Geological.—*Jan.* 10.—Dr. J. E. Marr, President, in the chair.—Mr. S. E. Thomas and Mr. Bristow J. Tully were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'The Clay-with-Flints: its Origin and Distribution,' by Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne,—and 'On Footprints from the Permian of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire,' by Mr. G. Hickling.

British Archæological Association.—*Jan.* 17.—Mr. R. H. Forster, Hon. Treasurer, in the chair.—Dr. Winstone exhibited two rushlight stands brought from Llandiloes, in Wales, inserted in massive blocks of oak and in perfect condition.—Mr. Gould, in explaining how the rushes were applied and burnt in order to produce the most light and to collect the falling tallow for reuse, said these rushlight stands were of a similar type to those occasionally found in Essex.—The Chairman exhibited a coin of Carausius, dredged up in Putney Reach with many other coins, which unfortunately were lost, together with the dredger, almost immediately afterwards, and could not be recovered. This coin is of somewhat rare type among the vast number of coins of Carausius found in England. It is nearly identical with Cohen's No. 217, Carausius.—Mrs. Collier read a paper on 'St. Clether's Chapel and Holy Wells.' The submerged ruins of a well and other buildings had long been known to exist upon the slope of a hill in the neighbourhood of St. Clether's Church, in the Inny valley, Cornwall; but it was not until 1897 that steps were taken to unearth them (with the consent of the owner of the land) by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould. The work was not easy, as the ruins lay in a swamp, and the water had to be drained off and diverted before excavations could be undertaken. The first discovery was that of the upper holy well, which received, and still receives, its water from a spring higher up the hill, which may have been a pagan well consecrated to Christian uses by St. Clether. Here were found stone jambs in position; an arch, but broken; and sufficient of the walls to enable the size and outline to be obtained. The trough beneath, cut out of granite, was found in perfect condition. A few feet lower down the slope other portions of walls were visible, which on being cleared of the earth, under the supervision of the Rev. A. H. Malan, proved to be the remains of the chapel or oratory of St. Clether. Four feet of the height of the east wall was found, with the altar-slab in position, still resting on four upright stones and fixed without mortar. Close to the north-east corner of the east wall a small recess was disclosed, and another, but larger, at the south end of the altar in the same wall. At the south-east corner a slab of granite, resting on a set-off, remained in position. The most interesting feature of the exploration is that the water from the upper well was conducted in a channel through the north wall, flowing under the base of the altar, and emptying itself, through the south wall, into a lower well hollowed out on the outside of the building. This was proved by clearing the passage with rods, when the water came running swiftly through the conduit, and does so still, as it did centuries ago. The building internally measures 19 ft. 1 in. by 11 ft. 4 in., with a door on the north and another on the west. The upper well is not square with the chapel, but is situated 7 ft. from the north-east angle. Concerning the date of the upper well discovered by St. Clether there can only be conjecture, but sufficient architectural remains of the chapel were met with to show it to be a building of the fifteenth century. It has been very carefully restored through the liberality of Mr. Spry, of Witherdon, the owner of the land, Mr. Baring-Gould, and others. The paper was illustrated by sketches and photographs.—A paper by Dr. Russell Forbes, of Rome, on 'The Curtian Lake,' was read by the Chairman. The natural condition of the Forum, situated in the valley between the Palatine and Capitoline hills, was a boggy hollow. It was called the Curtian Lake from a leader of the Sabines getting mired in it in the war with Romulus, and although it was afterwards drained, it retained the name. A small part was consecrated to the memory of Mettius Curtius, near the centre of the Forum, represented in the present day by a shallow brick basin 16 ft. from east to west by 15½ ft. from north to south, and 2¼ ft. below the present level. It is over the north end of the fourth or eastern underground corridor of Cæsar, and one-third down the south side of the Basilica Æmilia. A vase, some fragments of pottery, and sacrificial bones were found within it, and remain on the spot. The incident of Curtius floundering in the marsh is commemorated in a relief of peperino stone now on the staircase of the Palazzo dei Conservatori, found in 1553 near the column of Phocas. This spot, the Curtian Lake, was believed to have been struck by lightning, and was enclosed by Caius Curtius, Consul, with the sanction of the Senate, B.C. 443. An altar was built there, the remains of which were discovered in the Forum, between the column of Phocas and Domitian's pedestal, on April 15th, 1904. It is related by Procilius that, B.C. 360, the earth opened in that place, and the auspices being consulted by direction of the Senate, the response of the god demanded a sacrifice to the manes. Then a certain Curtius (Marcus Quintus Curtius), a valiant man, armed and mounted on horseback, threw himself into the chasm, when the earth closed up, burying his body divinely. Dr. Russell Forbes asks, "Is the story of Marcus Curtius a poetical legend of self-sacrifice, founded on the story of Mettius Curtius? or did the Forum open in an earthquake, and did Marcus Curtius immolate himself?" "If he plunged into the chasm the remains of Curtius and his horse are existing, and will assuredly see the light of another day in the course of further explorations. If they are not found, then the story is but a poetical legend."—The Chairman, Mr. Gould, Mr. Kershaw, and others took part in the discussion which followed.

Royal Numismatic.—*Jan.* 18.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Robinson McClean and Mr. C. Sawyer were elected Fellows.—Miss H. Farquhar exhibited and described a half-crown of Charles I. with the mint-mark a horizontal anchor on the obverse and a triangle on the reverse, and with the square garnished shield for type. This design was evidently copied from Briot's half-crown, but the mint-mark on the reverse changed from an anchor to a triangle.—Mr. P. Webb exhibited some forgeries of Roman imperial coins; and Mr. F. A. Walters a "second brass" of Manlia Scantilla, wife of the Roman emperor Didius Julianus, with type of reverse Juno and peacock, and also a "large brass" of Valerian with "Fides Militum" struck on a large *flan*.—Lady Evans read a paper on 'Hairdressing of Roman Ladies.' Having referred to the Latin writers who had mentioned the subject of female dress, especially Ovid, who said that it would be easier to number the leaves on an oak-tree than to enumerate the variety of hairdressing, Lady Evans gave an interesting chronological description of the modes of arranging the hair, showing how the simple knot at the back of the head of the republican period quickly developed into the curlings and crimpings of early imperial times. The elaborate fashions of dressing the hair do not appear to have continued after the second century, from which time more simple forms were again adopted. The paper was illustrated by a large series of photographs from coins, extending from the period of the republic to the end of the fifth century A.D.

Entomological.—*Jan.* 17.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. F. Merrifield, President, read an address on 'The General Operation of Temperature on the Growing Organism of Lepidopterous Insects,' based on a series of experiments, especially with reference to the remarkable limitations imposed by climatic and artificial conditions.—The Report showed that, for the first time in the history of the Society, the number of ordinary Fellows had reached five hundred.—The officers and Council were elected for the session 1906-7, as follows: *President*, Mr. F. Merrifield; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. A. H. Jones; *Hon. Secretaries*, Mr. H. Rowland-Brown and Commander J. J. Walker; *Librarian*, Mr. G. C. Champion; *other Members of the Council*, Mr. G. J. Arrow, Mr. A. J. Chitty, Mr. J. E. Collin, Dr. F. A. Dixey, Mr. H. Goss, Mr. W. J. Kaye, Mr. H. J. Lucas, Prof. E. B. Poulton, Mr. L. B. Prout, Mr. E. Saunders, Mr. R. S. Standen, and Mr. C. O. Waterhouse.

HISTORICAL.—*Jan.* 18.—Rev. W. Hunt, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Cuthell, the Earl of Ilchester, and Messrs. J. V. Abbott, G. A. Greene, I. Kozminsky, and R. J. A. Shelley. A paper was read by Mr. Percy Ashley on 'The Study of Nineteenth-Century History.'—A discussion followed, in which the President, Mr. Hall, Mr. Oscar Browning, Mr. Foster Palmer, and others took part.

HELLENIC.—*Jan.* 16.—Prof. Percy Gardner in the chair.—The Chairman, the newly elected President of the Society, delivered an eloquent and striking address to the memory of his predecessor, Sir Richard Jebb.—Prof. W. C. F. Anderson read a paper on Greek and Roman ships with multiple banks of oars. The problem of the arrangement of oars in the Greek warship is old, and was first discussed in the sixteenth century. Practical seamen held that the warships of the ancients were similar to those of their own day—a view which was never accepted by scholars. For the last two centuries it has been generally agreed that the banks or benches were superposed, giving horizontal rows of oars. There has, however, been much difference of opinion as to the way in which this was done. Mr. Tarn's attempt to revive Bayfield's theory that the thranite, zugite, and thalamite were squads rowing in the stern, in the middle, and the bows is not justified by the passages he quotes, and can only succeed if we admit that *ἄνω* means "aft," and *κάτω*, "forward." Similarly his explanation of *δίκροτος* and *τρίκροτος* as referring to these squads is not borne out by their use in classical authors. The literary evidence, both Greek and Latin, cannot be reconciled with the theory that the oars were all on the same level. The monumental evidence is also equally clear, although few representations show more than two banks. The linguistic evidence is also strong, as the terms "thranite," &c., have a natural meaning if the banks are superposed. Further, the Byzantine dromous had two rows of banks, one above the other; and the Venetian galley, with several oars to one port, was an attempt to secure a lower freeboard without loss of power. The sixteenth-century galley, with long sweeps and five to seven men pulling each, was intended to provide a gun platform. It was not a new invention, but merely the conversion of a lighter or barge into a warship, as the additional weight made the use of short oars less effective. The objections to the accepted theory have always been the length of oars in the upper banks; but the use of long oars on vessels with a high freeboard was shown in the tapestry in the old House of Lords, where two Spanish men-of-war were depicted using sweeps from their upper deck. Even in the fifties of last century 10-gun brigs, such as Darwin's Beagle, were aided by sweeps when chasing slavers. A parallel to Greek and Roman ships is to be found in Burmese vessels, which are very like them in structure, and represent about the same stage of development.—The paper was illustrated, and a photograph of the Cataphract on the Ulubad relief was shown for the first time.—In the discussion which followed Mr. S. H. Butcher, Mr. Cecil Smith, Dr. Edmond Warre, and Mr. A. B. Cook took part. Mr. Cook showed a model (built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Richardson) of part of an ancient trireme in elucidation of his views.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'The Variations in Masculinity under Different Conditions,' Messrs. J. N. and C. J. Lewis.
— London Institution, 5.—'A Walk through Westminster,' Canon Benham.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Valuation of Machinery for the Purposes of Rating,' Mr. F. Marshall.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'The Geographical Functions of certain Water Plants in Chile,' Prof. G. F. Scott Elliot.
TUES. Royal Institution, 5.—'Impressions of Travel in China and the Far East,' Lecture III., Prof. E. H. Parker.
— English Goethe, 8.—'J. P. Eckermann,' Prof. J. G. Robertson.
— Faraday, 8.—'The Electric Furnace; its Origin, Transformations, and Applications,' Part III., Mr. A. Minet; 'Note on the Production of Ozone by Electrolysis of Alkali Fluorides,' Mr. E. B. R. Prideaux.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Railway Gauges of India,' Mr. F. R. Upcott.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Chemistry of the Painter's Palette,' Prof. J. M. Thomson.
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'The Garden City and the Cheap Cottage,' Mr. T. Adams.
— Dante, 8.30.—'Overbeck and the German Pre-Raphaelites,' Count Plunkett.
THURS. Royal, 4.30.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The Significance of the Future in the Theory of Evolution,' Lecture I., Mr. B. Kidd.
— London Institution, 6.—'The Microscopic Plants of our Waters and their Part in the World's Economy,' Mr. F. E. Fritsch.
— Linnean, 8.—'The Percy Sladen Expedition to the Indian Ocean,' Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner.
THURS. Society of Arts, 8.—'High Speed Electric Machinery, with Special Reference to Steam Turbine Machines,' Lecture III., Prof. S. Thompson (Howard Lecture).
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Relation between Absorption Spectra and Chemical Constitution: Part I., The Chemical Reactivity of the Carbonyl Group,' Messrs. A. W. Stewart and E. C. C. Baly; and eight other papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'A Discovery of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities at Leagrave, Beds,' Mr. C. H. Read; 'Note on Part of an Anglo-Saxon Censer found at Pershore in 1779,' Mr. C. R. Peers.
FRI. Geologists' Association, 7.30.—President's Address, 'The Study of Fossil Fishes.'
— Philological, 8.—Paper by Mr. W. H. Stevenson.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Electric Production of Nitrates from the Atmosphere,' Prof. S. P. Thompson.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Advances in Microscopy,' Lecture I., Mr. J. W. Gordon.

Science Gossip.

AMONG Parliamentary Papers we note another report on fisheries:—Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Annual Report of Proceedings under Acts relating to Sea Fisheries, for 1904 (7*d.*). There is contained in the volume much statistical information as to sea-fish caught in Northern and Western Europe.

MR. J. H. METCALF, of Taunton, Mass., observed a small planet, which is probably a new discovery, with his 12-inch portrait lens on the night of the 24th ult. Besides the one announced last week as having been detected by Prof. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 27th, another was registered there by Herr Kopff on the same night.

AN extended ephemeris of Giacobini's comet (*c*, 1905, and I., 1906) has been published, from elements calculated by himself, by Herr Wedemayer, of Schlachtensee, near Potsdam. After this week it will be receding from the earth as well as the sun, so that its visibility to the naked eye in the evening will not last long. It will attain its greatest southern declination (nearly 26°) to-morrow, and will afterwards move in a north-easterly direction, passing from the constellation Capricornus into Aquarius.

FINE ARTS

MILLET DRAWINGS AT THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

ONE hundred Millet drawings from the famous collection of the late Mr. Staats Forbes are now to be seen at the Leicester Galleries. It is an exhibition by no means to be missed; for Millet's work is all too rarely seen in England. There seems little likelihood at present of the nation's acquiring one of his oil pictures to supplement the few examples in the Ionides collection. We can only hope that some of the drawings will be secured while there is yet time. Millet at his best holds his own with the greatest draughtsmen of the world. But he is unequal. He has that quality which for want of another word we call creativeness—the quality we associate pre-eminently with Michelangelo. To come among a collection of his drawings is to feel stimulated at once as if by actual contact with an energy abounding, yet controlled. He is the more impressive that he never seeks to impress. Like all creative natures, he has a strong sense of rhythm, and a genius for discovering the latent rhythm in natural gesture. This gift is magnificently seen in *La Tondeuse* (No. 31), to name one among the finest studies in this exhibition. The groups of studies for *Les Glaneuses* and for *Les Lavandières* show the artist searching for this rhythm not merely in the pose and action of a single figure, but also in the relation of figures to each other. To seize this latent rhythm, yet not to cheapen its beauty by forcing or sophisticating the expression of it, as idyllic and academic painters are so apt to do—this is the problem which Millet at his best triumphantly solves. When he fails, or is less successful, it is in the more elaborate studies such as *Les Vignerons* (59). Like Michelangelo, Millet was not at home with detail; and where a subject required accessories and more or less elaboration, a hint of self-consciousness and worry betrays itself in his execution, sometimes causing even a sort of tameness. We feel that the pastel version of the famous *Angelus* (82) is not so impressive as it ought to be. The question of colour here was an additional problem, and the colour seems out of relation with the mood of the picture. Too much has been written of Millet as the interpreter of peasant life. It is true he did interpret it as no one else has done, entirely from the inside as he saw it. But it was certainly not a preoccupation with peasants as a social class that drew him to his subject; it was the discovery that among the labouring figures in the fields, with their world-old occupations and gestures at once traditional and spontaneous, with the simple and unfretted lines of their dress and broad types of feature, there was the stuff for the heroes and Titans of his dreams. How Greek is his *Vanneur* (13), whose basket looks like a buckler, and whose gaiters look like greaves! Millet's men and women have the power and virtue that real peasants have in never having lost intimate contact with primitive earth. His landscape backgrounds are of a piece with his figures; the one is never put in for the sake of the other. Among the landscape studies we may note how in dealing with broken forms, as in *Le Hameau de Gruchy* (42), he is puzzled and comparatively unsuccessful; whereas from the barest and simplest elements, scarcely more than an horizon, as in *Étude à Barbizon* (30), he evokes a vision that, with all its slightness, has significance and suggestions of grandeur—something akin to the power we feel in that line of Virgil's in which Millet himself found such charm:—

Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbræ.

THE ROKEBY VELASQUEZ.

IT is with the greatest possible pleasure that we have received from the secretary of the National Art Collections Fund a statement to the effect that only three thousand pounds more have to be raised to complete the purchase of this masterpiece for the nation, and that Mr. Lockett Agnew has generously allowed ample time for the collection of this sum. No pains must be spared to make good this small deficit, and we can hardly doubt that after so much has been done by the generosity of private donors the public-spirited appeal of the Fund will meet with a fitting response.

We have expressed before our conviction not only that this is one of Velasquez's finest works, but also that it counts among the greatest masterpieces in this country. There are, indeed, few renderings of the nude in painting that can be compared with this, and scarcely any that can be said definitely to surpass it. It cannot, we fear, be denied that, had this picture been placed on the market under the ordinary conditions of picture-dealing, it would probably have left the country by now; it is impossible, therefore, to be too grateful to the energetic secretaries of the National Art Collections Fund, or to the patriotic forbearance of the present owner, by whose united efforts we may yet hope to see the Venus placed on the walls of the National Gallery.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

The first open meeting of the British School at Rome took place at the School on Thursday, January 4th, and was well attended, among those present being the British Ambassador, the Swedish Minister, Profs. Körte and Hülsen (first and second secretaries of the German Institute), and other foreign scholars, and also many British residents in Rome.

The first paper was read by the Assistant Director (Dr. T. Ashby, jun.), upon the subject of 'Sixteenth-Century Engravings illustrative of Classical Sculpture.' He began by remarking upon the special importance of the subject in view of the fact that the School has recently entered upon the preparation of a scientific catalogue of the museums of sculpture belonging to the municipality of Rome—the two museums on the Capitol and the Magazzino Archeologico, near the Arch of Constantine. Although in the majority of sixteenth-century engravings, as in other works of art of the period, the influence of the antique is general rather than direct, and accurate representation of existing sculptures is not so frequent as at first sight it seems to be, in certain cases something may be learnt from them; and, besides, a certain number of representations of famous statues appear among the works of Marcantonio Raimondi and his school. The Laocoon group is a fair example, and a comparison of the original engraving by Marco Dente with the close copies of it made by Nicolas Beatrizet shows the gradual progress of the restorations to which it was subjected. Many plates of this nature found their way into the 'Speculum Romanæ Magnificentiæ,' a collection of engravings of Roman antiquities and also of contemporary buildings, published by Antoine Lafrery, of Salins in the Jura, whose activity in Rome may be traced from 1544 to 1575. The first collection of engravings exclusively relating to sculpture appeared before 1570 ('Antiquarum Statuarum Urbis Romæ Liber Primus'); the 52 plates are from the hand of Joannes Baptista de Cavalleriis, and deal with a few of the more important collections only. As works of art they are far inferior to the plates of the 'Speculum,' but they are not mere copies of these. An enlarged work of 100 plates (Books I. and II.) appeared before 1578, among the most noteworthy additions to which rank the plates relating to the Vatican sculptures, which during the reign of Pius V. had been virtually inaccessible; and in 1595 100 more plates of very inferior execution were issued as Books III. and IV. In the interval an album of 75 plates had been issued by Lorenzo della Vaccaria in 1584: this work shows, however, less original study. Two collections of busts—those of Achilles Statius (1569) and Fulvius Ursinus (1570)—were published by Lafrery, and are also of considerable importance.

Mr. Ashby then gave a short description of the famous woodblock plan of Venice of 1500, a copy of which he exhibited. It is in six sheets and covers a total area of 10 feet by 5 feet, and is perhaps the finest work of the kind in existence. It is intermediate between a plan and a bird's-eye view, and the fullness and accuracy of detail are remarkable—especially when we remember that the first known woodblock view of Rome, which is less than six inches square, dates from only ten years earlier, and that none of the sixteenth-century panoramas of Rome approaches it in beauty of execution. The authorship of it is unknown, though often attributed to Jacopo de' Barbari.

The second paper was read by Mr. A. J. B. Wace, Librarian of the School, and Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. He discussed the provenance of some reliefs which were, in the sixteenth century, in the Palazzo dei Conservatori, and were drawn by several artists of that period, including Panvinius and Pierre Jacques of Reims. Only two of these reliefs are now in existence: in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they were in the Borghese collection, and thence passed to the Louvre. One shows an *extispicium* before the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, the representation of the pediment of this temple having been broken off since the sixteenth century, inasmuch as it figures in the drawings referred to; and the other—clearly of later style—the sacrifice of two bulls. Mr. Wace proved, by reference to a sketch by Antonio da San Gallo the younger, who exactly describes the lost pediment, that the first relief was found in Trajan's Forum in 1540; and from a passage of Flaminio Vacca, who mentions the excavation of many fragments of triumphal reliefs, including one representing a Dacian swimming a river on horseback (which is now in the Villa Medici), he conjectured that all formed part of the decoration of Trajan's Forum. The *extispicium* scene probably represents the *nuncupatio votorum* before Trajan set out on his Dacian campaign, and is Trajanic in style; while the sacrificial scene, together with the fragments drawn by Panvinius, represents a triumph which is probably the Parthian triumph of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus in 166. From these and other indications he concluded that Trajan's Forum was not finished until the reign of Hadrian (which is, indeed, by no means improbable), and that its decoration was continued under the Antonine emperors.

All these reliefs probably formed part of the collection of Prospero Boccapaduli, who was, from 1555 onwards, in charge of the building of the Palazzo dei Conservatori, and this explains their presence there. Perhaps his collection was sold after his death in 1585; this would explain the dispersal of the reliefs. Vacca mentions that those which he saw were in Boccapaduli's possession.

Prof. Hülsen added a few words emphasizing the importance of this discovery, especially as regards the architecture of Trajan's Forum.

THE TURNERS AT THE "OLD MASTERS."

In the present exhibition of "Old Masters" at Burlington House there are five oil pictures attributed to Turner. Of these, three are wrongly described, and a fourth is of more than doubtful authenticity. I will take them *seriatim*:—

No. 28, 'Venus and Adonis.'—This picture was in the R.A. of 1849. But it was painted much earlier, probably before 1810.

No. 56, 'Rouen.'—In the style of a Turner of about 1840. But surely not by him.

No. 60, Sir Donald Currie's 'Venice' is described as "on the Grand Canal"! This picture was in the R.A. exhibition of 1841 under the title of 'Giudecca, la Donna della Salute and San Giorgio.' This is the view that would be had on approaching Venice from Fusina, just before entering the Canal of the Giudecca; we have the Redentore Church to the right; S. Giorgio in front, and S. Marc's to the left.

No. 77, 'The Pilot Boat.'—From Farnley. This is doubtless the 'Fishermen hailing a Whitestable Hoy' that was in Turner's studio in 1809. The word "Whitestable" is to be read on the sails of the hoy. The picture is signed "J. M. W. Turner, R.A."

No. 83, the Duke of Northumberland's 'Classical Composition.'—This is the picture exhibited in the R.A. of 1816 (and probably also in the British Institution of the next year). I abridge Turner's description: "Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius in the Island of Ægina, with the Greek national dance of the Romaika. The Acropolis [view of Athens, over sea to left] in the distance. Painted from a sketch taken by H. Gally Knight in 1810." In the same year Turner exhibited another view with the temple restored and classical figures. This last picture is well known from the engraving of John Pye, but it cannot now be traced.

I add a few notes on the Turner drawings in the Water-Colour Room.

No. 203, 'Val D'Aosta.'—This drawing is signed and dated 1813. The date is important on stylistic grounds.

No. 204, 'Powis Castle.'—A mere ghost of a drawing; from the Gillott collection. The incident in the foreground of a man aiming at a heron is described in the catalogue as "a man lying on the ground"! Engraved by Willmore, 1836, for 'England and Wales.'

No. 207, 'The Lake of Thun.'—From Farnley. Compare 'Liber,' No. 3 (1808).

No. 209, the Farnley 'Bonneville.'—"About 1820–25," says the catalogue. But surely this date is at least ten years too late. Compare 'Liber,' No. 64 (1816).

No. 218, Lord Armstrong's 'Lucerne.'—This is a *very* late drawing of the Bay of Uri from Brunnen. Notice the steamer below the Seelisberg.

No. 219, 'Vevay and the Lake of Geneva.'—Formerly in the Farnley collection. The signature, in centre below, is partly covered by the mount.

No. 220, 'Windermere.'—Also from Farnley. Signed and dated 1821.

No. 236, 'Corfe Castle' is banished to the corner of a screen. This is the drawing engraved by G. Cooke in 1814 for the 'South Coast' series.

The catalogues of the "Old Masters" are, or rather might be, invaluable records for future use. But at present the student makes use of them with fear and trembling.

Edward Dillon.

PROPOSED GLASS EXHIBITION.

In consequence of the interest that has of late years been aroused in the subject of old English glass drinking vessels, it is proposed to hold an exhibition in London in the course of the present year. The contemplated display is to include the sparkling vessels of tables and taverns—"society" and "household" glasses—as well as the degraded vessels of "Beer Street" and "Gin Lane," in English "flint glass," *glass of lead*, from the period of the Revolution, and throughout the Georgian era, or, in other words, from the latter part of the seventeenth century to about the middle of the first quarter of the nineteenth.

Such are the glass vessels which, since the decay of the old Venetian and the Altarist industries, took the place of the artistic and delicate vessels which graced the cabinets of princes and artists when "tous les rois et princes désiraient et affectaient avoir en leur royaume cette science," and which appear in many a masterpiece of still life or joyous Dutch interior.

In the renascence of the industry another style of glass vessel was evolved, suited rather to the wants of all classes than to the adornment of cabinets. In this revival

England took the most important commercial part, and the results of her artistic efforts include not only the picturesque relics of the Stuart cause, the Jacobite glasses, but also an abundance of historic and patriotic vessels to which no country can offer parallels.

It is proposed that the glass vessels should be arranged in the exhibition in periods and groups, in accordance with the classification set forth by Mr. Albert Hartshorne in his authoritative work 'Old English Glasses,' and that there should be a minor section of old examples of pictorial and heraldic glass, painted, stained, or enamelled. Another group is to represent continental glasses, such as preceded the revival; and a modern section is to show the best results of present English efforts.

Communications concerning the scheme may be addressed to Mr. Charles Edward Jerningham, 9, North Terrace, Alexander Square, S.W.

AN UNIDENTIFIED PICTURE.

3, Park Hill, Ealing, W.

I shall be grateful to any of your readers who will assist to identify a picture in my possession. In the centre stands Oliver Cromwell, dressed in a crimson jerkin, brown leather boots whose tops come above the knee, slouch hat with large feather, sword, &c. He has lifted, and is holding open, the lid of a coffin, which rests upon two high-backed chairs upholstered in crimson velvet. Within the coffin are the body and head of Charles I. The picture measures 9 inches long by 7½ inches high, and is painted on wood (oak). A well-known expert—who suggests this reference—is of opinion that it is not more than 150 years old. For the last 100 years it has been in the possession of my family. Before that it was the property of the Revolution Society, a London political club which originated in the reign of William III. Is any picture with a similar subject known to exist? Frank Penny.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 20th inst. a picture by B. J. Blommers, Going to meet the Fishing-Boats, 262*l.*; and a drawing by Sam Bough, Ullswater, 136*l.*

The same firm sold on the 22nd inst. a picture by P. Nasmyth, A View near Tonbridge, with cottages, pool, and peasants, 110*l.*; and on the 23rd the following etchings and engravings. After Meissonier: 1806, by J. Jacquet, 44*l.*; 1807, by the same, 73*l.* After Constable: Dedham Vale, by D. Lucas, 44*l.* After Lawrence: Countess Gower and Daughter, by S. Cousins, 26*l.* After Turner: Calais Pier, by T. Lupton, 31*l.* After Gainsborough: Signora Bacelli, by J. Jones, 30*l.* After Fragonard: Les Hasards Heureux de l'Escarpolette, by De Launay, 47*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

Yesterday was the press view at Messrs. H. Graves & Co.'s Pall Mall Gallery of water-colours by Early English masters.

Messrs. Dickinson invite us to a private view to-day of water-colour drawings of Biskra, the Desert, Poole Harbour, &c., by Miss Sophia Beale, and portraits, pastorals, and various sketches by M. Edouard van Goethem.

At the Rowley Gallery, Silver Street, South Kensington, a collection of works by Prof. Rudolph Hellwag is on view until the end of February. He is German in training, but began to paint English scenes in 1899.

The International Society's exhibition at the New Gallery will close by the middle of February, to make way for the second show—that of the Gravers' Section. In this the collection of sculpture will be increased, while among the water-colours, pastels, engravings, and drawings will be shown large groups of works by Prof. Menzel, Arnold Böcklin, Max Klinger, Otto Grenier, and other German artists. French and American art will also be strongly represented.

The frontispiece of the February number of *The Burlington Magazine* is a photogravure of 'The Letter' by Vermeer of Delft, one of the two works of that painter fomerly in the Secretan collection. The first article, by Mr. Claude Phillips, deals with the dramatic element in portraiture, and is followed by the second part of Sir Richard Holmes's paper on Nicholas Hilliard. Mr. H. J. Powell writes on 'The Picture Windows at New College, Oxford,' and suggests that they are the work of "Thomas Glasier," the maker of the east window of Winchester College Chapel, in which he is depicted. Mr. Herbert Cook contributes an article on 'Some Venetian Portraits in English Possession'; Mr. James Weale writes on 'Simon Binnink, Miniaturist,' who was the father of Livina Binnink, Court painter to Edward VI.; and Mr. Lionel Cust describes the relations between the goldsmith John of Antwerp and Hans Holbein. Some pictures recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of New York are published by Mr. C. J. Holmes; and Mr. A. G. B. Russell writes on a portrait by Velasquez recently bequeathed to the Prado by the late Duchess of Villahermosa, who had refused an offer of 60,000*l.* made for it by an American dealer. The articles on 'The Classification of Oriental Carpets' are concluded; and in the American section Mr. B. H. Hill publishes three Greek mirrors recently acquired by the Boston Museum, and Mr. C. FitzGerald writes on 'A Project for the Advancement of Architecture.'

M. Harpignies has announced his intention of presenting the Luxembourg Museum with a series of his own drawings, which should be welcome. Until recently the Luxembourg has been deficient in the section of drawings by the great artists; now, however, it contains some important examples of Puvis de Chavannes and Meissonier.

Among other articles *The Antiquary* for February will contain the following: 'A Human Sacrifice in Italy in 1841' (illustrated), condensed from the report of the trial by Miss E. C. Vansittart; 'Notes on Faversham Abbey from Parishioners' Wills proved at Canterbury,' by Mr. Arthur Hussey; the second part of 'Old Heraldic Glass in Brasted Church,' by Dr. W. E. Ball (illustrated); 'The Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 1813–73,' an exhaustive history, by Mr. Aleck Abrahams; and an illustrated appreciation of Mr. Bond's new work on 'Gothic Architecture,' by the Rev. Dr. Cox.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Queen's Hall.—*London Symphony Concert.*

Sir Charles V. Stanford's new Symphony in E flat, "in honour of the life work of a great artist: George Frederick Watts," was performed for the first time, at the fourth London Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall, on the 18th inst., under the direction of the composer. The arts of painting and music have features in common, and frequently terms belonging to the former are employed in describing the latter. Again, the symphonic poem has largely taken the place of the old symphony, and the form is as a rule determined by the poetic basis, and in some cases by a written programme. Sir Charles Stanford keeps to the old title and to the usual symphonic form. The analyst states that his work has no programme—that it should be listened to simply as music. There is certainly no written programme for the public, but the composer had one in his mind whilst at work, or rather a series of programmes, notably two pictures, 'Love and Life' and 'Love and Death' by the artist in whose honour the work has been written. That is the right, the highest kind of programme music. There is no harm, however, in trying to trace the influence of those pictures on the general character of the music; there is no doubt, for instance, that the phrase played by the tragic trombones in the first movement typifies Death; the composer, however, offers a symphony, and not the modern substitute for it.

One thing strikes us particularly in the music: the absence of anything sensational or extravagant. Much modern music produces an immediate effect by means of strange rhythms, strong colouring, and striking contrasts; yet when one comes to study the scores the actual musical substance often proves to be very slight. In the symphony under notice all the interest created is produced by natural, not artificial means. The workmanship is sound, and there is organic development; the orchestral colouring, too, is of the best. We must frankly say that the impression produced on us was not strong, because, in spite of all the skill displayed, the thematic material of the first and last movements did not strike us as very original; but possibly familiarity with the work might modify our opinion. We listen again and again to the symphonies of the classical masters, and we find that each fresh hearing seems to reveal new and unexpected beauties. With our native composers years may—do, in fact, in many cases—elapse before a second hearing of their works is granted. How, then, can they be properly appreciated, properly judged? The slow movement of Sir Charles's symphony seems to us the most poetical, and the Scherzo the most piquant. The performance was good, though the composer did not display quite his usual firmness and energy.

Musical Gossip.

On this, the 150th anniversary of Mozart's birthday, it will not be amiss to name the principal musical autographs of the composer in the British Museum; they are not numerous, but on that account are all the more precious. The Berlin Library, among other treasures, possesses the full scores of 'Figaro' and 'The Magic Flute,' also those of

the three great symphonies of 1787, in E flat, G minor, and C major ('Jupiter'); the Paris Conservatoire, the score of 'Don Juan'; and the Vienna Library, all that Mozart wrote of the 'Requiem.' These works rank among the most important which Mozart bequeathed to the world. But if of less importance, the autographs in the British Museum are of great interest. There is the anthem "God is our refuge," presented to the Museum by Mozart in 1765. Then there is the Quintet in C minor for strings, composed 1782 – 4; also the Quartet in B flat, composed at Vienna in 1773. Further may be mentioned the score of the Fugue in C minor for two pianofortes, arranged for strings, and the Pianoforte Duet in B flat, written in 1780. An interesting document is a copy of the recitative "Giunse alfin," and aria "Deh vieni," from 'Figaro,' used by Mozart when accompanying his wife; while at the end there is an autograph cadenza which he wrote out for her. There is also a charming little Menuetto of sixteen bars, in Mozart's handwriting, presented by his widow to Vincent Novello.

Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards, who died last Sunday in his seventy-eighth year, was the author of 'History of the Opera,' 2 vols. (1862); 'Life of Rossini' (1869); 'The Lyric Drama,' 2 vols. (1881); 'Rossini,' for the "Great Musicians Series" (1881); 'Famous First Representations' (1887); and 'The Prima Donna,' 2 vols. (1888). He wrote musical criticisms in *The Musical World*, *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and also in *The St. James's Gazette*. The translation of the libretto of Tschaïkowsky's 'Eugene Oniegin,' for the production of that work in 1892 at the Olympic Theatre, under Mr. Henry J. Wood, was the joint production of himself and his wife. He was a well-informed, genial writer, and as a man was much respected by all who knew him. He was kind-hearted, and always ready to give information and assistance to his colleagues. As a journalist his name is specially well known; he was war correspondent to *The Times* during the Franco-German War.

We have more than once expressed regret that a harpsichord is not used at the Sunderland-Thistleton concerts of old chamber music. In the last programme it is stated that "unfortunately Mr. Thistleton has been unable to hire a suitable instrument."

The records of the Lord Chamberlain's department, which have hitherto been little explored, have lately been examined by the Rev. Henry Cart for the purpose of compiling (for the use of students of musical history) a calendar to the entries which bear on music and musicians. Mr. Cart has so far noted the documents down to the close of the seventeenth century.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon (*née* Poole), who died at Langley, Buckinghamshire, on the 15th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-six, had formerly a rich, sympathetic soprano voice. She made her début in opera at Drury Lane in 1834, visited America in 1839, and two years later was engaged by Bunn for his English operas at Drury Lane.

We announced in *The Athenæum* of the 13th inst. the death of Gabrielle Krauss, and in *Le Ménestrel* of the 14th there is an account of the funeral ceremony at St. Philippe du Roule, Paris, and of the speeches delivered at the grave in the Montparnasse cemetery. The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of the 19th inst., however, states that the report of the artist's recent death is either an error or a "mystification," and adds: "Gabrielle Krauss died at Paris, October, 1903"! And as a matter of fact her death was thus prematurely announced in the *A.M.Z.* of October 23rd, 1903!

Ein Brahms Bilderbuch, edited by Viktor von Miller zu Aichholz, with explanatory text by Max Kalbeck, has just been published by Herr R. Lechner, of Vienna. It contains about 120 pictures and portraits, facsimiles, concert programmes, &c. The net profits of the sale of this work will be given to the fund for the erection at Vienna of a Brahms monument.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Tues. Miss Mildred Carrington's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
— M. Tivadar Nachez and Mr. Plunket Greene's Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Irene Scharrer's Orchestral Concert, 8, Æolian Hall.
Wed. Royal Amateur Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Thurs. Miss Mary Münchhoff's Vocal Recital 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Chamber Concert, 4.30, Leighton House.
— Miss Maud MacCarthy's Violin Recital, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Fri. London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
Sat. Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mlle. Henriette Schmidt's Violin Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Waldorf.—*The Superior Miss Pellender: Comedy in Three Acts.* By Sidney Bowkett.—*The Partik'ler Pet.* Adapted by Edward Knoblauch from Max Maurey's 'L'Asile de Nuit.'

Recent theatrical productions are almost confined to the houses occupied by foreign companies in London, whereat change is necessarily continuous. The one English novelty that has been witnessed is 'The Superior Miss Pellender,' with which Mr. Cyril Maude begins his tenure of the Waldorf. A piece flimsier and less vertebrate than this has seldom solicited the suffrages of a London public. It is pretty, however, in spite of its thinness, and original in motive, even though it recalls in a portion of its environment 'Sweet Nancy,' Robert Buchanan's rendering of Rhoda Broughton's 'Nancy.' A widow with four children—young, assertive, and turbulent — has arranged a second marriage with a neighbouring squire. So timid are both, however, and so apprehensive concerning the action likely to be taken by Miss Pellender, the eldest girl—a model of all primness and propriety — that neither of them dares to tell the secret, and an elopement is arranged and carried out. There is something whimsical in the attempt of these two elderly lovers to shuffle out of the responsibility for their action, and make lad-and-lass elopement for fear, not of their seniors, but of their juniors. What acting can do for a piece is done. The Mr. Tister of Mr. Maude is pleasant and humorous; Miss Winifred Emery is sweet and natural as the widow; and Miss Beatrice Ferrar is a terror in her conscientiousness and inflexibility.

'The Partik'ler Pet,' a farce for three characters, given a few weeks ago in Brighton, shows the spoiling of a visitor to the workhouse, in whom the superintendent fancies he detects an "amateur casual." As the man thus pampered Mr. Maude supplies a wonderful picture of grime and filth.

Garrick.—*Revival of 'Brother Officers,' in Three Acts.* By Leo Trevor.

Given in May last at the Garrick for a benefit, 'Brother Officers'—a piece which, with a different termination, had been played during 1898 at the same house—obtained an encouraging amount of success. As we predicted would be the case, it has now, in its altered shape, been mounted for a run. It presents the adventures of a "ranker" who, having obtained for conspicuous valour a commission in a crack regiment, does not know how to wear decorously his new honour, but in the end wins, by his modesty and virtue, condonation for offences of taste. What is the precise alteration that has been made we fail to grasp. Mr. Bourchier plays in his breeziest and mellowest style the officer in question; and Miss Violet Vanbrugh repeats her presentation of Lady Roydon, who, helping the ranker to conquer his gaucheries, wins an affection which is as sincere, ardent, and loyal as it is hopeless.

New Royalty.—*Cabotins: Comédie en Quatre Actes.* Par Édouard Pailleron.—*Les Affaires sont les Affaires: Comédie en Trois Actes.* Par Gustave Mirbeau.—*Brichanteau; ou, la Vie d'un Comédien: Pièce en Quatre Actes et Cinq Tableaux.* Tirée du Roman de Jules Claretie par Maurice de Féraudy.

Though far short of 'Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie,' on the whole the most brilliant comedy of modern days, 'Cabotins' is a scathing and well-merited satire. In order to establish his point, M. Pailleron has to force upon the word *cabotins* a sense it scarcely bears, and to represent *cabotinage* as a species of log-rolling. A number of youthful Meridionals, chiefly from Var and Les Bouches du Rhône, form themselves into a mutual admiration and aid society, pledged to secure their joint and individual advantage. Thanks to their efforts, men of no merit are promoted to positions of importance in the Senate, the Institute, or elsewhere. Such men M. Pailleron lashes as *cabotins*. A love interest — pretty enough in its way, but of no special originality or significance—is introduced. M. de Féraudy acted in admirable style as an energetic, designing, and unscrupulous journalist, and the play proved vastly entertaining to those who perceived its point.

In 'Les Affaires sont les Affaires' M. de Féraudy distinguished himself as the latest type of unscrupulous financier, the vulgarest of a brood that includes Mercadet le Faiseur, Sir Giles Overreach, Turcaret, and a score of well-known characters. His performance of the part was fine, but the play, though it gives rise to one or two strong situations, may easily be overrated. The difficult and not too sympathetic part of Germaine Lechat, the daughter of the financier, who finds no better way of rebuking the greed and dishonesty of her father than by dispensing with civil and ecclestiastical consent to her amorous arrangements, was played intelligently, but with an unnecessary display of prudery, by Mlle. Lara, *sociétaire* of the Comédie Française. It is not a very worthy world into which M. Mirbeau introduces us, but many of

the characters exhibited seem drawn from life.

Whimsical and clever as it is, 'Brichanteau'—adapted by M. de Féraudy from a novel of the director of the Comédie Française, and not yet produced in Paris—is nearer burlesque than farce, and is destitute of any strong dramatic quality. It serves to show a wide range of talent on the part of the principal exponent, a fact which doubtless commended it to his attention. It is, we think, quite unsuited to the Théâtre Français, on to the boards of which it will, we fancy, not easily find its way. 'Brichanteau' deals with the humours of an actor playing with a travelling company, and at the outset established at Perpignan. Under the influence of passion for a woman, Brichanteau forgets his stage tricks and mannerisms, and expires, giving for the first time, as he boasts, a thoroughly natural performance, unmarred by affectation or grimace. In its early scenes it was admirably droll, and the general performance, by actors few of them known to fame, was eminently creditable. The piece took the place of 'Le Barbier de Séville,' withdrawn on account of the illness of Mlle. Leconte. We should like to have seen M. de Féraudy's Figaro.

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—*Liselott: Lustspiel in vier Akten.* Von Heinrich Stobitzer.

A ROMANTIC and quasi-historic play of Herr Stobitzer reveals the German company in a new and moderately favourable line. Liselott is the familiar name of the Princess Palatine, the wife of Philippe of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., a princess concerning whose turbulent and not very courteous manners Saint-Simon has left an animated account. The drama depicts the sensation caused at Court by her brusque and unconventional behaviour, her subjugation of the French Court, her conquest over a dangerous and attractive French rival, and her ultimate empire over the heart of her weak spouse. Frau Else Gademann played the part with much vivacity and mirthfulness; and Herr Starnburg gave a satisfactory sketch of *le roi soleil*.

Dramatic Gossip.

REHEARSALS are progressing of the new play of Capt. Robert Marshall, in which during next month Mr. John Hare will appear at the Comedy, under the management of Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.

IBSEN'S 'Lady Inger of Ostrât' will be given at the Scala Theatre on Monday afternoon by the Incorporated Stage Society, with a cast including Misses Edith Olive and Alice Crawford, Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Alfred Brydone, and Mr. Harcourt Williams.

THE representations of 'As You Like It' at the St. James's end with the present week, and the theatre passes again into the hands of Mr. Alexander.

MR. NAT GOODWIN, who is now in London, will before his return to America be seen at the Shaftsbury in 'A Gilded Fool,' a piece in which he has been favourably received in New York.

A SERIES of afternoon performances of George Colman's five-act comedy 'The Heir-at-Law' will be given at the Waldorf by Mr. Cyril Maude, who will play Dr. Pangloss. Others concerned in the interpretation are Messrs. Sydney Brough and Charles Allan, Mrs. Calvert, Miss Janet Alexander, and Miss Jessie Bateman.

'THE LITTLE STRANGER,' by Mr. Michael Morton, produced at the Grand Theatre, Middlesbrough, on the 9th of October last, will shortly be given in a revised version in the West-End. It seems to be based on a curious development of heredity.

'DER HEILIGE BRUNNEN,' translated by Herr Meyerfeld from 'The Well of the Saints' of Mr. J. M. Synge, has been given at the Deutsches Theater, Berlin. The original was played at St. George's Hall on November 27th. Oscar Wilde's 'Florentine Tragedy' was also performed in a rendering by Herr Meyerfeld. 'The Well of the Saints' forms the fourth volume of 'Plays for an Irish Theatre,' issued by Mr. Bullen.

THE death, on the 22nd inst., in his sixty-seventh year, of B. C. ("Charlie") Stephenson (known also as Bolton Rowe in collaboration with Clement Scott as Saville Rowe) removes a once familiar figure in London dramatic circles. A nephew of General Sir Frederick Stephenson, and also, we believe, of Sir Rivers Wilson, he was held one of the most promising of the bright band at the Treasury, but disappointed expectation, and is best known as an adapter from the French. Works wholly or partly by him include 'Peril' ('Nos Intimes'), 'Diplomacy' ('Dora'), 'The Little Duke' ('Le Petit Duc'), 'Impulse' ('La Maison du Mari'), 'Comrades,' 'A Woman of the World,' and 'The Passport.' He is also responsible for the libretto of 'Dorothy,' and for some dramatic trifles produced at the Gallery of Illustration and elsewhere.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. A. S. (U.S.)—W. F.—T. M. P.—E. H.—received.

H. M.—Many thanks.

W. J. S.—Later.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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LITERATURE

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

II.

In the field of history publications abound. A foremost place is taken by the 'Proceedings of the International Congress of Sciences,' held at Rome in April, 1903, a fine collection of studies and researches upon various questions of history, archæology, and literature by eminent men of all nationalities. All other publications of the year are surpassed by the stupendous reissue of 'Storia di Venezia nella Vita Privata' of Pompeo Molmenti. This new edition, rich in the finest engravings, has been entirely recast by the author, who has spent on his masterpiece twenty years and more of loving care and study. It is a noble piece of work, abreast of modern criticism. In the first volume, of which an English edition is in preparation, translated by Mr. Horatio Brown, Molmenti treats of the period of greatness of Venice, and studies it in all the manifestations of life of that glorious people. I must mention other works on mediæval history, first among which I place 'Napoli Greco-Romana esposta nella Topografia e nella Vita,' a posthumous work of the eminent Neapolitan historian Bartolommeo Capasso. The Italian Middle Ages are dealt with by P. Villari in 'The First Two Centuries of the History of Florence,' freshly studied by him in this new edition; Romolo Caggese, who in Prato finds a study of 'A Free Community at the Gates of Florence in the Thirteenth Century'; Saverio la Sorsa, 'L'Organizzazione dei Cambiatori Fiorentini nel Medio Evo'; Ferdinando Carlesi, 'Origini della Città e del Comune di Prato'; Niccolò Rodolico, 'La Democrazia Fiorentina nel suo tramonto'; and Francesco Tarducci in his pleasing historical reconstructions regarding 'Francesco d'Assisi.' I should notice also Antonio Battistella, 'Il S. Officio e la Riforma Religiosa in Bologna,' and Leopoldo Pullè, 'Dalle Crociate a oggi,' a review of the orders—military, religious, and knightly—of the whole world (1048–1904). Then follow publications on the period of the Renaissance, among which must be specified the 'Biblioteca Storica del Risorgimento Italiano,' which has been enriched by new volumes. 'Nell' Ottocento,' by Ernesto Masi, is a collection of historical essays written with the nicety of taste and acuteness of perception that are characteristic of this writer, one of the best of Italian essayists; and 'I Martiri di Belfiore,' by Alessandro Luzio, is a powerful study compiled from documents hitherto unknown. Two fine books on Rome are the translation of Stendhal's 'Rome,' including many illustrations, and 'I Rioni di Roma,' by Giuseppe Baracconi, adorned with reproductions of water-colour paintings by Roesler Franz. The system of embellishing books of art or history with illustrations has found great favour amongst us, and indicates a real progress in culture in the publishers themselves. Noteworthy is a volume of peculiar interest to Tuscany, that of Matilde Bartolommei Gioli, 'Il Rivolgimento Toscano e l'Azione Popolare,' which throws new light upon that pacific Tuscan revolution which determined the flight of Leopold II., and in which the principals of the aristocracy took part, almost as if dragged thither by the hair. Signora Gioli's book demonstrates that they were then neither prepared for nor favourable to Italian unity, as they became later. A small number of biographies of the Risorgimento are worthy, I think, of being read and studied: that of Cavour by Domenico Zanichelli, of Crispi by Giorgio Arcoleo, of Leopardi by Giuseppe Chiarini, and of Mazzini by Gaetano Salvemini. On the last conclave we have an important publication by Giovanni Berthelet, 'Rivelazioni e Storia del Conclave del 1903: L'Elezione di Pio X.'

HISTORY

There is much discussion in scholastic magazines and political journals on the subject of public instruction; but the standard of judgment is very poor, because here the founding of the school is the act of the State, and so of the Government, which wishes to look after everything, but is more backward than the country, which progresses. Our secondary schools are still fashioned on the clerical system of the seminaries of half a century ago. The fault is with the Government, which as paterfamilias seeks to impose a uniform teaching upon all. The error is in the idea that secondary education should open the gates of the university to all. It will appear strange to you that any one can enter a university with a college licence, that is, with a bachelor's diploma conceded by the secondary schools. We have, consequently, a deluge of graduates, and if there is a competition for the position of postal employee, advocates and doctors present themselves. When in a country all are doctors, it is inevitable that asses should also reach that grade. Therefore of publications on education I need mention only two: 'La Questione della Scuola,' by Giuseppe Fraccaroli, and 'La Suggestione nella Vita Ordinaria e nell' Educazione,' by G. Tonini.

EDUCATION

Sport is beginning to have many patrons here, and the Italian Rowing Club issues very fine maps and itineraries, for cycling and motoring. Alpine climbing has many followers, though there are some who make fun of it, as G. Saragat and G. Rey have done in 'Famiglia Alpinistica.' A really scientific work, worth a place in all libraries, is that of Raffaele Del Rosso, 'Pesche e Peschiere Antiche e Moderne nell' Etruria Marittima,' which dwells on the necessity of transforming our systems of fishing, which are at once barbarous and primitive—so much so that Italy, notwithstanding the openness of its coasts and the wealth of *plankton* and *nekton* in the Mediterranean and Adriatic, derives from fisheries only 17 millions of lire, while France gets from the same source 94, Russia 200, and the United States 300. We shall have to teach the Royal Commission on Fisheries, which, incredible to relate, is against steam trawlers. And these wiseacres are university professors!

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Of books of science properly so called there is here no room to make mention. I wish, however, to record a series of publications usually avoided by any one who writes a review of a general character. I mean the transactions and reports of our learned societies. The *Rivista d' Italia*, a good periodical published monthly in Rome, has made a list of these monographs and contributions, and to this I refer any one wishing to form an idea of the labours of our scientific bodies, which are rather greater than is believed.

SCIENCE

Little music is written, because the theory and æsthetics of music are not, as elsewhere, studied in the universities, and our musical institutes concern themselves only with execution. Nevertheless we have some good handiwork, like the 'Manuale di Storia della Semiografia Musicale' of Guido Gasperini, a professor at the Conservatorio at Parma. A weighty contribution to the history of music has also been made by Angelo Solerti with his 'Musica, Ballo, Drammatica alla Corte Medicea dal 1600 al 1637,' and with three volumes on 'The Dawn of Melodrama.' I have nothing else of importance to note, except two biographies, one by Annibale Gabbrielli of 'Gaetano Donizetti,' and the other by G. Bragagnolo and E. Bettazzi, 'La Vita di Giuseppe Verdi narrata al Popolo.'

MUSIC

FICTION

The output of fiction this year is not very notable, nor can I explain the reasons for this. I might single out some of the usual volumes of short stories, innocent as water, or of the long novels that are narratives and do not attain to the importance of true romance. Women have begun to invade the field, and, save for easily counted exceptions, feminine handiwork, unless it bears the name of Matilde Serao, is decadent and feeble, because women are, at least amongst us, more adapted to make romances than to write them. The Murri trial led to the printing of the 'Epistolario' of Linda Murri and the so-called 'Memoirs' of that unfortunate woman. This is, perhaps, the real romance of the year: it is certainly the greatest success. I need not say who Linda Murri is, as her wretched story has long since passed across the Channel; but it is strange, and certainly disgusting, that whilst the trial was *sub judice*, the issue of such sensational publications should have been allowed. Let me speak of something else, of subjects more pleasing, though less exciting.

Antonio Beltramelli, the powerful writer of Romagna, has published 'I Primogeniti,' in which he describes some unknown portions of his country, and certain wild types that seem to him the first-born of mother Earth. Ercole Rivalta in his 'Silvestro Bonduri' has sought to draw the type of a city workman, in the atmosphere in which the labourers live. These studies of environment give much pleasure to their writers, though they run the risk of being monotonous to the public. Eduardo Boutet, one of our best-known dramatic critics, who is now founding in Rome a permanent prose theatre, has published 'Il Romanzo della Scena,' describing theatrical life, which with us still resembles a little the *Vie de Bohème*. Guglielmo Anastasi, a young and somewhat promising journalist, has produced a romance with a scientific thesis, 'La Sconfitta,' in which a dreamer thinks that he has found the antidote of the passions. I must mention some dainty stories by a mature romancer, Luigi Capuana (who is a master of the art of story-telling), which have as title 'Coscienze'; and some fairly good stories by Jolanda, 'Le Indimenticabili,' which treat of emotional women. I have reserved for the last the latest novelty, 'Il Santo,' by Antonio Fogazzaro, a book expected with eagerness. The "saint" is Piero Maironi, the protagonist of his preceding book, the lover of that strange and bizarre woman who calls herself Jeanne Desalle. 'Il Santo' is now being discussed with great warmth by reviewers: some praise it to the skies, others pronounce it a tedious book with an unreal plot. Certainly, if the Italian religious atmosphere were that described in 'Il Santo,' you would have to conclude that Italy has a burning religious question, and that the Christian Democrats are a strong and active party. As a matter of fact, we live in the midst of our customary indifferentism, and the imagined struggle does not take place *faute de combattants*. In Italy either one believes and is Catholic, or one does not believe and is indifferent; but reformers —no; since Savonarola, to this day, reformers have had bad luck. From this you may judge that 'Il Santo' will not have the success that deservedly fell to 'Il Piccolo Mondo Antico,' which touched the chord of patriotism, calling up remembrances dear to all: here the remembrances are wanting, and the chords are only future possibilities.

BELLES LETTRES AND GENERAL LITERATURE

In this last class I shall begin with the 'Brani Inediti dei Promessi Sposi di Alessandro Manzoni,' edited by Giovanni Sforza, which reveals the genesis of that famous work, and forms a critical document of the highest value. Giosuè Carducci has collected in a compact and elegant volume, as a pendant to the 'Poesie,' the flower of his 'Prose'; and these pages, 1859–1903, exhibit the development of his thoughts and style. In like manner D'Annunzio collects his 'Prose,' from the first essays of 'Terra Vergine' to his recent discourses. Antonio Fogazzaro has also in his 'Discorsi' produced a precious volume. The culture of form is not neglected amongst us, and Edmondo De Amicis in his 'L'Idioma Gentile' has sought to offer it his devout tribute This book, of which there have been many editions within a few months, has aroused lively discussion. Certainly the younger school of critics is not pleased with it, and least of all Giuseppe Antonio Borgese, who in his 'Storia della Critica Romantica in Italia' has with juvenile vigour overthrown many of the idols of the past generation.

But let me leave the battles of critics, to examine some work of historical character, like the 'Studj Petrarcheschi' of Carlo Segrè, in which Chaucer and Richard de Bury and two English Petrarchists of the sixteenth century are spoken of; or like the 'Studj sul Petrarca' of such a master as Bonaventura Zumbini, another new Senator. On the 'Rime' of Petrarca, according to the latest version of the poet, there is an excellent edition by Giuseppe Salvo Cozzo, librarian of the Nazionale at Palermo; in like manner on 'Francesco Petrarca e la Lombardia' we have a fine volume of historical studies and biographical researches, published under the auspices of the Società Storica Lombarda, the president of which, Francesco Novati, has published a very pleasant book, 'Attraverso il Medio Evo.' The Petrarch centenary has not diminished the activity of the Dantists. Besides the 'Lectura Dantis,' which continues to be published, I may note the 'Vocabolario Concordanza delle Opere Latine e Italiane di Dante,' by Antonio Fiammazzo, which is the third volume of the 'Enciclopedia Dantesca' of Scartazzini, and some excellent studies by Alessandro Chiappelli, entitled 'Dalla Trilogia di Dante.' 'Da Dante al Leopardi' is the name of a collection of seventy monographs published by as many authors to celebrate the marriage of Michele Scherillo with Teresa Negri, the daughter of Gaetano Negri, the powerful thinker of Lombardy.

Finally, in this category of books I may notice some versions of works written in English: Emerson's 'Representative Men,' Carlyle's 'Past and Present' and 'Sartor Resartus,' and 'The Strenuous Life,' by President Roosevelt, put into excellent Italian by a young gentlewoman, the Countess Hilda di Malgrà; and the translations of Shelley by R. Ascoli. These also are a sign of the times.

Guido Biagi.

The Victoria History of the County of Derby. Edited by William Page, F.S.A. Vol. I. (Constable & Co.)

With the exception of the Lake district and certain portions of the seabound counties in the west of England, there is no other English shire so celebrated for the beauty and variety of its scenery as Derbyshire. The history, then, of such a county is likely to attract more than usual attention from non-residents. The volume before us forms, on the whole, an admirable introduction to the story of Derbyshire, and its compilers need not fear the criticism of experts.

Mr. Arnold Bemrose is to be congratulated on his excellent treatment of the geology of the district. Derbyshire is remarkable not only for the great distinction between the lowlands of the south and the uplands of the north, but also for the contrast in the north between the deep narrow dales and ravines of the Mountain Limestone, and the wild stretches of moorlands and escarpments of the Millstone Grit. The brief accounts of the caverns and warm springs of the county make this article exceptionally interesting.

The few pages devoted to botany, by the Rev. W. R. Linton, are, on the contrary, as dry as unrelieved technicality can make them, forming, indeed, a veritable *hortus siccus*. The contrast between this brief botanical discourse and the equally accurate but lively account of the flora of Buckinghamshire given by Mr. Druce in a recent volume of the same series is almost startling. In the latter case the flower-lover is plain on almost every page, and, though there is no attempt at fine writing, we can follow the author with pleasure and instruction. We wonder how any one living in Derbyshire could write upon its flowers without giving a few bright or telling touches, descriptive of such matters as the yellow heartsease contrasting with the pure white of the saxifrage that starts up in such abundance amid the close-lying sward of the grassy slopes of the Mountain Limestone; of the masses of fragrant lilies of the valley —as yet unravished to any serious extent by the trippers—in the Via Gellia; or of the dark-green bushes of juniper or clumps of dreary yew that contrast so effectively with the limewhite crags in which they shelter. It would have been well, too, to warn both resident and tourist to

note the difference of the flora on the two banks of several of the Derbyshire valleys and dales, as at Ashop Clough; the reason for such difference being at once supplied by Mr. Bemrose's article on the geology or by a study of the geological map.

The bird life of Derbyshire derives a peculiar interest from the fact that within the limits of this county the breeding range of many essentially southern species is found to overlap with that of birds almost exclusively characteristic of the north and the south-west. This point is ably brought out by the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, whose observations on the relation between the avifauna of the district and its contour lines are admirable. Thus we learn that the ring-ousel and the meadow pipit breed at 1,000 feet and upwards, while the yellow wagtail and the red-backed shrike are hardly to be met with above 500 feet. Not many counties, indeed, can boast of having the four above-named species nesting within their limits, almost side by side with such birds as the curlew, merlin, twite, nightingale, wryneck, dipper, grey wagtail, sandpiper, redshank, golden plover, nuthatch, red-legged partridge, red grouse, black grouse, turtle dove, reed warbler, and lesser redpoll.

The Trent valley, in the southern part of the county, constitutes an important migration route, but with the exception of the sewage farm near Egginton there is but little to attract wild fowl and waders. At this farm grey plover and oyster-catchers, for instance, have been observed; and a quail's nest was found there in 1892.

F. B. Whitlock's 'Birds of Derbyshire'—a work of much popular interest—was published in 1893, and frequent reference is made to it. Willughby's description of a young golden eagle found in a nest in Derbyshire so long ago as 1668 is quoted in full, and is the more interesting as being the only evidence of an English eyrie further south than the Lake district.

The extermination of ravens, buzzards, harriers, *et hoc genus omne* at the hands of gamekeepers and collectors is a commonplace, but a few of the smaller birds have almost unaccountably disappeared or decreased. Of these the pied flycatcher woodlark, marshtit, and stonechat are examples. The whinchat, on the contrary, requiring different local conditions from its congener, is plentiful enough. The hawfinch is increasing here as elsewhere, and there is evidence even of its nesting in small colonies after the fashion of the greenfinch. The great crested grebe breeds sparingly in the county, and but for flagrant breaches of the Wild Birds' Protection Acts might be much more widely established. The coot is given a bad name as an egg-stealer; it may be added that the moorhen's character is certainly not unblemished in this direction.

Among instructive items, apart from mere obituary notices, we read of the house martin nesting in colonies in parts of the Peak on precipitous rock faces; of the dabchick's eggs washed out by floods, and found, when fresh, lying on the bottom below the nest; of water-rail and spotted crake killed by flying into telegraph wires in the dusk; of the well-known propensity of the spotted flycatcher and the goldcrest for returning to a familiar nesting site; and of sixty nests in a heronry at Kedleston so persistently robbed by neighbouring rooks, living on apparently amicable terms with the herons, that only one nest was successfully hatched off. "Hedge coalhood" gives us yet another addition to the long list of local names for the much-abused bull-finch.

The series of short monographs in the second part of this volume, from the time when man appears on the scene, have fallen into good hands. Mr. John Ward, a Derbyshire antiquary of considerable repute, who is now Curator of Cardiff Museum, writes on 'Early Man' and on Anglo-Saxon remains; Mr. J. Romilly Allen contributes a paper on 'Early Christian Art,' of which there are such numerous examples in the pre-Norman crosses of the county; and Mr. F. M. Stenton deals satisfactorily with the Derbyshire portion of the Domesday Survey.

Three articles remain which call for special attention.

'Ancient Earthworks' is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Cox, whom the editor thanks in the preface for general help and advice throughout the volume. Like most of our hilly counties, Derbyshire is rich in prehistoric fortifications, yet no previous attempt has been made to treat them collectively; indeed, very few had even found a place in print. Dr. Cox has described here in detail nearly seventy examples of early defensive fortifications, which he has classified according to the suggestions of the Congress of Archæological Societies. They range from the earliest type of Neolithic stronghold, when man was content merely to strengthen positions already rendered almost inaccessible by nature, to the homestead moat, which, according to Parker, was still occasionally constructed in the sixteenth century. In Comb Moss, Derbyshire could boast of a typical example of early work, and it was selected by the Congress for illustration in their published scheme; but it was little thought that there was lying unnoticed in the north-eastern corner of the county a still finer specimen of the same class. This is Markland Grips, near Elmton; and although it is marked on the Ordnance Survey as a camp, Dr. Cox may, for all practical purposes, claim the credit of its discovery. It comprises a narrow plateau of land in the angle of two precipitous grips, or valleys, defended by a triple rampart and fosse across the third side.

Another important addition to our knowledge of this subject is disclosed in his treatment of the defences of Peak Castle. It has long been known that around part of the town of Castleton there were the remains of an earthwork called the Town Ditch, which has usually been attributed to the civil wars of the seventeenth century, and no one seems to have associated it with the Castle. It has remained for Dr. Cox to trace its complete form, and prove that it was the outer bailey of the Castle itself. This is very clearly shown in the plan attached. In the same lucid manner he explains other works which have been little understood, such as those at Bolsover and the Buries near Repton; and he materially increases the number of known examples of moated mounts by additions at Hope and Morley. To these also he is inclined to attribute Queen Mary's Bower in Chatsworth Park, which, he suggests, was converted to its present form in the sixteenth century, for this would explain the core of earth within the masonry. Amongst the homestead moats he has been a vigilant searcher, for many who know Derbyshire well will be surprised to learn that nearly thirty are carefully described. The article concludes with a list of the chief barrows, and references to their places on the Ordnance Survey; it is accompanied by an excellent map showing the positions and character of the various works, and by numerous plans. A little more attention should have been given to these, for we notice that on the map Torside Castle should be nearly four miles further north, and the plans of Pilsbury and Staden Low have been interchanged.

The best illustrated and probably the best article in a good volume is that by Dr. Haverfield on 'Romano-British Remains.' The seventy-five pages devoted to this subject have not a superfluous word, but treat in a scholarly fashion every detail that has been brought to light, within the confines of the county, relating to the Roman occupation. Antiquaries of the Romano-British period will be surprised to find how very much there is of importance within the shire that tends to a more perfect knowledge of the various works accomplished by our conquerors during their long sojourn amongst us; whilst general readers cannot fail to be interested by the vivid pictures placed before them of Roman occupation in the very centre of England.

One important feature of Roman Derbyshire is the number of cases, particularly near Buxton, where undoubted proofs have been found of the tenancy of limestone caves by those using Roman or Romano-British utensils and implements. Hitherto the best explanation of the presence of these Roman cave relics in Derbyshire, and in one or two other localities, is that adopted by J. R. Green in his 'Making of England,' that these cave-tenants were Romano-British fugitives fleeing in the fifth or sixth century from the invading English. The antiquary, however, here steps in, and shows that this theory is wrong, for none of these Roman cave finds points to a later date than the second and third centuries. By this and other evidence it is clearly established that cave-life formed one of the features of Romano-British civilization, among "the lower orders" of some of the hill districts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. On one point only do we

think Dr. Haverfield wrong. Had he been a resident in Derbyshire or himself examined certain of the roads about which he is sceptical, his opinions would have been changed. He should, at least, have put a dotted line on his map, showing the continuation of the Roman road to Wirksworth on to the ford over the Derwent at Duffield.

Forestry, the concluding chapter in the volume, is also by Dr. Cox, and is a subject to which he has lately paid much attention. His story of the two royal forests of the Peak and of Duffield is interesting, and, for the most part, new. Peak Forest, we are told, already existed in Saxon times, and after passing under the custody of the Peverels became eventually part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Duffield Frith was originally the hunting ground of the Ferrers, but also passed with the honour of Tutbury to the Duchy. But this is common knowledge, and it is in the domestic history of each that the attraction of the paper lies.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the word "forest" implied nothing more than a waste reserved for hunting purposes, and few places are less wooded than the highlands of Derbyshire. Here, therefore, the hardy red deer were preserved, whilst the sheltered and timbered Frith of Duffield was the home of the fallow deer. The bounds of the Peak included the whole of the north-west portion of the county between the Derwent and the Goyt, as far south as Darley Dale, and do not appear to have been fenced in. But at Duffield the forest, though much smaller, had even in Tudor times a circuit of thirty miles of pales. The former, however, contained an inner park, termed the *Campana*, which was surrounded by a wall sufficiently high to keep out cattle only. This wall is still traceable in almost its entire length, and at its southern corner stood the *Camera*, or Chamber of the Forest, where the pleas were held. Duffield, on the other hand, was subdivided into several parks, and as it was within the jurisdiction of Tutbury, its pleas were held there; the royal lodge, however, was within it, at Ravensdale. In addition to the larger deer the forests seem to have been stocked with roedeer, wild boars, cattle, horses, pigs, geese, &c.; but though sheep were tolerated, and milked in those days, goats were strictly prohibited, as unpleasing to the deer. It is interesting to find that in the thirteenth century the queen consort had a large stud of horses in the Peak.

But it is in the mass of records, especially the pleas of the forests, that Dr. Cox is at his best. From these he supplies lists of the bailiffs and chief foresters, and describes the duties and privileges of the numerous staff of officials maintained, two of whom, for example, held their lands by serjeanty of hunting wolves.

Perhaps the most interesting extracts are those from the pleas of vert and venison trespass. These offences, strange to say, were usually committed by the gentry of the county, and even the Earls of Derby and Lords of Sheffield were amongst the delinquents; but Dr. Cox explains that political influences during the civil wars of Henry III. and Henry VI. were probably responsible for some of the charges. Nevertheless, when we read that the rectors of Manchester, Tankersley, and Denbigh, the vicar of Sheffield, and the chaplain of Pennistone were convicted of "knowingly receiving venison," we think less of a certain alleged escapade at Charlecote.

In the later pages of his extensive article Dr. Cox treats of the general arboriculture of the county, and finally describes its principal parks. No mere outline can, however, do justice to a contribution which merits a close study. The whole subject of forestry is one which has received but scanty notice from the antiquaries of to-day.

A Pietist of the Napoleonic Wars and After: the Life of Countess von Reden. By Eleonore, Princess Reuss. (John Murray.)

Countess von Reden is a fine example of a character combining fervour with practicality, and enthusiasm with good sense. She and her sisters spent their earliest years in the United States, with the German troops that served George III. during the War of Independence; and her force of character and generosity were evinced shortly after the capitulation at Saratoga, when the child's earnest persistence induced a fervidly patriotic American woman, who had refused to give her bread, finally to furnish supplies to her and to her little sisters for whom she begged. Later years found her successively at Maastricht, and at Blankenburg Castle in the Duchy of Brunswick, during the troublous years of the French Revolution and of the French incursions into Germany. One of her sisters married Count Bernstorff, of the well-known Danish family, and the other the Count of Reuss.

"Fritze" in 1802 married Count von Reden, who was much older than herself, but with whom she felt complete sympathy in religious and philanthropic work. Their thirteen years of married life were spent mainly at his beautiful seat of Buchwald, in the Riesengebirge; but visits to Berlin and to various seats of the German nobility afford interesting glimpses into the politics of Prussia and the life of the more cultured German families of the time. The Von Redens were acquainted with Stein and other well-known public men; and at the time of the crisis in the fortunes of Prussia and Germany brought about by the battle of Jena, and thereafter by the Peace of Tilsit, the correspondence is unusually animated. Count von Reden was then in office; and he and his brother-in-law, Count von Reuss, lost heavily by the terms of that treaty. Their chief thoughts, however, were for the Fatherland. A letter of the Countess on July 20th contains passages which enable a reader to realize something of the tension of feeling of those days:—

"The news to-day is still worse. The Emperor [Napoleon] has left Dresden, and *l'ordre du jour*, dated from Dresden, says in plain black and white that Hesse, Brunswick, and Fulda shall cease to exist as States, and their rulers are retired on pension, so to say. The Princess of Orange is calm, but utterly crushed.... Are not the articles of the peace maddening? I can't write or even speak about them."

An editorial note should have been added explaining that the former Bishopric of Fulda had at the time of the Secularizations (1803) been assigned to the House of Orange for its losses in the Netherlands.

Other letters of the Countess at this time show the mean intrigues to which Beyme and the French party at the Prussian Court resorted against Stein. After his resignation, or dismissal, in 1807, Count von Reden and his wife retired to Buchwald; and it was to their seat that Stein fled secretly in the early days of 1809, on learning the news of the proscription launched by Napoleon at Madrid. The strong features of the great minister rendered concealment of his identity somewhat difficult; but Count von Reden appealed to his dependents to keep the secret, and the patriot, thanks to the guidance of the Count, managed successfully to cross the frontier into Austrian territory.

Apart from this episode, there is not much of general interest in the life of the Von Redens during the years 1808–15. In their corner of Silesia they seem to have felt curiously little of the commotions which shook empires to their base. The battle of the Katzbach took place not far away, but even that event does not figure largely in their correspondence, which is unfortunately scanty for the great year 1813. The hopes and fears of that time are but faintly mirrored in these memoirs, a fact which reminds us that the wealthy in secluded parts can escape, to a large extent, the direct strain of war, which falls heavily on townsfolk and peasants.

The death of Count von Reden, a few days after the arrival of the news of Waterloo, was the beginning of a time of greater activity for his widow. The founding of the Bible Society in Silesia had recently occupied the Von Redens; and this, together with other religious and philanthropic work, filled up the span of the long and useful life of the Countess. The later pages give interesting details respecting that most excellent of men and most tactless of kings, Frederick William IV. Among other things it appears that he visited the Countess in order to gain further knowledge about the spinners and weavers of Silesia. Another of his conversations with her turned on the subject of the means for suppressing rationalism. Visits of Elizabeth Fry and Elizabeth Gurney diversified her later years, which were peacefully happy, until the disorders of the spring of 1848 caused her hastily to retire for a time from the people whom she had so generously befriended. The rabble of neighbouring towns had a special grudge against her, owing to the

king's friendship with her. Apart from this disagreeable incident the life of the old lady was one of beneficent activity and happiness.

The book has been well translated by Mrs. Barrett-Lennard and Mr. Hooper; the narrative runs smoothly, except for an occasional accumulation of adjectives, which in English might be broken up and dispersed in equivalent phrases. There are also few misprints, even in the foreign names. "Ponte Carvo" for Ponte Corvo (p. 66), and "Lansitz" for Lausitz (p. 78), are among those which we have noted; and surely "Mastricht" (p. 9) is not the correct form for the Dutch town on the Maas. An introductory note by Mr. Robert S. Rait points the moral of the volume.

The Story of the Tweed. By Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. With Illustrations by D. Y. Cameron. (Nisbet & Co.)

No man could have been found to tell 'The Story of the Tweed' better than Sir Herbert Maxwell has told it. As a sportsman and naturalist, he has observed points and places of interest which it is not given to every one to notice; as an historian he has the events associated with the river at his fingers' ends; he knows the old ballads of the nameless minstrels as well as the poems of "the latest minstrel"; he is as much interested in the few remains of ancient architecture of the district as in the surviving Gaelic place-names; and he presents his angling reminiscences in a separate compartment, at the end of the book. He has generously told not the legendary and historic story of Tweed alone, but also the stories of the many tributary burns, and of Teviot, Ettrick, Yarrow, Leader, Jed, and the other larger contributory streams.

It is very natural that strangers who have heard much of Tweed in ballad and romance should feel, like Washington Irving, rather disappointed when they see the water for the first time. They have not the multitudinous associations which to the Tweedside man centre round every burn, every roofless grey peel tower, every pool and stream. Upper Tweed is not more beautiful than Upper Yarrow, Clyde, Ettrick, Ail, or Teviot. All rise in green or grey moors, unwooded, among formless hills. Mr. Cameron's landscape 'Near Tweedshaws'—where there are now no "shaws," or woods—shows a bleak, cauldrife spot, with "just enough water to swear by," as the disappointed tourist said when he saw the Styx; while the hills are shapeless—*des bosses verdâtres*, as Prosper Mérimée candidly observed. The circumstance that Robert Bruce, red-handed from the dirking of the Red Comyn, had here his first meeting with the good Sir James Douglas, might not have reconciled the fastidious Mérimée to the greenish humps. The linns of Tala water we cannot observe with so much indifference. In the cliffs the raven nests, or did nest lately, and an ingenious keeper caught the young birds with bits of raw flesh let down at the end of a line. From Tala came young Hay of Tala, a retainer of Bothwell, hanged for Darnley's murder; and here, in 1682, the Cameronians held in safety a peculiarly inharmonious General Meeting, airing each his private and very odd orthodoxy. Here Sir Simon Fraser, ancestor of the Lovat family, "had once commanding"; joining Bruce, he suffered, in 1306, much more cruel penalities of treason than justly befell his descendant and namesake, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, in 1746. The earlier Simon was a deserter from Edward I., and legally merited death. On his decease the Hays came in, one of them having married his heiress.

At Drummelzier we reach the lands held for several centuries by the Tweedies, descendants, by a mortal matron, of the River Tweed himself. There is a pretty picture of their *Oaristys* in 'The History of the Tweedie Family,' by Mr. Michael Scott Tweedie (1902). Consulting the pedigrees of this work, we find the Tweed omitted, and the line begins with Olifard, 1155–65, whence the house of Tweedie of Oliver. In 1299 occurs Johannes de Tueda, from whom the patronymic, de Twydyn, de Twedy, really comes. Whether the spelling "Twydyn" throws any light on the original form of the name of the river itself we know not. It may be remarked that the photographs of scenery in Mr. Tweedie's book represent an infinitely more cheerful river than Tweed appears in Mr. Cameron's designs. Two Tweedies were engaged in Riccio's murder; and about 1590–1611, in spite of the Gospel light diffused in 1560, all the Tweedies, Geddeses, Nasmyths, and other gentlemen of the district were cutting each other's throats and pistolling each other in the most unsportsmanlike fashion. From the Tweedies' country we reach the country of the Wizard Merlin, and another wizard of the same name, whose doings are inextricable.

We have arrived only at the second chapter, which closes at the junction of Tweed with Ettrick. The river, before reaching Peebles, becomes much more beautiful, especially, perhaps, in the narrows below Yair, and the lovely streams under the woods of Sunderland Hall. Mr. Cameron presents an interesting, but melancholy view of the ancient house of Traquair, which, from its aspect, appears still to deplore that Montrose was not received there in his flight from the disaster of Philiphaugh. The historian here ascends Ettrick water, which has ballads, legends, old towers, and memories of Scott and Hogg enough to provide a separate book. The view of St. Mary's Loch is relatively cheerful. Thence we return to Abbotsford, Melrose, and the Eildon Hills (the view of the Abbey is charming); and, after exploring Leader water and Lauderdale, return to Tweed at Merton, and follow it to Teviotdale, and so on to Kelso and Jedburgh, with an accompaniment of ballads and stories to lighten the way. With Norham Castle and Berwick we are in the full tide of the old Border battles and treaties; and the volume ends with an excellent chapter on the salmon and salmon fishing of Tweed.

Being a very fine, large, and luxurious work, 'The Story of the Tweed' cannot be carried in the pedestrian's pocket, or the angler's creel, and this is the only fault which criticism can find in it, for the knowledge displayed is full and varied; the text, so far as we can estimate it, is correct, and the author's sympathy is perfect, except when he has to do with the English destroyers, and the modern tamperers with the ecclesiastical architecture of the valley.

NEW NOVELS.

Hugo. By Arnold Bennett. (Chatto & Windus.)

Mr. Bennett gave us a taste of his quality as a concocter of sensational extravaganza in 'The Grand Babylon Hotel.' The present book is an essay upon the same lines: a little farcical, a little absurd, a good deal melodramatic, yet altogether entertaining. Hugo is the assumed name of a universal provider in Sloane Street, whose gigantic shop is in reality a palace, surmounted by four or five stories of the most expensive residential flats in London, with roof gardens, restaurants, and so forth in profusion. The whole thing is full of the modern flavour of wealth easily obtained and recklessly spent. The story is confined to this huge commercial palace, and is as full of breathless incident and adventure as a Christmas pudding is of plums, or a parvenu's house of ornaments. The plot has been deliberately and cunningly designed to sustain the reader's excitement from chapter to chapter, and, this being admitted as the author's aim, the book may fairly be pronounced a success. The writing, while in no way distinguished, is workmanlike and devoid of slovenliness.

Barnaby's Bridal. By S. R. Keightley. (John Long.)

The stupendous, but indisputable fact that there really are people who, in good faith, insert—and answer—matrimonial advertisements has in its more serious aspect been dealt with by at least two well-known novelists, but in the case now before us the treatment is purely farcical. The sufferings of the misguided advertiser, a highly eligible bachelor of weak character, are further complicated by his relations with a rather awe-inspiring lady friend and an over-affectionate housekeeper, both of whom have misconstrued some remarks of his as signifying an offer of marriage. We incline to think that he was fortunate beyond his deserts in getting off with only one action for breach of promise, and even from this he escapes through the cheap device of a resuscitated husband. There is no attempt to depict real people in the story, and not too much art, but it is lively and avoids the pitfall of vulgarity.

The Scar. By Francis Warrington Dawson. (Methuen & Co.)

This is a long, sincere, carefully wrought tale of farm and plantation life in Virginia. It might conceivably be an example of the one good book which, it is said, most men can write. The author's name is new to us, and if 'The Scar' is a first work, it is a good deal more hopeful and better worth reading than the majority of first essays in fiction. Its immaturity, want of breadth of vision and knowledge are faults which time may well remedy, and we prefer to note the obvious sincerity, the zest for story, and the evidence of a genuine faculty of observation it exhibits. It has an abundant wealth of material, and it has real humanity. We hope to see more from the same hand.

The Arrow of the North. By R. H. Forster. (John Long.)

Mr. Forster reveals everywhere an intimate knowledge of the North Country, and is as obviously inspired by affection for it. His scene is Norham Castle, that bulwark against the aggression of the Scots throughout the Middle Ages; and his period is the troubled time that ended in Flodden. Alarums and excursions prevail in these chapters. Norham is besieged and relieved; there is much talk of harquebuss and of crossbow; and Scot is pitted against Northumbrian. The romance resounds with fighting. Its hero is a boy of twelve at the outset, and gallantly carries arrows to the archers on the battlements. At the close we leave him knighted, the warden of the castle, and in the arms, so to speak, of a lovely bride. But he has much to go through before he reaches that happy conclusion, and Mr. Forster's narrative should please the lovers of exciting adventures, a class said to be on the increase. There are two handsome girls—one bad, and one good; and the poor hero suffers in consequence. The author's style is simple and straightforward, and he has no airs. Taken for what it is, this is a creditable piece of work.

Cache la Poudre. By Herbert Myrick. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

This curious production is described in a sub-title as 'The Romance of a Tenderfoot in the Days of Custer.' It is illustrated profusely from paintings and photographs, and is a rambling tale of adventurous life in the far West of America in days when lynchings and fights with Indians were matters of everyday occurrence. The absence of constructive method, even of ordinary coherence in the story, indicates an unaccustomed hand. The book has, however, the merit of comparative fidelity to actual fact. There is a lengthy appendix, the frequent allusions to which in the text are rather damaging to the romantic interest of the tale. The photographs are interesting, and there is certainly material enough in the volume for half a dozen romances.

Through the Rain. By Mrs. Hughes-Gibb. (John Long.)

This, we believe, is what is popularly denominated "an old-fashioned love story," and so far as regards the absence of any originality, either in subject or treatment, the adjective is correctly applied. The very form of the story—supposed to be a diary kept by the heroine—belongs essentially to a bygone period, and from the initials tattooed on that young lady's arm in infancy to the final recognition by her true mother and her reunion with the lover from whom she has been cruelly parted on the score of supposed consanguinity (nothing worse than first-cousinship, however), we are never exposed to the shock of the unexpected. Nevertheless the author has an excellent eye for nature, by no means an old-fashioned quality.

Sous le Fardeau. J. H. Rosny. (Paris, Plon.)

"J. H. Rosny" is a name which has stood on the title-page of novels in all styles; "imitation of every well-known author" has, indeed, been the criticism of Paris. 'Sous le Fardeau' deals with the surgeon's view of the sufferings of the poor in great cities, and with that "Social Question" which it is easier to raise than to solve. Many of the scenes are brutal, and some disgusting, but there is power in the book. The anti-English tone is rather that of four years ago than that of 1904-6: "Most English people would see without a tremor whole races perish."

Les Étourderies de la Chanoinesse. Léon de Tinseau. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

This is one of the most pleasing novels from the pen of the author of 'Plus Fort que la Haine' and 'Un Nid dans les Ruines.' It is not described as "pour les jeunes filles," and there is little about it that is namby-pamby, but it is "honest." We have seldom come across a tale better worth the perusal of readers of all kinds.

TWO LONDON BOOKS.

Chronicles of London. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by C. L. Kingsford. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This scholarly work presents to the reader three of the old London chronicles which are contained in the Cottonian MSS., Julius B. II., Cleopatra C. IV., and Vitellius A. XVI., and which embrace a period of English history extending from the time of Richard I. to the year 1509. The editor in his Introduction traces the evolution of the "chronicle" from the early official record known as the 'Liber de Antiquis Legibus' to the popular works of Holinshed and Stow. The first section of the Introduction is taken up with an account of the earlier chronicles, some of which have been printed, while others (of which those under notice are perhaps the most important) have till now remained in manuscript. He then proceeds to summarize the general conclusions to which the examination of the individual manuscripts points. Mr. Kingsford finds that till towards the close of the fourteenth century all the versions are derived from the same source, and that down to 1414 the variations are nowhere so marked as to be incompatible with the theory that they have all one common original. With the year of Agincourt there comes a marked divergence: the existing Chronicles show more variation than before, and the division into classes is more definite. Mr. Kingsford then goes on to consider what evidence can be obtained as to the method by which the Chronicles of London reached their present form, and from what sources they were derived. They started, no doubt, with official records; but with the opening of the fifteenth century the notices of events in or near London were probably set down as they occurred, or were written up from personal knowledge by the compiler of each new version. In the next section of the Introduction the editor treats of the use which Fabyan, Arnold, and other writers of the sixteenth century made of the Chronicles of London; and he concludes his essay with a more detailed account of the chronicles contained in the volume under notice.

Apart from the historical interest of the contents of the MS. Julius B. II., this manuscript contains Lydgate's verses descriptive of the pageants devised by him in celebration of the little King Henry's return to London in February, 1432. The MS. Cleopatra C. IV., which is more or less fragmentary, begins with a dramatic account of the siege of Harfleur, where a small company of the English are advancing "together to the gap," and the king turns and encourages his men in a short speech, which the editor thus modernizes: "My men, be of good heart; save your breath and keep cool, and come up at your ease, for with God's help shall we have good tidings." A page or two further on we come to the eve of Agincourt, and the heroic address of King Henry to his "litell mayne." In the account of the battle we are given a ballad, of which, to use Mr. Kingsford's words, "the compiler began, but fortunately did not finish, a prose paraphrase." But a close examination seems to show that the lines, though written as prose, are not a paraphrase, but are in metrical form, and are apparently the opening stanza of the ballad, which has been printed in Wright's 'Political Ballads and Songs,' ii. 123–7 (Rolls Series). In the Vitellius Chronicle—of which the value, as one of the best contemporary records of the reign of Henry VII., has long been recognized—are found not only the unique copy of William Dunbar's ballad in praise of London, but also two interesting references to the discovery of Newfoundland by Bristol merchants.

In addition to the valuable Introduction, Mr. Kingsford gives more than fifty pages of notes, in which he has dealt chiefly with matters illustrating the history of London or the text of the Chronicles. These notes exhibit the same fullness of learning that is apparent in the Introduction. With reference to the penance of Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester—who on three alternate days came from Westminster to London and landing successively at the Temple Bridge, at the Swan in Thames Street, and at Queenhithe, offered a taper of wax, firstly at the high altar of St. Paul's, secondly at "Crischurch," and thirdly at St. Michael's Church in Cornhill—Mr. Kingsford glosses "Crischurch" as "Grassechurch, or St. Bennet, Gracechurch Street." But as, after landing at the Swan, the Duchess

walked through Bridge Street and Gracechurch Street to the Leadenhall, and "so to Crischurch," it is probable that the building in which she performed penance was the church (known as Christ Church) of the great monastery of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate, which is now represented on a smaller scale by the church of St. Katherine Cree (pp. 149, 312). Nor is it, perhaps, quite accurate to say (p. 323) that "Greschirche, or Graschurch, Street was so called from the herb market there." The street was named after the church, and the church was named after the grass market. The antiquity of the church is shown by its mention in Brihtmær's charter of 1053, under the name of "Gerschereche"—a fact which has seemingly escaped the notice of London topographers. We observe that Mr. Kingsford endorses the suggestion that "Steelyard" is a corruption of "Stapelhof," or the House of the Staple. Though respectable authority can be adduced in support of this derivation, a more acceptable one was advanced by Prof. Skeat in the last series of *Notes and Queries*. At the end of the book is a glossary, which might perhaps have been fuller, and an index, which has been carefully compiled. A reproduction of Ryther's map of 1604, which represents the London of Stow rather than that of the chroniclers, is given as a frontispiece; but its value is much impaired by the fact that the names are drawn on too small a scale to be read without a powerful magnifying glass.

To turn from Mr. Kingsford's book to Mr. J. Holden MacMichael's *Story of Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood* (Chatto & Windus) is like being transported from the cool dim aisles of a Gothic cathedral to the glare and noise of the Hippodrome. With an industry beyond all praise, Mr. MacMichael has collected an immense number of extracts, including some hundreds of newspaper cuttings, in order to illustrate the life of an important district of London during the past three hundred years. If a fault is to be found with the work, it is that the canvas is too crowded. One cannot see the wood for the trees. As a mine for the historical novelist in search of "local colour" to quarry in, the book will be invaluable. Scene follows scene with kaleidoscopic swiftness. On one page we are amongst the buff jerkins and steel caps of Cromwell's Ironsides; a turn of the hand, and we see the clouded cane and pomander box of Sir Plume; another turn, and we are hob-nobbing with the company of artists who in King George's time sipped their coffee at Old Slaughter's. "London," says Mr. MacMichael, with a fine disregard for geometrical accuracy, "is the centre, not only, as the cabman will tell you, of the four-mile radius, but of the capital of an Empire where the sun has actually had to abandon his search for a night's lodging." And Charing Cross is the "hub" of London, not only from the cabman's point of view, or even that of the Chief Commissioner of Police under the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, but also because it has centred in itself so much of English history, art, and drama. As a literary centre Charing Cross must take a lower place, but the district of which Mr. MacMichael is the historiographer, and which comprises the modern parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden, has witnessed some of the darkest tragedies of English history, the birth of the art of Hogarth and of Reynolds, and the greatest triumphs of Garrick, Kean, and Mrs. Siddons. Charing Cross therefore deserves to have its story told, and if the work before us betrays some lack of craftsmanship, the vast amount of information it contains and its general accuracy should ensure it a generous welcome.

Mr. MacMichael is occasionally able to correct the errors of his predecessors, as in his interesting account of the Pinchbeck family (pp. 282–4). If another edition is called for a few passages which are somewhat carelessly written might undergo revision. The Earl of Warwick and Holland, who was a party to the duel in Leicester Fields (p. 53), was not the stepfather of Addison, but the first husband of Addison's wife. Addison was stepfather of the young earl, who died, at the age of twenty-four, in 1721. Dr. Dodd (p. 92) was not hanged at Charing Cross, but at the usual place of execution at Tyburn. George Brydges, Lord Chandos (who is misnamed William on p. 121) after whom Chandos Street was called, was not an ancestor of "the magnificent owner of Canons" (p. 130), but only a distant relative—to speak by the card, a third cousin once removed. The connexion of the Hungerfords with this locality is described in a very hazy manner. There is no doubt that the old mansion of the Hungerfords, known as Hungerford's Inn, in which they resided at least as early as the time of Henry VI., was on the site of Hungerford Market. Mr. MacMichael, misled by a passage in Pepys, says that it stood further eastward, near Durham Yard—the site of the Adelphi. But the Lady Hungerford who was living in Durham Yard when her house was burnt down was not the mother of the "spendthrift" Sir Edward Hungerford, as Mr. MacMichael conjectures (p. 218), but his aunt by marriage—Margaret, daughter and coheir of William Hallyday, Alderman of London, and widow of an earlier Sir Edward. The "spendthrift" knight did not pull down Hungerford House till its destruction was called for by the requirements of the market. Before writing of Agnes, Lady Hungerford, who was hanged at Tyburn in 1523 for the murder of her first husband, Mr. MacMichael would have done well to consult Mr. W. J. Hardy's paper in *The Antiquary*, ii. 233–6, from which he would have learnt the whole story of the crime as officially recorded in the Coram Rege Rolls.

It only remains to say that the book contains a useful index, although we missed the first name for which we looked—that of John Thomas Smith, the author of 'Nollekens and his Times,' who is frequently mentioned. Mr. MacMichael might have recorded that Nathaniel Smith, the father of the 'Rainy Day' annalist, for several years kept a print shop at "The Rembrandt's Head," No. 18, May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane.

TWO BOOKS ABOUT ALGERIA.

In the Desert. By L. March Phillips. (Edward Arnold.)—This interesting volume is a triumph of impressionism. Some readers will remember its author's book on the South African war. That work was impressionistic, but it was an exact record compared with this. Mr. Phillips has read his Burton with appreciation, and he has felt the glamour of African Orientalism. He has set himself here to paint for Western eyes a picture of the Sahara, and indicate the part it has played in the moulding of Arab character and the shaping of Arab history in Africa. He has, however, approached his task rather as a novelist or a war correspondent than as a student or a man of science, and, accordingly, he has completed it at a stage in his knowledge of the subject which the serious student would regard as elementary. Having said so much, we may add that this very fact is likely to make Mr. Phillips's production acceptable to the average reader. Every traveller knows that first impressions are the most vivid, if not the most accurate. The following passage may serve as some slight indication both of Mr. Phillips's style and of the manner in which the Sahara has impressed him:—

"Among the many things Nature gives us in England, there is one thing she cannot give—sympathy with the old, primitive, original instinct of emancipation. She is on the side of the powers that be, the side of authority and routine and tradition. 'Submit yourself,' she says. 'I submit myself, and see how I thrive.'.....The desert is of another order of scenery, and made of sterner stuff. It is as ugly as hell, to be sure. It has none of the English motherly fondness and gentleness about it. It hates you like poison, and will kill you if it can. But it is a landscape that has never bent its neck to the yoke of man, and its barren reefs and unploughed sands have the old, primitive, savage vigour about them still. This is its potent attraction. We are rebels, all of us, but the odds are against us.....In the desert for the first time you have Nature with you in the old struggle for emancipation."

Mr. Phillips will be blamed by authorities in these matters for the sketchy and frequently inaccurate character of his generalizations regarding Arab history; for his vague, hasty conclusions on the antecedents and family history of some of the present peoples of North Africa; and for the ignorance shown in his references to Morocco, for example. But these things hardly detract from the general interest and charm of a vivid, plausible, and spirited piece of word-painting, which may safely be commended to all save the real student and the practised traveller in Africa.

The Voice of the South. By Gilbert Watson. (Hurst & Blackett.)—The scope of this book is frankly limited. It is a chatty, descriptive narrative of the ordinary tourist's journey into the Sahara; and it makes no pretence to be anything more. Mr. Watson does not concern himself with the history of the people or the country of which he writes. He went to Biskra; he obtained an Arab guide (whom he vastly overrates, endowing him, as kindly Westerners will, with all sorts of purely Western attributes which are perfectly foreign to the Arab character); and, seating himself upon one of the camels obtained for him by this man, he cheerily set forth, as hundreds have before him, to "do" the desert, hugging to himself meanwhile the inspiring notion that he was treading in ways unknown to the travellers of Christendom. In this same self-delusive spirit many charming light works of travel have been produced, and this one is calculated to afford innocent entertainment, a thing more generally welcome, perhaps, than serious information.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Military Life of H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge. By Col. Willoughby Verner, assisted by Capt. Erasmus Darwin Parker. 2 vols. (John Murray.)—Col. Verner rightly states that the story of the Duke of Cambridge's military life is the history of the British army during the latter half of the nineteenth century; and those interested in military matters will find, if they persevere beyond chap. iv., much information worth careful study. Insight is afforded into the perpetual struggle for an efficient army between its head and the Secretary of State, who is, as soldiers believe, compelled to insist on reduction for reasons of economy, though the measure may be

fraught with danger to the country, and be in itself unsound finance, involving tenfold cost to be sanctioned in a panic at the next national crisis. Further, much will be found of war, from the Mutiny in India to the Franco-German War, indeed of almost every military operation on a considerable scale during the Duke's tenure of office, in his diaries or descriptions. They are models of completeness and condensation, invaluable for reference.

The Duke's career is too well known to be considered here in detail. He commanded the 1st Division at the battle of the Alma, and was present at Inkermann, which he describes as "a most dreadful and a most fearful day." The Guards suffered severely, and the Duke felt the losses and strain so painfully, that, in his own language, he was broken down and for the moment unequal to work. Invalided home, he was appointed in 1856 General Officer Commanding in Chief, a position he held for the extraordinary term of thirty-nine years, the title having, in 1887, been altered to Commander-in-Chief. He died on March 17th, 1904, at Gloucester House (since pulled down), within nine days of reaching the age of eighty-five.

The greater part of the two volumes of this military life is naturally occupied with events during the Duke's tenure of chief command. They are many and of varying importance; some may be classed as routine, others are exceptional, involving estimates of officers' merits concerning which opinions widely differ. The system followed in preparing the book has been to publish H.R.H.'s correspondence, memoranda, and reports of his speeches, connected by a few explanatory sentences. On the whole, it serves the purpose required—a result creditable to Col. Verner and Capt. Parker.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton publish *The Comedy of Protection*, a translation from M. Yves Guyot by M. A. Hamilton. To say that the book is a little one-sided is a mild way of stating the fact that M. Yves Guyot is too strong a Free Trader to make converts in France except among the growers of light wine. To these he appeals on reciprocitarian lines by offering a reduction of our wine duties in return for a partial abolition of the French *surtaxe d'entrepôt*. No British Government will ever make so limited a proposal. Protection is so rooted in the French electorate that there is only one thorough Free Trader in the whole French legislature, except those who sit for districts directly interested in the export of such special goods as claret. Even the French Socialists, unlike those of Germany, are, quietly, Protectionist.

The *Mémoires du Général Marquis d'Hautpoul* (Paris, Perrin), published by a great-grandson, M. E. Hennet de Goutel, is a volume of some interest, though of no importance: the posts held by the author were more considerable than his abilities. Born at Versailles, where his family had gone to Court, in January, 1789, the young officer served Napoleon in Spain. His elder brother had been killed at Trafalgar, while another brother lived to be "governor of the young King Henri V.," that is, of the Comte de Chambord, in exile. D'Hautpoul played his part under Napoleon in the pursuit of the British during the retreat to Coruña, and describes the fierce altercation between Ney, who wanted to attack after Napoleon had been checked and had left for Paris, and Soult, who insisted on a delay which allowed the British army to escape. D'Hautpoul gives a good short account of the Peninsular War, 1809–12. Praising Ney at the expense of Masséna, as he had already praised him at that of Soult, he ascribes to the blunders of the Prince of Esling the loss of the battle of Busaco. The subsequent turning movement was based on the information named by Napier in words which begin, "A peasant told." D'Hautpoul relates the story in much detail. Our hero was twice wounded in hand-to-hand fighting with a Highlander at Salamanca, which he calls "Les Arapiles." He was then twice ridden over by our cavalry, and afterwards stripped absolutely naked by the Spaniards on the battle-field. At twenty-three years of age this distinguished officer was in consequence carried off as a wounded private. He describes the massacre on the road in Portugal by the peasantry of those of his comrades who could not pass muster as Christians. D'Hautpoul was able to make the sign of the cross correctly and to say the Credo, whereon a scapulary was put round his neck to preserve him. At Lisbon he made himself known to the first British officer who visited the prison, and was then given his proper place. On the way to England, the ship in which he sailed, with all the other wounded officers who had been taken, was captured by an American privateer at Christmas, 1812; but the captor refused to charge himself with the French, as he would have had to face the risk of landing them in France, or else the cost of feeding them at sea. D'Hautpoul was sent to various small towns in Shropshire, the names of which he never learnt to spell. After a miserable existence on fifteen pence a day he suddenly became a guest at St. James's Palace, where he stayed for ten days, April–May, 1814, with one of the Queen's carriages to take him to see the sights. During the Hundred Days, D'Hautpoul, who had become a Bourbon aide-de-camp, remained faithful to Louis XVIII., and even did a little fighting against his old comrades in South-Western France. After the second Restoration, he again served in the Guard, and took part in the expedition to Spain, and in February, 1830, was made Director-General of Administration at the War Office, or, in other words, Quartermaster-General charged with the supply of the expeditionary force for the conquest of Algeria. The result was that D'Hautpoul found himself, under Marmont, the second soldier in Paris at the moment of the Revolution of July. Having discovered his chief in conversation with Laffitte, the leader of the revolt, and seen that the Marshal was not trustworthy, he did his best, along with the Governor of the Invalides, to defend the throne. In the generally truthful narrative, a little dislike of England—not unnatural when we remember the author's past—leads him at this point to assert that the first shot against the Guards in the Rue de Rivoli was fired by a Briton, an agent of our Government, whose comrades were scattering money for the promotion of "a new Revolution in France." Nevertheless D'Hautpoul became in the course of time, a peer of the new Government, but welcomed a still later change. He refused to serve the Republic in 1848, but became one of the principal agents of "the Prince President" is 1849, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Rome and French Ambassador to the Holy See. These posts he did not take up, having suddenly been made Minister of War and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. On his fall he was chosen Governor-General of Algeria, and, at the beginning of the Crimean War, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the South. In his last years he was Grand Referendary of the Senate. The book, as we have said, is pleasant. No pains have been taken to correct mistakes. We find, for example, "Lord Malville" repeatedly for Lord Melville.

The New Zealand Official Year-Book for 1905 (Wellington, Government Printer; London, Eyre & Spottiswoode) has been already published in parts, as "advanced sheets," and follows the usual lines. The remarks on proceedings under the Rating on Unimproved Value Act, 1896, may be of interest to politicians here on account of British legislation promised for next year (1907). The explanation of the New Zealand legislation of 1903 regulating "reciprocal trade" by agreement with countries "not being part of the British Dominions" is also of value to us.

A book which contains an excellent bibliography of the British colonies and the Federal movement in the British Empire, as well as much useful reference to authorities too often forgotten, appears under the natural and defensible, but to Britons confusing title, *L'Union Britannique*. The publishers are the Librairie Nouvelle de Droit et de Jurisprudence (Arthur Rousseau). We are apt to think only of the Unions with Scotland and Ireland, or of the workhouse, while M. Paul Houdeau refers to the British Empire. The merit of the author lies in his firm recognition of the historical fact that union under the Crown, with full national powers to the white plantations, was the ideal of the English statesmen of the reigns of Elizabeth and of Charles I., never wholly lost sight of till the dark period 1792–1840. The fault of Dr. Houdeau is that he writes, as politicians speak, with little regard to the responsibility of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom towards India, and the other portions of the Empire across the seas which it governs, and which pay their share of Imperial charges. He seems to forget that the permanent white "colonial" element in the Empire represents, as yet, only some 10,000,000 people, as against some 440,000,000 ruled from Westminster. The volume is a storehouse of useful doctrine. Frenchmen of the eighteenth century understood Whig principles: those of modern times do not always see their way so clearly through our Constitutional maze. Dr. Houdeau writes of the royal veto as though the old English veto, exercised on impulse or at the suggestion of a favourite, had some analogy with the modern Imperial veto. The latter, of course, would be, if used, the veto of the Cabinet rather than of "the King," who would never have to "décider en personne."

MM. Perrin & Cie., of Paris, publish under the title *Égyptiens et Anglais* a volume of anti-English speeches delivered by Moustafa Kamel Pacha, for whom Madame Adam has written a flaming preface. In it she charges Lord Kitchener with atrocious cruelty. The author is a very youthful member of the French bar, and we do not quite understand how it is that he has already become a Pasha under a Government of which he profoundly disapproves.

Though in no sense autobiographical, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's *Part of a Man's Life* (Constable & Co.) tells something of his own experiences and occupations throughout a long and busy career, while it chiefly serves as a thread for much interesting information about his friends and acquaintances. The first of its fourteen chapters contains some pleasant gossip concerning the Brook Farm Institute, which was started sixty-five years ago, and the

Boston Transcendentalists connected with it, especially Hawthorne, Thoreau, and Margaret Fuller. To Una Hawthorne, by whom Col. Higginson was "in a manner adopted as a sort of brevet relative," a separate chapter, and perhaps the most welcome in the volume, is devoted. The prettiest and most suggestive chapter is on 'The Child and his Dreams,' in which the writer makes good use of quaint sayings of his baby-friends in supporting his contention that "psychological embryology" ought to be a serious study. "Why should we praise Agassiz for spending four hours a day at the miscroscope, watching the growth of a turtle's egg, and yet recklessly waste our opportunities for observing a far more wondrous growth?" As a pioneer in the now somewhat overdone business of lecturing tours, Col. Higginson had relations with Matthew Arnold, Froude, and many other Englishmen, as well as with countrymen of his own, like Whittier, Charles Sumner, and Wendel Phillips, which were well worth recording. His exploits as recruiting and commanding officer of black troops engaged in the American Civil War of the sixties furnish material for other instructive reminiscences; and the facsimiles of letters and portraits with which the book is liberally illustrated add to its value.

Sea-fishing in its various forms affords much pleasure and some profit to its devotees, from the boy on the rocks to the rich man who travels to America in search of the tarpon and other big fish. It needs no defence; but at the same time it does not gain by injudicious comparison with fresh-water sport. Mr. F. G. Aflalo, who leads us to believe that he rather sacrificed success in examinations to the delights of sea-fishing, has in *The Salt of my Life* (Pitman) given a readable account of his experiences. He has fished in many ways over a great extent of sea—chiefly, no doubt, about the English coast, but also on the edge of the Baltic, in Italian waters, near Madeira and Mogador, and as far away as Sydney Harbour, Botany Bay, and other Australian localities. His success varied, but he acquired experience which justifies his dealing with this subject; and if it be true that as a boy he was idle, he has now produced or edited a vast variety of writing which certainly entitles him to be termed industrious. The present volume is clearly printed, well illustrated, and attractive in appearance.

The Perplexed Parson, by Himself, which comes to us from Messrs. Constable, is a work which may be recommended to all who have any interest in the Church and who care for serious lessons conveyed in humorous form. The writer is a man of insight and sympathy, as well as brimful of fun, and we do not know whether to praise more the serious or lighter portions of the book.

Sa' Zada Tales. By W. A. Fraser. (Nutt.)—This is a sort of jungle book: a dozen tales of wild-beast life, as told by the animals themselves, to one another and to their keeper, during hot evenings in a zoological garden. It justifies its existence, for the tales are of sustained interest, and frequently indicate close, first-hand observation. The author is not entirely free from obligation to Mr. Kipling, but, such as the obligation is, it does not improve his stories; it belongs rather to their surface than to their essence, which is both fresh and sound. The illustrations are good and spirited, and the cover design is excellent. This is the very book for young folk in their early teens, for it holds no hint of the sacrifice of story to psychology.

George Crabbe: Poems. Vol. I. Edited by A. W. Ward. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is the first volume of a complete edition of Crabbe's poems under the editorship of the Master of Peterhouse. It includes a number of juvenile efforts, taken from *The Lady's Magazine; or, Entertaining Companion for the Fair Sex*, of 1772, which are, however, in themselves of no great value, and only serve to make the edition complete. Here is also (printed for the first time) the blank-verse poem called 'Midnight,' which possesses no special merit, and is lavishly adorned with capital letters. The poems are arranged in chronological order, and the present volume extends to and includes, 'The Borough.' It has been most carefully edited, and contains a list of variants, giving the readings of the first editions of the several poems which are here printed from the edition of 1823; and a list of errata, including all misprints, slips of the pen, and mistakes of spelling or quotation, which have been found in the texts here reprinted. This new edition—excellent in type, paper, and binding—will be very welcome to Crabbe enthusiasts, a small but select body; but we fear that the general public will pay little heed to it. It is a lamentable fact that there are still many educated persons who are scarcely aware of the existence of such a poet, though perhaps the recent celebrations at Aldeburgh may have done something to lessen their numbers.

Of Crabbe's work little remains to be said now. The bulk of it is not poetry, as we moderns conceive of poetry; indeed, the sketch or short story would nowadays be the fitting medium for 'The Parish Register,' 'The Borough,' and 'Tales of the Hall'; but the convention of the time demanded verse, and the excellence of the verse is indisputable. Yet some of the lyrical poems, and in particular 'Sir Eustace Grey' and the lines which precede the twelfth and twentieth Letters of 'The Borough,' suggest that under modern conditions Crabbe might have been a poet in our modern sense. It is difficult in these days fully to appreciate Fox's enthusiastic praise of the story of 'Phœbe Dawson,' but, for all that, the rigidly faithful pictures of village life, the condition of the poor, the pettinesses of country towns, and the rest, are still absorbing to read, and, in truth, these things have changed but little since Crabbe's day.

Les Navigations de Pantagruel: Étude sur la Géographie Rabelaisienne. Par Abel Lefranc. (Paris, Leclerc.)—The work of Master Alcofrybas Nasier is yielding up, one after another, the secrets of its composition, and the modern reader is able in consequence to form a juster idea of Rabelais as man and writer than has hitherto been possible. No one of recent years has contributed more to this result than M. Lefranc, and it is with sincere pleasure that we welcome the convincing piece of work before us. And yet, when one comes to think of it, is there not something very Rabelaisian in the thought of the vast heaps of commentary that have been thrown up round the little edifice the master raised, with such seeming simplicity, from the first materials that came to hand—the library of hot-pressed dissertations on the homely and ill-printed Lyons chapbooks? And what dissertations have they been—what far-fetched and impossible interpretations have been put on obviously straightforward bits of fun! Not that M. Lefranc's commentary falls under any such condemnation. It is of sterling value, but for all that we confess we should have been glad to catch somewhere in his dissertation the twinkle which betrays comprehension of what Rabelais would have thought of it all. When the history of Pantagruel was in writing all France was agog with the great movement of the West—the transference of trade from the land route by Venice and the Levant to the sea. Ships were fitted out year after year, by great merchants and by princes, in search of some new route to China and the East. This preoccupation is reflected in the book. Pantagruel in the second book voyages by sea to Utopia and beyond, and at its close the theme of the ensuing story is announced as another heroic voyage, ending in his marriage with Prester John's daughter. The third book (1542), abandoning the itinerary sketched out, ends by starting him on another voyage, which the fourth (1552) describes in part, and the fifth (1563) leaves unfinished. M. Lefranc's thesis is that these voyages can be traced on contemporary maps from point to point—that his islands and points of call are places, real or imagined, described by the geographers and cartographers of his time. The first voyage to Utopia (ii. 25), for example, is traced thus:—Paris, Rouen, Honfleur (where the embarkation takes place), then with a N.N.W. wind to Porto Santo, Madeira, the Canaries (where they careen), Cape Blanco, Senegal, Cape Verde, Gambia, Cape Sagré and Melli (near Las Palmas), the Cape of Good Hope, and the kingdom of Melinde (near Mombassa); thence, with a S. wind, to Medina (wrongly placed) and to Aden. Here, knowing from More that Utopia lies somewhere between America and Ceylon, M. Lefranc recognizes Gelasim in Zeilam (the native name of Ceylon, according to the maps), and the isle of Phees in the Sunda Archipelago, figured in early charts with a crowned woman. Arriving at Achoria, the nearest neighbour of Utopia (More), Pantagruel crosses into Utopia, and fights the great battle with the Dipsodes.

The voyage promised in Book II. was thus described: "et comment il naviga par la mer Athlanticque, et deffit les Canibales et conquesta les isles de Perlas, comment il epousa la fille du roy de Inde dit Prestre Jehan." Pantagruel, in fact, was to follow the route to Cathay—the kingdom of Prester John—which was being sought out by the navigators of his time, by way of the Gulf of Mexico. The Pearl Islands are not those now so called, but are the Lesser Antilles. In the interval between the publication of this book and that of the fourth it became evident that no passage existed through Central America, and accordingly the plan is dropped without a word, and 1552 finds Pantagruel engaged in the enterprise where so many failed—the North-West Passage. It is to the elucidation of this voyage, to which he even ventures to put a date, that M. Lefranc devotes the greater part of his book, and his argument seems to us in its main features incontestable. But he has not limited himself to this: a hundred incidental points are raised and settled, and valuable hints are given as to the meaning of the differences and additions made in successive editions by the author—changes generally neglected by editors. Especially valuable in this connexion is the proof that M. Lefranc's work affords of the substantial authenticity of the posthumous fifth book. No one, of course, contests the presence in it of editorial alterations, and, indeed, of a few interpolations; but it is satisfactory to have a new argument introduced into a controversy where the literary critics have been on one side and the textual on the other.

Among the most interesting of the identifications proposed are those of Jamet Brayer, the pilot, and Xenomanes the

hydrographer, "the traverser of perilous ways." Jamet Brayer is the Breton Jacques Cartier, the discover of Canada, and the most famous French sailor of his day; Xenomanes is Jean Alfonse of Saintonge, who had composed a cosmography "for the king's service," and had been pilot to the explorer Roberval. M. Lefranc brings to light a passage—written, it is true, more than half a century later—proving Rabelais's acquaintance with Cartier, and his familiarity with St. Malo (Sammalo) and its suburb Thalard (Thalasse).

No more valuable piece of Rabelais criticism has been published for many a day, and we venture to predict that it will send many students, as it has sent us, back to the master with a renewed interest in, and a clearer understanding of the 'Navigations of Pantagruel.'

The Hammersmith Publishing Society sends us two slim, beautifully printed brief books, one containing a paper by Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson on *The Arts and Crafts Movement*, some results of which we consider this week; the other an address on *Homer*, delivered last March by Mr. J. W. Mackail on behalf of the Independent Labour Party. The first occupies 39 pages, the second 47, of large, generous type. Was it worth while to publish in so elaborate a form two brief papers, interesting as they are? Two or three added to these two would have made a substantial book, and all might have been the exposition of some ideal. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, though he includes some interesting historic and personal touches, deals mainly with the spirit of the movement. Mr. Mackail does not consider the main question scholars ask about Homer, but he spoke, we presume, to the ignorant rich of Kensington, who will, we hope, buy his address in this elegant form. We should dispute his positions here and there, but to hit off Homer in a single lecture dogmatism is probably necessary.

Lippincott's New Gazetteer of the World, edited by Angelo and Louis Heilprin, contains a vast amount of carefully printed information in its 2,053 pages, which we have found generally accurate. The 'Gazetteer' covers the world, and has been before the public now for half a century, so that its reputation is secure. One cannot have everything in a single volume, and we notice that the editors have worked with a special eye to the United States. Why, an Englishman may ask, should Chismville, a post-village of Logan co., Ark., be included, with its 100 inhabitants, and no record be made of many English villages with a larger population and some special historic claim, *e.g.* Chenies? This is in accordance with the scheme of the work that "almost every cluster of houses that in this country [the United States] deserves the name of hamlet is supposed to figure in the pages of the 'Gazetteer.'" But this admirable feature of the book might fairly have been supplemented by the names of all places in England which have over 1,000 inhabitants. All the modern advances of geography are capably exhibited, as might have been expected from the editors. The volume has the further merit of being bound in a solid style. The title-page bears the imprint "London, J. B. Lippincott Company," so one fairly expects a work adequate on the English side.

Messrs. Blackie's *Standard Dictionary* appears in the elegant binding associated with their "Red Letter" Shakspeare, in which they send us *Macbeth* and *The Taming of the Shrew*, both edited by the capable hand of Mr. E. K. Chambers. A dictionary produced in such a style is a novelty, but rather a good idea, as it can figure among the books of the boudoir, and may occasionally perhaps, if consulted, save the English language from maltreatment. The volume before us has the advantages of moderate size and weight. It does not include "betterment" and two or three other words for which we have looked.—*The Last Essays of Elia*, introduced by Mr. Birrell, and Calverley's *Verses and Translations*, introduced by Mr. Owen Seaman, are sure to be popular members of "The Red Letter Library" of the same firm. Mr. Seaman's tribute is generous, and, we think, just, and all the more interesting as coming from the craftsman who has caught and handed on to a less classical generation much of Calverley's charm, adding thereto an amazing cleverness which is all his own.

We again accord a welcome to the *Record* of the meetings of the Upper Norwood Athenæum. It has now for twenty-nine years carried on its useful rambles to places of historical interest in and near London. Sir John Soane's Museum was visited last session, and Allhallows, Barking, celebrated for its brasses, was the subject of the second winter visit, under the guidance of Mr. Theophilus Pitt, the careful editor of the 'Record.' The sixth President of the United States, J. Quincy Adams, was married there on the 26th of July, 1797. Among the summer rambles we note visits to Maidstone, Greenwich, when the Vicar of St. Alphege, the Rev. S. Martyn Bardsley, gave an account of the church and showed the register of the burial of General Wolfe in 1759, and also his grave in the crypt; and Theobalds and Cheshunt. At Theobalds old friendship was renewed with Temple Bar. We are sorry to find from the remarks made by Mr. Frank E. Spiers, who took the chair at the annual dinner, that "the Society was not going quite so strongly as in its earlier days," and we hope that this weakness will only be temporary. The 'Record' is well illustrated.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Barry (Rev. W.), The Tradition of Scripture, 3/6 net.
Beard (C.), The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, 6*d*.
Book of Common Prayer in Spanish, 9*d*.
Condren (C. de), The Eternal Sacrifice, translated by A. J. Monteith, 2/6 net.
Conybeare (F. C.), and Stock (St. G.), Selections from the Septuagint, 7/6
Gurney (T. A.), Nunc Dimittis, 3/ net.
Hall (H. R.), Coptic and Greek Texts of the Christian Period in the British Museum, 40/
Hoge (P. H.), The Divine Tragedy, 3/ net.
Longhurst (T. J.), The Royal Master, and other Sermons, 2/6 net.
Lüdemann (H.), Biblical Christianity, 2/ net.
Northcote (H.), Christianity and Sex Problems, 8/ net.

Law.

Barlow (C. A. M.) and Hicks (W. J.), The Law of Heavy and Light Mechanical Traction on Highways, 8/6 net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Brassington (W. S.), Picturesque Warwickshire, 2/6 net.
Bruges and West Flanders, painted by A. Forestier, described by G. W. T. Omond, 10/ net.
Colvin (S.), Early Engraving and Engravers in England, 1545-1695, 105/
Finch (A. T.), The Story of the Parish Church at Clere, 1/6 net.
Harvey (W. A.), The Model Village and its Cottages: Bournville, 8/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Bryant (M.), Verses to many Friends, 3/6
Fitch (Clyde), The Climbers, a Play in Four Acts, 3/6 net.
Graham (J. R.), Verses, 5/ net.
Shakespeare, Works, 12 vols., Chiswick Edition, 26/ net.
Swinburne (A. C.), Tragedies, Vol. V., 6/ net.
Wordsworth (W.), Poems, 7 vols., Aldine Edition, 17/6 net.

Music.

Singing, by a Singer, 3/6

Bibliography.

Boston U.S. Public Library, List of Additions, 1904-5.
Mudie's Select Library Catalogue, 1906, 1/6

Philosophy.

Saleeby (C. W.), Ethics, 1/ net.
Weir (A.), A Student's Introduction to Critical Philosophy, 2/6 net.

Political Economy.

Guyot (Y.), The Comedy of Protection, translated by M. A. Hamilton, 6/
McVey (F. L.), Modern Industrialism, 6/ net.
Tariff Commission Report: Vol. II. The Textile Trades; Part VI. Evidence on the Silk Industry, 2/6 net.

History and Biography.

Brown (R.), Jun., Notes on the Earlier History of Barton-on-Humber, Vol. I. To A.D. 1154, 15/ net.
Carl (K. A.), With the Empress-Dowager of China, 10/6 net.
Farmer (J. E.), Versailles and the Court under Louis XIV., 15/ net.
Greenslet (F.), James Russell Lowell, his Life and Work, 6/ net.
Humphrey (S. K.), The Indian Dispossessed, 6/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Kemeid (Hallil-J.), The Standard Guide to Egypt and the Sudan, 1/
Raleigh (W.), The English Voyages of the Sixteenth Century, 4/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Double Dummy Bridge, edited by E. Bergholt, 3/6 net.

Philology.

Gospels and Acts in Chiswina, 1/4
Hymns in the Maori Language, 6*d*.
Lucian. Selected Writings, edited by F. G. Allinson, 6/6
Luganda Manual on the Prayer-Book, Vol. II.
Malumbo, the Psalms in the Language of Taveta, 1/6
Temne, Second Reader, by Rev. A. A. Elba, 8*d*.

School-Books.

Bird's-Eye View of History, by Sursum Corda, 1/6 net.
Dickens (C.), Barnaby Rudge, edited by A. A. Barter, 2/6
Evans (E.), The Student's Hygiene, 3/6
Forbes (A. H.), Essays and How to Write Them, 2/
Frazer (N. L.), Summary of English History, 2/
Hastings (E.), Exercises for Parsing in Colour, 1/6
Leigh (Hon. M. C.), Our School out of Doors, 2/
Munro (A.), Key to Exercises in Book-keeping down to Date.
Parkes (A. K.), Small Lessons on Great Truths, 1/6
Reade (C.), Peg Woffington, Introduction by Richard Garnett, 1/6 net.
Renault (E.), Grammaire Française à l'Usage des Anglais, 4/6
Scott (W.), The Abbot, edited by H. Corstorphine, 2/
Spalding (E. H.), The Principles of Rhetoric, 3/6
Teacher's Black-board Arithmetic, Part 2, by Tact, 1/6
Welch (G. E.), Chemistry Lecture Notes, 1/6

Science.

Bennett (E. T.), Spiritualism, 1/ net.
Caille (A.), Differential Diagnoses, 25/ net.
Dreyer (J. L. E.), History of the Planetary Systems from Thales to Kepler, 10/6 net.
Hopkins (N. M.), Experimental Electrochemistry, 12/ net.
Macaulay (F. S.), Geometrical Conics.
Parker (K. L.), The Euahlayi Tribe, Introduction by Andrew Lang, 7/6 net.
Reeks (H. C.), Diseases of the Horse's Foot, 10/6 net.
Robinson (L. A.), The Health of our Children in the Colonies, 2/6 net.
Snyder (H.), Dairy Chemistry, 4/6 net.
Stupart (R. F.), Report of the Meteorological Service of Canada.
Thurso (J. W.), Modern Turbine Practice and Water-Power Plants, 16/ net.
Young (J. K.), A Manual and Atlas of Orthopædic Surgery, 52/6 net.

Juvenile Books.

Cule (W. E.), The Rose-Coloured 'Bus, and other Leaves from Mabel's Fairy Book, 2/

General Literature.

Barnett (L. D.), Some Sayings from the Upanishads, 1/6 net.
Beeton's (Mrs.), Book of Household Management, 7/6 net.
Betham-Edwards (Miss), Martha Rose, Teacher, 6/
Buck (C. H.), The Assistant Commissioner's Note-Book, 6/ net.
Cambridge Year-Book and Directory, 1906, 5/ net.
Carey (W.), No. 101, 6/
Cobb (T.), Mrs. Erricker's Reputation, 6/
Coke (D. F. T.), The Bending of a Twig, 6/
Croft (C.), Mr. Tumpsy, 3/6
Drummond (H.), The Chain of Seven Lives, 6/
Fenn (G. M.), Aynsley's Case, 6/
Franklin (B.), Works, Vol. III., 12/6 net.
Ghamat (K. E.), The Present State of India, an Appeal to Anglo-Indians.
Gibbs (P.), The Romance of Empire, 6/
Hamilton (Cosmo), Nature's Vagabond, and other Stories, 6/
Howard (K.), The Smiths of Surbiton, 6/
Japan Society, Transactions, Vol. VI. Part III., 4/
Joubert (Carl), The White Hand, 6/
Lane (Mrs. J.), The Champagne Standard, 6/
Livingstone (B.), Letters of a Bohemian, 1/
Macdonald (R.), The Sea Maid, 6/
Memories, by K. E. S., 2/6 net.
Orczy (Baroness), A Son of the People, 6/
Roberts (M.), The Blue Peter, Sea Comedies, 6/
Royal Navy List, No. 113, 10/
St. Louis International Exhibition, 1904, Report of the Royal Commission.
Sandbach (F. E.), The Heroic Saga-Cycle of Dietrich of Bern, 6*d*. net.
Sharpless (I.), Quakerism and Politics.
Stevens (W. J.), The British Railway Outlook, 1/
Synge (Mrs. H.), A Supreme Moment, 6/
Trent (W. P.), Greatness in Literature, and other Papers, 5/
Trowbridge (W. R. H.), A Dazzling Reprobate, 6/

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Charles (Mlle. M.) et Pagès (L.), Broderies et Dentelles, 6fr.
Gaultier (P.), Le Rire et la Caricature, 3fr. 50.
Hofstede de Groot (Dr. C.), Die Urkunden über Rembrandt, 1575-1721.

Bibliography.

Revista de Bibliografia Catalana, Third Year, 12fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Chevillet (J.), Ma Vie Militaire, 1800-10, 3fr. 50.
Croy (Duc de), Journal Inédit, 1718-84, 2 vols., 15fr.
Dujardin (E.), La Source du Fleuve Chrétien: I. L. Judaisme, 5fr. 50.
Grimal (J.), La Guerre de 1870 et ses Enseignements, 3fr. 50.
Kleinschmidt (Dr. A.), Amalie von Oranien, 5m.
Lallemand (L.), Histoire de la Charité: Vol. III. Le Moyen Age, 7fr. 50.
Marion (M.), La Garde des Sceaux: Lamoignon et la Réforme Judiciaire de 1788, 6fr.
Noël (O.), Histoire du Commerce du Monde depuis les Temps les plus Reculés, Vol. III., 20fr.

Folk-lore.

Reinach (S.), Cultes, Mythes, et Religions, Vol. II., 7fr. 50.

Philology.

Preud'homme (L.), C. Suetoni Tranquille de Vita Cæsarum, Libri VIII., 2fl. 25.

General Literature.

Bordeaux (H.), Les Roquevillards, 3fr. 50.
Kistemaeckers (H.), Will, Trimm & Co., 3fr. 50.
Mayac, Cendra, 3fr. 50.
Rameau (J.), La Bonne Etoile, 3fr. 50.
Rémon (M.), La Retraite, 3fr. 50.
Revel (J.), Terriens, 3fr. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

TWO VERSIONS FROM THE OLD IRISH.

[These songs are literal verse renderings, in imitation of the original metre, of Prof. Kuno Meyer's translations of two very early Irish nature poems in 'Four Old Irish Songs of Summer and Winter' (Nutt).]

WINTER SONG.

Cold, cold until Doom!
The storm goes gathering gloom;
Each flashing furrow a stream;
A full lake every ford in the coom.

Sea large are the scowling lakes;
Thin sleet-spears swell to an host;
Light rains clash as shields on the coast;
Like a white wether's fleece fall the flakes.

The roadside pools are as ponds;
Each moor like a forest uplifts;
No shelter the bird-flock finds;
Breech high the stark snow drifts.

Swift frost hath the ways in his hold,
Keen the strife round Colt's standing stone!
And the tempest so stretches her fold,
That none can cry aught but "Cold!"

SUMMER SONG.

Summer 's here! free, balm-blowing;
Down the brown wood verdure 's glowing;
Slim, nimble deer are leaping;
Smooth the path of seals* is showing.

Cuckoos make mellow music;
There is soft, restful slumber;
Gentle birds glance on the hill-side,
And swift grey stags in number.

Restless run the deer—behind them
Pours the curled pack, tuneful baying;
From end to end laughs the strand,
Where the excited sea is spraying.

Playful breezes through the tops,
Drum Daill, of your black oaks welter;
While the noble, hornless herd†
Seek in Cuan wood a shelter.

Every herb begins to sprout;
The oakwood tops with green abound;
Summer 's in, winter 's out!
Twisted hollies wound the hound.

Loud the blackbird pipes his lay,
The live wood's heir from May to May;
The excited sea is lulled to sleep;
In air the speckled salmon leap.

The sun smiles over every land;
To the brood of cares the back of my hand!
Hounds bark, tryst the deer,
Ravens flourish, summer 's here.

Alfred Perceval Graves.

* The path of seals=the sea.
† Hornless herd=wild horses.

EDUCATION IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

There are public elementary schools in four of these islands—Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney (the last being closely connected for purposes of civil and ecclesiastical administration, with Guernsey). Both in Jersey and Guernsey these schools are controlled by education committees of the States of the island, and in neither case does the island code exactly agree with the English one. Before the year 1871 or 1872 the public elementary schools of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney were inspected annually by H.M. inspectors acting under the Education Department in Whitehall, and in accordance with the English codes. In later years the connexion between Whitehall and the elementary education of Guernsey and Alderney was severed; and it never existed in Sark. The Board of Education, however, still maintains control over primary education in Jersey, although the cost of inspection and maintenance of schools is entirely defrayed by the States of the island. The States of Jersey have always desired to maintain their schools at a satisfactory level of efficiency; and the reports of H.M. inspectors show that, in spite of great local difficulties, the schools subsidized by the States are not far behind the corresponding schools in England. These difficulties are largely and naturally due to the isolation of the schools, and consequent difficulty of finding and training competent teachers. The pupil teachers' central school will, however, certainly obviate this difficulty in the future. There are in the island a considerable number of schools under Roman Catholic management which receive no grant from the States, and correspond to the now almost obsolete "Certified Efficient" schools of English codes. These are not quite bad enough for condemnation, and hardly good enough for recognition, but are a weak part of the system of public elementary instruction in the island.

Victoria College, Jersey, opened in 1852, is a secondary school of highest grade, has in its gift numerous scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, and offers to its boys a comprehensive curriculum, leading to distinction in the Universities, and in the naval, military, and civil services. But we are not aware of the existence in the island of a public secondary school for girls of equal status, although there are girls' schools recognized by the Registration Council.

The history of modern education in Guernsey is different from that in the larger island. After the severance of connexion of Guernsey and Alderney with Whitehall about 1872, the efficiency of the elementary schools seems to have declined considerably; and to promote their welfare, and also to prepare scholars for the secondary instruction of Elizabeth College, the boys' intermediate school in St. Peter-Port was founded in 1883, and a corresponding intermediate school for girls twelve years later. There are, we believe, twenty-four scholarships in each intermediate school tenable by scholars from primary schools; and diligent boys pass with scholarships into Elizabeth College, so that we read in the 'Appendice du Billet d'État pour le 22 Novembre, 1905': "the progress of able boys is liberally facilitated by scholarships. But the treatment of studious, able girls is not so generous; girls hold States scholarships in the intermediate (girls') school, but there are no scholarships from this to any higher school or college."

Some eight or ten year ago the States of Guernsey determined to reorganize and improve their public elementary schools, and to place them on a permanent and better basis; and they very wisely instructed Mr. Munday, now States Inspector and Secretary to the Education Committee, to report on the condition (1898) of elementary instruction. Mr. Munday's report disclosed an unsatisfactory state of affairs, which to a considerable extent depended on the dearth of qualified teachers. The States and the Education Committee betook themselves with considerable vigour and determination to the task of the reformation and reorganization of their system. By the order in Council of March 7th, 1903, the teaching (including religious instruction) in primary schools is determined, and the general cost of maintaining the public elementary schools of the island is distributed between the States and the committees of the parishes in which the schools are situated. A judiciously compiled code of regulations controls and directs the work in schools; and it has been enacted that every third year "des inspecteurs spéciaux" shall visit the schools and report on their condition to the Education Committee of the States, annual visits of inspection being paid by "l'inspecteur de l'instruction primaire." The States have, it is clear, thought out the best means to ensure the efficiency of their schools; but they have overlooked the great advantage of two consecutive annual visits from a special inspector, for two special inspections are very much more than twice as effective as a single isolated one. Two visits of special inspection have already been paid: by H.M. divisional inspectors Mr. E. M. Kenney-Herbert in 1902, and Mr. T. W. Danby in 1905. Both these gentlemen report favourably of the progress made in primary schools under the existing *régime*; and this is no doubt closely connected with the very efficient and judicious teaching of pupil-teachers under the general supervision of Miss Mellish, "the distinguished principal of the Ladies' College."

The teaching of French is a prominent feature in the schools of Jersey and Guernsey; and in this subject Guernsey is ahead of Jersey—rather an unlooked-for result, as we should have expected English to gain a more marked predominance in the smaller island on account of the greater influence of the English-speaking capital. It is now usual in the rural schools of Guernsey to find young scholars at admission speaking only the old Norman home language, modern French being almost as unfamiliar a foreign tongue to them as English. In the country schools the teaching of English is a difficulty; in the town schools, of French; but the acquiring of both languages colloquially is to many scholars of the greatest utility.

Training in art and practical science needs development in both islands, and Mr. Danby (1905) states that the education of Guernsey as a whole "is weak on the technical side." He advocates the foundation of a technological high school in which scholars of both sexes could receive instruction equivalent to the first-rate training now obtainable in Elizabeth College. The curriculum in such a school should be threefold, "including modern languages; applied science, biological and non-biological; arts and handicrafts; all subjects to be treated with special reference to their use to persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and industry." This scheme of technological education is feasible, and if realized would be an interesting, and, we incline to think, a successful experiment.

THE SWINTON CHARTERS.

36, Pont Street, S.W.

In your columns of October 21st there appeared a review of Sir Archibald Lawrie's most useful book 'Early Scottish Charters,' in which the reviewer, commenting on Sir Archibald's notes on King David's charters of the lands of Swinton to his knight Hernulf, said :—

"Sir Archibald.....thinks that the phrases 'huic meo militi Hernulfo' and 'Arnulfo isti meo militi' are too contemptuous to have been applied to a knight, and that *miles* means here merely a soldier, 'one of the King's Drengs.' A still more serious point, he hesitates to admit the charters themselves as genuine :—'I suspect that they were forged by the monks to support the claims of the Church on the land of Swinton.'"

On November 25th you printed a further communication from the reviewer, in which, after pointing out that had he, when he wrote the review, known that Sir Archibald condemned the charters without inspecting the originals, he would "have commented upon the degree in which this fact lessens the weight of Sir Archibald's suspicion," he concluded :—

"It is of great importance that the question he has raised about the Swinton charters should be settled one way or other, if possible, by the scrutiny of palæographers and other experts."

Perhaps I may be allowed to explain that the reason why the genuineness of two charters referring to an inconsiderable family can be dignified as "of great importance" is because they comprise, so far as Scotland is concerned (I do not know if anything can be shown earlier in England), the earliest grant of inheritance which has been preserved to us; also because we have in them the first appearance of Walter Fitz Alan, the founder of the royal house of Stewart, and perhaps the first mention of a Scotsman bearing knighthood. It has necessarily taken some time to consult the most competent authorities, but I now beg to be permitted to put forward the opinions of experts.

Dr. Warner, the head of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, allows me to quote him as follows :—

"I have carefully examined the two Durham charters of David, King of the Scots, relating to Swinton, and from the palæographical point of view I see no reason for doubting their authenticity. The handwriting, though it differs in the two documents, is in both cases that of the period, and the seals appear to be perfectly genuine. My colleague Dr. Kenyon, to whom I have shown them, agrees with this opinion."

Mr. H. J. Ellis, also of the MS. Department of the Museum, writes :—

"Not only do I agree with Drs. Warner and Kenyon that from the palæographical point of view there is no reason to doubt these charters, but I hold that the internal evidence all points to their genuineness. Taken together, they are an interesting illustration of the development of early feudal landowning, a lease for two lives in the first being subsequently changed to a holding in fee and heritage in the second. There is no justification for reading an expression of contempt in 'huic meo militi' or 'isti meo militi.' It was a common formula in grants of this early period, the 'huic' or the 'isti' emphasizing the personal connexion between the two men, and showing that the grantee was present before his lord in the curia. 'Miles' does not mean 'soldier,' but usually a man who holds by knight's service. The word 'baronibus' in the earlier charter, 'tenere.....sicut ullus ex meis baronibus.....tenet.....de Sancto Cuthberto et de me,' shows us Hernulf's rank. Compare another royal charter of the same period. King Stephen, in making Geoffrey de Mandeville Earl of Essex, says: '.....quod ipse et heredes sui post eum hereditario jure teneant de me.....sicut alii comites mei de terra mea.....'"

Mr. Maitland Thomson, the head of the Historical Department in the Register House in Edinburgh, says :—

"I also have seen David I.'s charters of Swinton at Durham, and am quite satisfied that they are of David I.'s time, and see no reason to doubt that they are genuine charters of that king."

Lastly, Canon Greenwell, the veteran antiquary who has so long had charge of the muniments of Durham, writes :—

"I have most carefully examined them on many occasions, and with more than ordinary caution since doubt has been thrown on them by Sir Archibald. In their contents I see nothing to cause any doubt as to their authenticity; and with regard to the documents themselves, in their writing, the quality of the parchment, and their appearance generally, those qualities are such as to make their genuineness as certain as any similar document can claim to be. In addition, they are accompanied by seals which unquestionably are impressions from the same matrix as that which produced the other seals of David in our Treasury. They have also been examined by several persons competent to judge as to the nature of early charters, and I have never heard a word of suspicion against them."

Such a consensus of expert opinion hardly requires further support, but I may add this contributory evidence. The knight whose name was variously written Hernulf, Arnolf, and Ernald—every student of the period knows that these are but variations of the same name—undoubtedly got the lands of Swinton. On three other occasions he appears in the vicinity, witnessing—and high up among the witnesses—grants by the third Earl Cospatric as "Ernaldo" (Raine, Ch. cxii.), "Ernald milite" (Raine, Ch. cxiii.), and "Ern' de Swinet'" ('Cartulary of Coldstream'). And there have been (de) Swintons ever since.

I trust that Sir Archibald Lawrie's suspicions will now be allayed, and that in any future edition of his invaluable book the notes relating to these two charters will be rewritten.

George S. C. Swinton.

Literary Gossip.

Mr. Unwin will publish this spring a work entitled 'Bossism and Monopoly,' by Mr. T. C. Spelling. It describes minutely the trust system in the United States, and emphasizes its dangers. Among the subjects of the chapters are the following: the general monopoly and trust situation; partnerships between party bosses and monopoly; how to overthrow party bosses; abuses of privilege by municipal-service monopolies; the advantages of municipal ownership; abuses by railroads in private hands; remedies and proposed remedies; and the feasibility and advantages of Government ownership.

Mr. James Blyth's new novel, 'The Same Clay,' will be published at the end of February by E. Grant Richards. Like Mr. Blyth's former books, this deals with life in East Anglia.

The 'Life of the Ninth Earl of Argyll,' upon which the Rev. J. Willcock has long been occupied, is approaching completion. It will form as large a volume as the life of his father, the "great Marquess," published by the same writer in 1903. The book will be illustrated with some engravings from contemporary prints, and will contain much new historical matter from the family archives.

A new novel is announced by Mr. Edwin Elliott, entitled 'Barr & Son: a Story of a Modern Knight Errant,' to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock. The story is founded on the efforts of a band of young Oxford idealists to improve the character and status of the working man by taking part in industrial undertakings.

The syllabus of the National Literary Society of Ireland announces the following lectures: 'The Irish Peasant and the Stage,' by Dr. George Sigerson; 'About College Green in the Days of Elizabeth and James,' by Dr. J. P. Mahaffy; 'The Heroic Romances of Ireland,' by Mr. T. W. Rolleston; 'Burns as an Adapter of Irish Melodies,' by Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood; 'Irish Portraits,' by Mr. W. G. Strickland, Registrar of the National Gallery; 'The "Discussions" of George Bernard Shaw,' by Mr. M. K. Tarpey; 'Irish Street Ballads,' by Mr. P. J. McCall; 'An Irishman's Tour through South Africa,' by Mr. Commissioner Bailey; and 'The Life and Writings of Charles Lever,' a centenary tribute by Mr. W. A. Henderson.

We hear with regret of the death last Sunday, at Hampstead, of Mr. Harry L. D. Ward (late of the Manuscripts Department in the British Museum), in his eighty-first year. He was a man of rare abilities and exceptional powers of research, and the published work that he performed for the Trustees, although not large in quantity, was of the highest quality. He will be remembered in the world of letters by his 'Catalogue of Romances,' which first made clear the treasures of the MS. Romance collections in the British Museum. His 'Catalogue of Icelandic MSS.' still awaits publication. As the son of a late Dean of Lincoln, Mr. Ward, in his earlier days, met and mixed with many notable *literati*, and his reminiscences of the illustrious people with whom he had come into contact were frequently very entertaining.

The New York *Outlook* reports an important discovery of Benjamin Franklin documents, including original writings, household accounts, Court invitations, and samples of work done at Passy on the printing press set up there for his grandson Benjamin Franklin Bache. The letters, pamphlets, and documents appear to be part of the material brought back by Franklin on his return from France in 1785. There are some of a later period, with a map of Bunker Hill. Through Dr. Weir Mitchell, this valuable collection has been purchased for the University of Pennsylvania, as well as the printing press used at Passy.

In view of the two-hundredth anniversary of John Evelyn's death, which occurs on the 27th inst., it is interesting to know that Messrs. Bickers & Son have in preparation an illustrated edition of his 'Diary and Correspondence,' in four volumes, the first of which they hope to

publish on the 27th. The edition will be reprinted from that published by the firm in 1879. It contains Mr. H. B. Wheatley's interesting 'Life' of Evelyn, and he has written a new preface. The greatest care has been taken in the selection of the illustrations.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will begin on Tuesday week the sale of the collections of the late Edward Truman, M.R.C.S., who died in April last, having been for over half a century a keen collector of books and prints. The chief strength of his extensive accumulations centres in his Cruikshankiana, but this portion will not be sold till May. The general library contains many scarce and interesting books, with a few *incunabula*. The chief feature—so far as a miscellaneous collection can be said to possess a feature—is the series of illustrated books of the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth—books with illustrations by the Bewicks, H. Alken, Rowlandson, Pugin, William Blake, and Robert and Isaac Cruikshank. The Dickens series (nearly sixty lots) is extensive rather than remarkable. Children's books and chapbooks are numerous, and one lot consists of 260 sixpenny books issued by various publishers, "nearly all with coloured frontispieces, many very scarce." Some of the extra-illustrated books are interesting, the additions in several instances taking the form of the original drawings. First editions of Bacon's 'Proficience and Advancement of Learning,' 1605, and of Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1621, with the scarce leaf of "errata"; the original MS. and designs of Northcote's 'Fables'; and two early Shakspeare quartos—'Locrine,' 1595, the first edition of this spurious play, and 'Pericles,' 1619—are among the more conspicuous rarities.

We regret to announce the death on January 30th, after a short illness, at the age of fifty-five, of Mr. John Philip Edmond, Librarian of the Signet Library, Edinburgh. Mr. Edmond in 1904 succeeded the late Dr. Law as Librarian, having been for over twelve years previously chief librarian to the Earl of Crawford at Haigh Hall, Wigan. He published many bibliographical works, amongst which were 'The Aberdeen Printers, Edward Raban to James Nicol, 1620–1736,' and (with Dr. R. Dickson) 'Annals of Scottish Printing.' He was a keen contributor to the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, and his wide knowledge, assiduous help, and constant kindness will make his loss deeply felt in Edinburgh literary society. As his work is of the sort which commonly escapes recognition, we shall dwell on it at length next week.

Dr. Hans Driesch, of Heidelberg, has been appointed the Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen University from 1907 to 1909.

Amongst those upon whom the University of Glasgow will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Graduation ceremony on April 17th are Sir James Guthrie, President of the Royal Scottish Academy; Mr. Mungo McCallum, Professor of English Literature in the University of Sydney; Prof. Walter Raleigh, and M. Rodin. The degree of Doctor of Divinity will be conferred upon Canon Hensley Henson and the Rev. Alexander Morris Stewart, of Arbroath.

We quoted recently a Hadden school-inspector's testimony as to the ignorance of Scottish history which prevailed in Scotland, even amongst select pupils. Prof. Hume Brown took these facts as the text of a lecture which he delivered in Edinburgh last week on 'The Teaching of Scottish History in our Schools.' He deprecated anything like a "fussy patriotism," but insisted that it was "by a knowledge of our own national history as a basis that we can most adequately interpret the history of other countries."

The appointment of our old contributor Dr. Henry Jackson (who began to write in Hepworth Dixon's day) to the Greek Professorship at Cambridge was expected, and will be generally applauded. The chair thus remains with a Trinity man of Jebb's year, and returns to a philosopher, having been before Jebb and B. H. Kennedy's tenure occupied by the famous Thompson of the same college. Dr. Jackson is one of the most genial and influential of Cambridge men. He has not published much, but a cloud of witnesses in the shape of pupils can testify to the value alike of his teaching and his practical wisdom.

Mr. Charles Wells writes :—

"May I correct a slip in the paragraph about the late Mr. A. H. Poultney? Before he was editor of *The Bristol Evening News* he had been on the staff of *The Westmorland Gazette*, not *The Westminster Gazette*, which was not founded until after Mr. Poultney became assistant editor of *The Birmingham Daily Post*. He succeeded to the editorship of that journal upon the death of Mr. Thackeray Bunce.

Besides renovating the monument of Sir Richard Fanshawe in Ware Church, the present representatives of the Fanshawe family have placed there a tablet to the memory of his devoted wife, the author of the well-known 'Memoirs.' This has been affixed to the south wall of the chapel of St. Mary, off the choir, at the spot where Sir Richard's memorial stood before it was removed to the south transept. The edition of the 'Memoirs' which is being published by the De La More Press from an original copy of the MS., with many illustrations and full notes by a member of the family, is not expected to be ready before the summer.

It has been confidently asserted in more than one quarter recently that the printing of the tenth edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' now being prepared, will be done in the United States. Should this prove to be the case, it will be the first time that this work has been produced outside Edinburgh, and its loss will be severely felt by the printing trade there. It is becoming increasingly the custom for publishers to have works set up in the United States. In many cases sheets and stereo plates are sent to Great Britain.

There have been many signs of late that the Mohammedan communities of India are waking up to the importance of education, and a gift of 35,000 rupees—2,300*l.* approximately—from the Aga Khan, to form the nucleus of a fund for establishing a Science School in Aligarh College, has just been announced in India. About the same time that this gift was made a mass meeting of Mohammedans was held at Colombo for the purpose of advocating the establishment of a Moslem University at Aligarh.

This educational movement is not confined to the Mussulman community. At the annual social congress at Benares a proposal was brought forward to found a Hindu University there, and large sums were promised. A second proposal was made to found a Rajput University, presumably at Mount Abu.

Newman is a good deal studied in France. M. Henri Brémond has just brought out an "essai de biographie psychologique" on him, and he has already issued volumes on 'Newman, le Développement du Dogme Chrétien,' 'Newman, Psychologie de la Foi,' and 'Newman, la Vie Chrétienne.' In preparation are 'Newman Hagiographe' and 'Newman Éducateur.' We doubt if any modern religious mind was ever the subject before of such elaborate and many-sided analysis. The shade of Thomas Carlyle must be indignant at all this attention paid to one who had, by his account, "the brains of a rabbit."

We gave M. Paul Sabatier last week the title of Abbé. The well-known authority on St. Francis is a layman. There was an earlier Abbé of that name who wrote on 'The Harmonies of Faith and Reason' and 'Rome and Catholicism.'

The two new elections to the Académie Française passed without anything in the way of a surprise. M. Alexis Félix Joseph Ribot, who is better known as a politician than as a *littérateur* (but it is said that "il parle comme un livre"), succeeds to the seat of the late Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier; and M. Maurice Barrès has been elected to the place occupied by M. José Maria de Heredia. In each case, the election was by an overwhelming majority. M. Barrès is still a young man, and has written a number of books, some of which have enjoyed considerable popularity. *The Figaro* of last Saturday reprinted his first published story, 'Le Chemin de l'Institut,' which appeared in June, 1882, in a periodical called *Jeune France*, long since dead.

Lord Glenesk will preside at the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Newsvendors' Institution on Tuesday evening, February 20th, at the Institute of Journalists. The Mayor of Darlington, the editor of *The Yorkshire Post*, and others have promised to take part in the proceedings.

In the latest issue of the *Revue des Études Grecques* there is an article by M. Théodore Reinach on one of the papyrus fragments in the Grant Bey collection presented to Aberdeen University some years ago by the widow of Dr. Grant Bey, of Cairo. Early last year the fragment was seen by Dr. Grenfell to be lyrical in character, and Mr. E. O. Winstedt, of St. Andrews University, placed it definitely as belonging to Alcæus. M. Reinach supports this view, on the ground of a reference to the famous tyrant Myrsilus. The fragment, which consists of ten lines, is about 2½ in. by 3 in. It is the first of the classical pieces in the collection which has been fairly identified.

The death, in his sixty-eighth year, is announced from Montreal of the well-known Canadian traveller and author François Mercier. He travelled among the Indians as agent for the North-West Company, having many adventures and hairbreadth escapes. He claimed to be the first white man who had explored Alaska, and he was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary question at the time Alaska was sold by Russia to the United States. He published a number of interesting works on his travels and explorations.

Friedrich Uhl, whose death, in his eighty-first year, is announced from Vienna, will be chiefly remembered as a brilliant feuilleton writer, although he tried his hand with success in other branches of literature, and some of his novels were at one time popular, among them 'Die Botschafterin' and 'Farbenrausch.' His criticisms were incisive and to the point, and he was always ready to encourage originality. As editor of the *Wiener Zeitung* from 1876 to 1900 he exercised a considerable influence on art in Vienna.

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Zoological Society of London. By Henry Scherren. (Cassell & Co.)—As the reader of this volume might be disposed to regard it as an "official" history of the Zoological Society of London, we hope that the Society will disclaim responsibility for Mr. Scherren's work. At least we may assume that it will not hold itself responsible for Mr. Scherren's errors of fact, misquotations, and perversions of evidence. It would be a pity if the Society "whose foundation," in the words of Sir William Jardine, "was the Sumatran collection of Sir Stamford Raffles," had to be suspected, so far as its present authorities were concerned, of sharing the author's views about Sir Stamford Raffles, and the incidents accompanying the founding of the Zoological Society, which were described at some length in the columns of *The Athenæum* less than a year ago. Mr. Scherren's one discovery—the designation by the Council, in its minutes on Lord Lansdowne's resignation of the Presidentship in 1831, of Sir Stamford Raffles as "the Founder and first President of the Society"—confirms the conclusion arrived at in the narrative to which we have referred, and settles the point for all unbiassed inquirers. Mr. Scherren does not appreciate the value of this fresh evidence, or, indeed, of the other and already known testimony recorded in his pages, stating that "the foundation of the Zoological Society of London was a natural development from the Zoological Club of the Linnean Society," and, in a foot-note on p. 16 relating to Sir Stamford's letter to his cousin mentioning the co-operation of Sir Humphry Davy, that "this appears conclusive evidence against the view that Sir Stamford Raffles was the sole founder." He also writes of other persons and facts being "overshadowed by the personality of Sir Stamford Raffles, for whom the whole credit of the new foundation has been claimed." There are further passages which reveal Mr. Scherren's desire to disparage the claim of Sir Stamford Raffles to be called "the founder of the Zoological Society."

The designation of "founder" does not exclude the claims of co-operators and fellow-workers to the credit of participation. The pretension of being "sole founder" of any institution can only be advanced where the endowment of the founder is the direct and sole cause of its creation. What Sir Stamford's contemporaries meant by calling him "the founder of the Zoological Society" was that its institution and successful inauguration were largely, and, in all probability, chiefly, due to his inspiring influence and example. The application of the title of "founder" to Sir Stamford Raffles is not the invention of any subsequent writer, but the voluntary tribute of his contemporaries.

Lady Raffles in her 'Memoir' states that in 1817 Sir Stamford "meditated the establishment of a society on the principle of the Jardin des Plantes"; and in Sir Stamford's letter of March 9th, 1825, to his cousin occurs the sentence, "We may go far beyond the Jardin des Plantes at Paris." Mr. Scherren's comment on this letter reveals his imperfect knowledge of his subject. He declares that "it contains the first known reference by Sir Stamford Raffles to the Jardin des Plantes." He is in error. In 1817 Sir Stamford visited the Jardin des Plantes, where "he was surprised to find the productions of Java and the Eastern Isles," as is stated on p. 39 of Dr. Raffles's account of their continental tour, published in 1818—a work that went through several editions. There is consequently nothing improbable in the fact that in 1817 Sir Stamford did contemplate the establishment of a similar garden in London, or in the statement that he discussed the question with his friend Sir Joseph Banks. The authority for that conversation has not yet been traced, but, in view of the voluminous and scattered materials from which a biography of Sir Stamford had to be compiled, this is not surprising. There is, however, evidence available of the intimacy between him and Sir Joseph Banks in 1817. Sir Joseph, writing to Dr. Horsfield (p. 449 of Lady Raffles's 'Memoir') says, "We are all here delighted with the acquaintance of Governor Raffles"; and Sir Stamford, in a letter to the same correspondent (p. 627 of the work cited), mentions, "I have the opportunity of seeing Sir Joseph Banks very frequently." Considering that the visit to the Jardin des Plantes was made in 1817, we find nothing improbable in the statement that in the same year Sir Stamford "discussed with Sir Joseph Banks a plan for establishing in London a zoological collection which should interest and *instruct* the public." Mr. Scherren substitutes for the word "instruct" "amuse," and builds thereupon an argument which collapses with the misquotation.

We have now to direct attention to other important points. On p. 6 Mr. Scherren refers to the successive addresses, as chairman of the Zoological Club of the Linnean Society, delivered by Messrs. Bicheno, Children, Brookes, and Vigors in the years 1826 to 1829 inclusive; and he proceeds to give some extracts from them to support his theory that the Zoological Society was merely "a natural development from the Zoological Club." Nowhere does he record the facts that the Club was of very limited range and influence, that many of its meetings could not be held for want of a quorum, and that its financial position was revealed by deficits and debts. He remarks plaintively that Sir Stamford, although a member of the Linnean Society, did not join this Club. His abstention was doubtless due to its moribund condition. The Zoological Club contained none of the elements essential to success. It had been in existence for two years when Sir Stamford returned to England, and it had conspicuously failed to gain popularity or success in its effort to promote and popularize zoological science. The arrival of Sir Stamford in London marked the turning-point in the question. He did not attempt to reinvigorate the Club, but he took up the formation of a separate and distinct Zoological Society.

The four addresses upon which Mr. Scherren relies for the proof of his theory that the Society was "the natural outcome" of the Club, and not the creation of Sir Stamford, all contain specific testimony to the contrary, but the true purport of this testimony is concealed in these pages.

In point of time Mr. Bicheno comes first, his address having been delivered at the meeting in November, 1826, the year of Sir Stamford's death. Mr. Scherren states:

> "He [Bicheno] referred in a short paragraph to 'the Zoological Society recently instituted in London,' but said nothing about its foundation or the men who took part in the work."

How is this assertion to be reconciled with the following extracts from Mr. Bicheno's address?—

> "The sorrow occasioned by the premature death of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles at the early age of 45 hangs upon every tongue.....There was a promptness and resolution about his actions that silenced all opposition, and enabled him to effect his purpose while those around him were thinking of the means.....Just before his death he gave his Sumatran collection to the Zoological Society to be at once its *foundation* and ornament."

With regard to the next of the four speakers Mr. Scherren is more fortunate. He quotes correctly Mr. Children's invocation in 1827 to "the spirit of its immortal founder (Sir Stamford Raffles)"; but he omits the later passage recording that among the possessions of the Society "stands conspicuous the extensive collection of its lamented founder, the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles."

Mr. Brookes in 1828 handed on the tradition, referring, not, as Mr. Scherren puts it, to the "gift of an example of the Rafflesii squirrel," but to "the noble collection made in Sumatra by the distinguished patron of zoology to whose memory it is dedicated," and "presented by him to the Museum of that Society which hails him with just pride as its founder."

With regard to the final speech made by Mr. Vigors in 1829, which was really the warmest tribute of all to Sir Stamford Raffles, Mr. Scherren's method of quoting it is calculated to mislead the reader. He begins with the comment that "it is the most important, inasmuch as it distinctly claims that the members of the Club were, to say the least, co-workers with Sir Stamford Raffles." The readers of this passage would certainly not expect

to find in Mr. Vigors's address a description of Sir Stamford as "the illustrious founder" of the Zoological Society, but, when they find it buried, as it were, without the specific mention of Sir Stamford's name in a long quotation on p. 9, they will certainly wonder at Mr. Scherren's preliminary contention about the views of Mr. Vigors as to who was the founder of the Society. His glowing tribute to Sir Stamford is dismissed in a curt sentence.

Sir William Jardine, writing in 1841, called "the Sumatran collection" "the foundation of the Zoological Society," and linked the names of Joseph Banks and Stamford Raffles as those of our two greatest zoological authorities.

It will thus be seen that among Sir Stamford's colleagues and contemporaries, speaking for years after his death, there was not a dissentient voice in calling him "the founder of the Zoological Society." The minutes of the Council in 1831 speak of him formally by that title. E. W. Brayley's incomplete Account of Sir Stamford's Life, published in *The Zoological Journal* in 1827, has as its sub-title "Founder and President of the Zoological Society." In short, the testimony handed down from the period of the formation of that Society and for many subsequent years is unanimous. It is consequently surprising to find in Mr. Scherren's work a persistent attempt to disparage Sir Stamford Raffles and deny his right to be called "the founder of the Zoological Society."

The World of To-day. Vols. III.-IV. By A. R. Hope-Moncrieff. (Gresham Publishing Company.)—The third volume of this pleasant descriptive work deals with the African continent, and the fourth with Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific, with a brief chapter on Antarctica. They differ little in scope and treatment from their predecessors. So far as we have tested them, they are remarkably accurate, though we do not profess to have verified the very numerous statistics. Taken as a whole, this is a successful and intelligent compilation from good authorities, and the writer contrives to make his descriptions at once terse and graphic. Many extracts are given from travellers' narratives, so that those who desire it know where to go for fuller information. The illustrations are numerous and good. The page of distinguished explorers, however, provokes a smile. To put Savage Landor or Miss Gordon Cumming beside pioneers like Humboldt, Livingstone, and Sven Hedin is to show an absence of the critical faculty which is rather surprising in the writer of a geographical series.

THE QUESTION OF THE N RAYS.

It is now nearly three years since M. R. Blondlot, Professor of Physics at the University of Nancy, announced to the Académie des Sciences that he had discovered a new kind of ray, emitted in the first instance by a Crookes tube, and as he afterwards found, by all bodies in a state of strain or compression. This new radiation was said by him and his pupils to have high penetrative power, only pure water, heavy metal plates, and rock-salt being impervious to it; while its wave-length, as measured by its discoverer, turned out to be shorter than the shortest rays of ultra-violet light. Yet the proof of these matters was not very easy. The two means of proof on which M. Blondlot relied were the increase of light under the N rays in a source of feeble illumination, such as the phosphorescence remaining in sulphide of calcium which has been exposed to light, or a well-regulated and as near as may be continuous spark from an induction coil. Many observers of nationality other than French found themselves unable to repeat M. Blondlot's experiments, and those who did so thought that there was a loophole left open for doubt. At the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, the Berlin professors declared with some arrogance that the supposed phenomena were due to hallucination on the part of their Nancy colleagues, and in this they were followed by at least one English and one American man of science. Finally, an "inquest" instituted by a French scientific paper revealed the fact that even in the native country of the N rays belief in their objective existence was not widespread, and that the few faithful believed rather on the evidence of M. Blondlot than on that of their own senses. Although M. Blondlot's communications on the subject to the Académie des Sciences have been translated into English, and published by Messrs. Longman, and Dr. Hackett, of Dublin, has made considerable progress in actually measuring the light of the N rays, little public notice has been taken of them outside the columns of this journal (see especially *The Athenæum*, Nos. 4036 and 4038), and those English physicists who are convinced of their actual existence seem to have been hitherto overborne by the clamour of their opponents.

In these circumstances it is satisfactory to note that the N rays have not been, so to speak, blown out of court, and that those who believe in their objective existence have still the courage of their opinions. At the meeting of the Académie des Sciences on the 15th of last month two papers were presented giving details of further experiments on the subject, which certainly carry the matter a stage further. Although neither of the experiments here announced gives us that full and irrefragable proof which we should all desire, yet together they go far to rebut the theory of hallucination raised in Germany, and one of them serves to link the phenomena of the N rays with certain others observed in other parts of the spectrum.

The first of these experiments was communicated to the Académie by M. Mascart, the well-known member of the Institut and professor at the Collège de France. One of the earliest facts established—at any rate, to his own satisfaction—by M. Blondlot was that the N rays could be refracted by means of a prism, like ordinary light. The prism originally employed by him (see the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie of March 23rd, 1903) seems to have been made of quartz, but in the experiment about to be noticed a prism of aluminium, according to M. Mascart, was employed. This was used to reflect the N rays emitted by a Nernst lamp—enclosed, doubtless, in an iron lantern, and otherwise prevented from emitting any luminous radiation—and to direct the pencil of N rays upon a sulphide-of-calcium screen, consisting, apparently, of a furrow cut in a piece of thick card and packed with the powdered sulphide previously exposed to a bright light. This screen was mounted on the travelling sledge of the dividing machine used in the industrial manufacture of linear scales, and was then moved to and fro by the observer, so as to come alternately in and out of the focus of the pencil of N rays produced by the Nernst lamp, and refracted by the prism. It was agreed beforehand that every one of four observers should manipulate the sledge in turn, and should make a point when, in his opinion, the screen glowed with the maximum intensity of light. Upon this, the number on the scale at which the index of the sledge pointed was read and noted by M. Mascart, without the knowledge of the observer. It is not stated who discharged the duty of reading when M. Mascart himself worked the sledge, but it may be inferred that it was in that case one of the other observers. The four observers employed were M. Blondlot himself; M. Gutton, Lecturer on Physics at Nancy; a M. Virtz, whose name we do not recognize; and M. Mascart. M. Mascart gives in his paper a table of the observations made by them, from which it appears that there was a surprising agreement between them as to the point at which the light of the screen reached its maximum, and that this differed by only a very small number of divisions on the scale. This was particularly marked in the case of M. Blondlot, whose observations only varied within half a millimetre. The maximum deviation between the four observers seems to have been about two millimetres, and the observer of the four with the highest "personal equation" seems to have been M. Virtz, which perhaps explains M. Mascart's remark that the experiment demands excellent eyesight and a special apprenticeship. However that may be, the agreement shown by the above figures is sufficient to annul the theory of hallucination, if we believe, as we are justified in doing on the reputation of M. Mascart and M. Blondlot for careful experimentation, that the conditions of the experiment were rigidly observed.

The other experiment communicated to the Académie seems to be the invention of M. Gutton, the just-mentioned Lecturer on Physics at the University of Nancy. It depends upon a fact only announced by M. Blondlot in August last, to wit, that when the N rays fall upon the primary spark of an oscillator emitting Hertzian waves, the light of the secondary spark is diminished. M. Gutton accordingly fixes two brass rods, terminating in small platinized balls, at a very short distance from each other, maintained by a sort of wooden tongs having jaws pressed together by an india-rubber ring, but capable of being separated by a screw; and he connects these rods by wire with two tiny Leyden jars charged by a Holtz static machine. The source of N rays, which here again is a Nernst lamp enclosed in an iron lantern, is placed near this primary spark-gap; and a smaller spark-gap, consisting of two other brass rods with conical points, is enclosed in a cardboard box having a window opening on a photographic plate, this secondary spark-gap being placed at a considerable distance from the first, with which it is connected by wires. The photographic plate is held by a frame which moves vertically in front of the window in the cardboard box, so that it is alternately exposed and shielded from the impact of the N rays. Great precautions are taken, by means of screens placed between the Nernst lamp and the primary spark-gap, and between the primary and secondary, to keep the whole operation within the control of the operator, and the length of exposure of both the primary spark-gap and the photographic plate is regulated by the beats of a metronome. In these circumstances, M. Gutton assures the Académie that the photograph, when developed, shows clearly that the active power of the secondary spark is materially weakened when the N rays fall upon the primary spark-gap, and that the experiment can be repeated by any one who will take care that the conditions of the experiment are rigidly observed. If this be so, M.

Blondlot's dictum of August last is abundantly confirmed, and it may be admitted that the N rays do indeed modify the emission of Hertzian waves in these circumstances.

This last proposition, however, seems to the present writer not only to go far towards establishing the objective existence of the N rays, and to bring them into line with certain other phenomena, but also to offer, almost for the first time, some hint as to what they really are. The only means by which the emission of Hertzian waves can be prevented when a condenser of sufficient capacity is suddenly discharged is, so far as we know, the presence of ultra-violet light. The way this apparently operates is by causing—as Dr. Gustave Le Bon was the first to show—the terminals of the condenser to throw out a radiation which "ionizes," as it is nowadays called, the gases of the atmosphere, and thus renders them conductors of electricity. The effect of this upon the spark-gap is, of course, to allow the spark to pass at a lower voltage than is necessary for the formation of Hertzian waves in the ordinary way, and thus to diminish the disturbance in the ether caused by them. But if this quality is inherent not only in the ultra-violet rays of the luminous spectrum, but also in their more distant neighbours on the scale, it must be because the spectral rays themselves are the result of action in the ether under the conditions already faintly shadowed forth by M. Langevin and others, and previously noticed in these columns. Hence it may not be impossible some day to conclude that all substances in a state of strain, such as, for instance, the nerves and muscles of the human body, cause an alteration in the revolution of the electrons within the atoms of all other substances, and perhaps help to bring about that universal disintegration of matter which some philosophers tell us is in progress.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Jan.* 18.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'The Ceramic Art of Ancient Japan,' by Dr. Munro, of Yokohama, was read by Prof. W. Gowland. The pottery described was chiefly that of the Stone Age in Japan, which is found in shell mounds associated with axes, arrow-heads, and implements of stone. Some special forms of the pottery of the dolmen period were also dealt with. The former is ornamented with designs both in relief and intaglio, and in this respect, and also in its material, differs *in toto* from the latter. It is found chiefly in that part of the main island which lies to the east of Hakone, and in Yeno. It is supposed to have been made by the Ainu aborigines who in early times occupied the country as far as the extreme west, whence they were gradually driven eastwards by the Japanese. The Ainu appear to have made a stand in the country around Yedo, and to have occupied that district for a considerable time, as shell mounds containing this pottery are very numerous there. The pottery is never found in dolmens or associated with the pottery which is characteristic of the dolmen period. Some curious small rude images of terra-cotta, representing in conventional and grotesque forms both men and women, were also described. Their date is uncertain, but may be placed between five hundred and a thousand years ago. The designs on the garments resemble those of the shell-heap pottery, and they were doubtless made by the same people. A collection of vessels, fragments of the pottery, and photographs was exhibited.—The Rev. E. H. Willson exhibited, on behalf of Dom Hilary Willson, of Ampleforth Abbey, a silver-gilt English chalice of *circa* 1470-80, and silver-gilt paten preserved with it, but of a date *circa* 1350. The device on the paten is that of the *Manus Dei* with a nimbus. These interesting vessels were formerly in the possession of the Right Rev. Robert William Willson, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Hobart Town; but nothing is known of their previous history.

Jan. 25.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. R. Lethaby read a paper on the Palace of Westminster in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. After referring to the few indications as to the time when the English kings took up their residence at Westminster, which seem to point to Canute as the founder of the palace, he suggested that the well-known story reported by Matthew Paris in reference to the intention of William Rufus to build a hall much larger than the great hall, and extending from the river to the road, was to be explained as a myth of extravagance. He then reconstructed the hall of Rufus from the drawings made by Smirke of the remains of Norman work found during the alterations of 1834, and showed that the side walls had a series of large windows associated with a wall-arcade just like the clerestory of the transepts of Winchester Cathedral. The interior supports of the roof were probably of wood, after the manner of one of the great tithe barns. A conjectural restoration of the exterior was offered, and the paper concluded with a description of the lesser hall, the king's chamber and other parts of the palace in the time of Henry II.

Linnean.—*Jan.* 18.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mr. Jesse Reeves was admitted a Fellow.—Dr. E. Burke, Dr. W. T. Calman, Mr. W. F. Cooper, and Mr. W. Draper were elected Fellows.—Mr. W. Carruthers, a past-President of the Society, presented, on the part of the subscribers, a portrait of Prof. S. H. Vines, President from 1900 to 1904, painted by the Hon. John Collier.—Mr. T. Ernest Waltham exhibited a series of coloured transparencies from flowers in natural colours, partly by the three-colour process, partly by hand. Mr. A. O. Walker and Dr. A. B. Rendle contributed some remarks.—The first paper was by Mr. A. W. Allen, 'On the Life-History of *Margaritifera panasesæ*.' Dr. Rendle congratulated the botanists present that they had been freed from the incubus of such names as *Margaritifera margaritifera*, which had been used in the paper.—Mr. A. D. Cotton gave the main features of his paper 'On some Endophytic Algæ,' illustrating his exposition by drawings on the blackboard.—A paper by Dr. A. Broom was read in title, 'On the Organ of Jacobson in Spenodon,' and was illustrated by coloured drawings.

Zoological.—*Jan.* 16.—Mr. Howard Saunders, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during December last, and exhibited a series of photographs of the red deer, illustrating the growth of the antlers, which had been presented to the Society by Mr. Walter Winans.—Prof. E. A. Minchin exhibited a living specimen of a lemur (Galago) which he had brought home with him from Entebbe, Uganda.—Dr. F. G. D. Drewitt exhibited, and made remarks upon, a white variety of the common mole.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited a skull of a forest-pig (Hylochœrus) sent by Mr. G. L. Bates from the Cameroons, thus confirming the report that Hylochœrus occurred near the West Coast. The species, however, appeared to be different from *H. meinertzhageni*, and was named *H. rimator*.—Mr. W. Storrs Fox read a paper on some bones of the lynx (*Felix lynx*) found in a limestone cavern in Cales Dale, Derbyshire. This was only the third record of remains of this species having been met with in the British Islands.—Mr. J. L. Bonhote communicated a paper dealing with a collection of mammals brought from the Malay Peninsula by Mr. C. B. Kloss, and presented to the National Museum. The collection contained examples of seventeen species, chiefly rodents, of which two, representing well-known Bornean species, were described as new. There was also a series of *Mus jarak*, a species hitherto known from one specimen only and recently described by the author.—Mr. C. S. Tomes read a paper on the minute structure of the teeth of the creodonts.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper entitled 'Contributions to the Anatomy of the Ophidia.'—Dr. Jean Roux, the Curator of the Basle Museum of Natural History, communicated a paper containing a synopsis of the toads of the genus Nectophryne, including a description of a new species from German East Africa.

Microscopical.—*Jan.* 17.—*Annual Meeting.*—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—The President called attention to a donation from M. Nachet of six micro-daguerreotypes of blood, milk, crystals, &c., set in a frame. They were taken with the electric light by M. Léon Foucault in 1844, and are probably the oldest of their kind in existence. The photographs are of undoubted excellence, and compare favourably with many of later date.—Mr. N. D. F. Pearce also presented fifteen slides of the Oribatidæ to supplement the collection given by Mr. Michael.—Some excellent micro-photographs of diatoms and podura scale were sent for exhibition by Mr. T. A. O'Donohoe.—The Report of the Council and Treasurer's statement for 1905 were adopted, and the officers and Council for the ensuing year elected, including the President for a third term.—The President delivered his annual address, the subject being 'The Life and Work of Bernard Renault,' who was an Honorary Fellow of the Society. The President, in describing the important work done by Renault in fossil botany, alluded to the difficulties he experienced in carrying it on efficiently by reason of the limited means at his disposal. The address was illustrated by numerous lantern-slides.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*Jan.* 30.—Sir Alexander Binnie, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Railway Gauges of India,' by Mr. F. R. Upcott.

Anthropological Institute.—*Jan.* 23.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. W. Gowland, President, in the chair.—After the passing of the reports the President delivered his annual Address on 'Copper and its Alloys in Antiquity,' illustrated by lantern-slides, diagrams, and specimens. He said that smelting had its origin in the camp fire, from which the first primitive furnace, a hole in the ground, used even now in parts of Japan, naturally evolved. The lumps of copper discovered in "founders' hoards" had clearly been smelted in this way. The hole was first filled with charcoal, over which was placed the ore, then another layer of charcoal, then more ore, and so on; the draught was obtained by the wind or by primitive bellows. The smelted copper was not run off, but at the moment of solidification was pulled out of the fire and broken into pieces on a large stone. This system is still practised in Korea, while the implements used by primitive man have their counterpart at the present day in the tools used by the native smelters in some parts of Africa. Turning to the question of bronze, the President stated that in his opinion this was made directly from a copper ore containing tin, long before the two metals were mixed. In Hungary a copper ore containing antimony takes the place of a copper-tin ore, and the implements found there frequently contain antimony in considerable amounts. He defined bronze as an alloy of copper and tin containing not less than 2 per cent. of tin, lead, arsenic, zinc, &c., being present in very small quantities. The President was of opinion that there was no evidence of a true Copper Age in Europe, excluding only Cyprus, which was, of course, exceptional. Copper implements were only used by primitive man as adjuncts to stone implements, which were more efficient as weapons, and when found are merely copies of stone implements; and when made in the Bronze Age they take the form of the implements of that period. In its simple form a copper celt could only be made in an open mould, and therefore only flat celts could be made of copper. The opinion often maintained that the intention of the makers of bronze weapons was to make an implement in the proportion of 9 : 1 was shown by analysis to be incorrect, as also was the theory that the art of tempering bronze was lost, as it could now be hardened by hammering as well as, if not better than, it was done in the Bronze Age. The President proved that metallic tin was not necessary to the manufacture of bronze, and bronze celts made by him by melting metallic copper with tin ore, and from metal obtained by smelting a mixed ore of copper and tin in a primitive furnace in the metallurgical workshop of the Royal School

of Mines, were exhibited. He also showed that the opinion held by many of the existence of a universal Copper Age in Europe, intermediate between the Bronze and Stone periods of culture, was not warranted by facts.

Physical.—*Jan.* 26.—Prof. J. H. Poynting, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'The Isothermal Distillation of Nitrogen and Oxygen and of Argon and Oxygen' was read by Mr. I. K. Inglis.—A paper on 'The Use of Chilled Cast Iron for Permanent Magnets' was read by Mr. A. Campbell.—A paper by Prof. Lyle and Mr. Baldwin, 'On Experiments on the Propagation of Longitudinal Waves of Magnetic Flux along Iron Wires and Rods,' was read by Prof. F. T. Trouton.

British Numismatic.—*Jan.* 24.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—His Excellency Sir D. G. Métaxas was elected an Honorary Member, and the Hon. F. Strutt, Lieut.-Col. R. J. Carthew, Dr. J. B. Hurry, and Messrs. H. Y. Hare, A. C. Hutchins, R. A. Inglis, H. C. Myers, and J. W. Spurway, Members; and nine candidates for membership were proposed.—The President read a paper on 'The Coinage of St. Davids in the Time of William I.' It will be remembered that he recently discovered a coin of Howell Dda, and established the theory of an early coinage in Wales. He then proved that a mint was in operation at Pembroke in the reign of Henry I. Having now turned his attention to the period of the Conquest, he finds that there are certain coins which also must be given to the Principality. It is well known that a mint was then worked at Rhuddlan, but as it was under the Earl of Chester it was not strictly a Welsh mint. The coins now treated, although of full weight and standard silver, are of much inferior workmanship to the English coins of the PAXS type, the last coinage of William I., with which they were obviously intended to pass current. They bear the mint-name DEVITVN, which Mr. Carlyon-Britton demonstrated was the contemporary form of Dewiton, the old name of St. Davids. In addition, the usual ecclesiastical symbols of the annulet and cross *pommée* appear upon them, showing that they were issued by the Bishop of St. Davids. The writer exhibited a series of coins in illustration of his paper.—Mr. Lawrence read a paper upon 'A Remarkable Penny of King Alfred,' and exhibited the coin, the obverse of which bears the king's bust in profile to right within an inner circle, but the reverse has the moneyer's name and title, Athelulf Mo, in two lines across the field. It is a mule, combining the London monogram and the cross *pattée* types, and bears clear indications of being a restruck coin of the former type. Unfortunately, the coin is not above suspicion; but whilst admitting this Mr. Lawrence was of opinion that it is genuine, and he called attention to the various points of detail in favour of this view.—Sheriff Mackenzie presented to the Society Ducarel's original copy of his 'Anglo-Gallic Coins,' containing his manuscript notes and additions.—Mr. J. F. Walker exhibited a perfect specimen of the penny of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, of which the only other known example is in the British Museum and imperfect; Mr. C. J. Smilter, a small find of coins from the Goodwin Sands of the period of Charles I.; and Mr. W. Sharp Ogden, impressions of the great seal of Owen Glendower; other interesting exhibitions were sent by Major Freer and Messrs. J. B. Caldecott, W. J. Webster, L. L. Fletcher, W. M. Maish, and H. W. Taffs; and contributions to the library were made by Major Freer, the Numismatic Society of New York, and Messrs. Spink.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'Reason in Architecture,' Lecture I., Mr. T. G. Jackson.
— London Institution, 5.—'The Development of Sculpture in Greece and Rome,' Mrs. E. Burton-Brown.
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
— Engineers, 7.30.—Inaugural Address by Mr. M. Wilson.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'The Aims and Achievements of Scientific Method,' Mr. T. P. Nunn.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Modern Warships,' Lecture II., Sir W. White. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Imperial Immigration,' Mr. O. C. Beale.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Food and Nutrition,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Stirling.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Railway Gauges of India.'
Tues. Zoological, 8.30.—1. 'Trichorhiza, a New Hydroid Genus,' Mr. E. S. Russell; 2. 'Notes on the Histology and Physiology of the Placenta in Ungulata,' Dr. J. W. Jenkinson; 3. 'Description of a New Fly of the Family Tabanidæ,' Miss Gertrude Ricardo; 4. 'A List of the Mammals obtained by Messrs. R. B. Woosnam and R. E. Dent in Bechuanaland,' Mr. Harold Schwann.
Wed. Entomological, 8.—'Some New or hitherto Unfigured Forms of South African Butterflies,' Mr. R. Trimen; 'Some Rest-Attitudes of Butterflies,' Dr. G. B. Longstaff.
— Geological, 8.—'The Carboniferous Limestone (Avonian) of the Mendip Area, Somerset, with Especial Reference to the Palæontological Sequence,' Mr. T. Franklin Sibly; 'The Igneous Rocks associated with the Old Red Sandstone of the Mendips,' Prof. S. H. Reynolds.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Progress in Electric Lighting,' Mr. Leon Gaster.
Thurs. Royal Academy, 4.—'Reason in Architecture,' Lecture II., Mr. T. G. Jackson.
— Royal, 4.30.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The Significance of the Future in the Theory of Evolution,' Lecture II., Mr. B. Kidd.
— London Institution, 6.—'The History of England as taught in its Songs,' Mr. J. F. Sawyer.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Technical Considerations in Electric-Railway Engineering.' Paper on 'Crane Motors and Controllers,' Mr. C. W. Hill.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
Fri. Astronomical, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Electric Driving at the Locomotive Works of the North London Railway,' Mr. R. H. Mackie. (Students' Meeting.)
— Physical, 8.—Annual Meeting; Address by Prof. Perry.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Eclipse Problems and Observations,' Mr. H. F. Newall.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Advances in Microscopy,' Lecture II., Mr. J. W. Gordon.

Science Gossip.

We are sorry to notice the death on Tuesday of Mr. Charles John Cornish, an assistant master at St. Paul's School, who was well known for his studies on natural history, contributed to *The Spectator* and elsewhere. Mr. Cornish had an attractive style, which set off his turn for scientific speculation, and many of his articles were a success in a revised form. He published 'Life at the Zoo' in 1895, 'Nights with an Old Gunner' in 1897, and 'The Naturalist on the Thames' in 1902. His 'Life of Sir William Henry Flower' (1904) could not be called a success, and needed a man stronger on the technical side of zoology.

Mr. Henry Frowde is about to bring out a book written by Dr. Stevens, the medical officer of health for Camberwell, on the subject of the dissemination and prevention of smallpox. It deals, among other things, with the spread of the disease from hospitals, and the ordinary and extraordinary means of conveying the infection from one person to another; and discusses the value of measures designed to prevent its spread, both from a medical and financial point of view.

The death is announced of M. Émile Boutmy (a member of the French Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques) at the École des Sciences Politiques, which he had founded in 1871, and conducted up to last week. He was born at Paris in 1835, and was an intimate friend of Taine, succeeding Léon Say as a "membre libre" of the Académie des Sciences in 1880. He wrote numerous books, the best of which were 'Études de droit Constitutionnel, 1885,' and 'Psychologie Politique du Peuple Américain,' both taking a high place in philosophical circles. His death will be severely felt by his numerous pupils of the past and present generation, French and foreign.

Prof. C. W. Pritchett has retired—at the age of eighty-three, after thirty years of service—from the Chair of Astronomy at Glasgow, Missouri, and the directorship of the Morrison Observatory there. Dr. Herman S. Davies has resigned the position of astronomer-in-charge of the International Latitude Observatory at Gaithersburg, and is succeeded by Dr. Frank E. Ross, formerly research assistant at the Carnegie Institution, Washington.

A new comet (*a*, 1906) was discovered by Mr. W. R. Brooks, of the Smith Observatory, Geneva, N.Y., in the constellation Hercules on the 27th ult. It was photographed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the morning of the 31st, and was then about equal in brightness to a star of the eighth magnitude. It was moving in a north-westerly direction.

Two new small planets were registered by Herr Kopff at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 15th ult. These (with which the list for 1906 commences) were visually observed by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna on the 20th.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on the morning of the 9th, which will be best seen in America. At Greenwich the moon will set at half-past 7 o'clock, 17 minutes before the middle of the eclipse, so that only the first part of it will be visible in this country. It will be followed by a partial eclipse of the sun on the 23rd. No part of this will be visible in Europe, and it will be best seen in South America, and in New Zealand and the Australasian islands.

The moon will be full at 7h. 46m. (Greenwich time) on the morning of the 9th inst., and new at 7h. 57m. on that of the 23rd. She will be nearest the earth on the night of the 13th.

Aldebaran will be occulted by the moon this evening, disappearing at 5h. 23m. (Greenwich time), and reappearing at 6h. 28m. The planet Mercury will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 20th. Venus will be at the same conjunction on the 14th, and the two planets will be in conjunction with each other on the 23rd; Venus may become visible after sunset at the end of the month. Mars is in the constellation Pisces, and sets early in the evening; he will be near the moon on the 26th. Jupiter is in Taurus, near Pleiades, and will be visible until past midnight throughout the month; he was in conjunction with the moon last evening. Saturn is not visible this month, being in conjunction with the sun on the 24th.

The editor of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* states (No. 4068) that he has ascertained that the report that the periodic comet discovered photographically by Prof. Barnard on October 12th, 1892, had been redetected at the La Plata Observatory is without foundation. That comet was a very faint object in 1892, and has not been seen since; the length of its period is very uncertain.

Dr. T. D. Anderson, of Edinburgh, has detected the variability of a star in the constellation Lynx. It is numbered +33°.1686 in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung,' where its magnitude is given as 9·4. Dr. Anderson found it of about that brightness last October, from which it gradually diminished to 10·8 by the middle of last month. Its designation will be var. I., 1906, Lyncis.

FINE ARTS

The Cathedral Builders in England. By Edward S. Prior. (Seeley & Co.)

In these days, when a great deal of vain repetition and pretentious attempts at fine writing with regard to our cathedral churches are frequently put forth to support cheap illustrations, it is satisfactory to find the subject approached after a masterly and in many respects an original fashion. This book is brightened by various able reproductions of

some of the best old engravings of England's minsters, as well as by one or two admirable drawings by Mr. J. Harold Gibbons, and some printing in colours from illuminated manuscripts; but the letterpress is by far the most important part, and cannot fail to be appreciated by all true lovers of architecture and every sound ecclesiologist.

Mr. Prior has well acquitted himself in focussing under different periods the builders of our great churches. He has done so in a way that will make this book valuable for trustworthy and rapid reference, and has at the same time produced a pleasantly written and almost authoritative treatise on the successive stages of our church-building annals from 1066 to 1904. In his introduction Mr. Prior is particularly sound in insisting that, though the mason's part in the story of our cathedrals has been abundantly mapped out and annotated, the Churchman's share in settling on each occasion what the building was to be, for the purpose of his creed, has been too frequently ignored :—

"Planned as I have pointed out, never to any man's fancy of the beautiful, but always as providing for the services of the church—exacting services that brooked of no heresy or chance deviation—the cathedrals could have shown, were they perfectly preserved, the whole course of the religious ideals of the English nation threaded together in one continuous chain. There have, of course, been wide destructions of the evidence, and the restoration of the last 100 years has re-edited the whole with an animus of its own, throwing into the rubbish heap many most valuable links, particularly the works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries....The connexion of the parts and conveniences of each great church in view of the religious services of its time have been little followed up, for writers on them generally shirk this part of the story. But I would venture to say that the churchman's part in the art of our great cathedrals, and the significance of his impress upon their development, could be had at first hand by any one who will study them for this purpose."

The chapters on particular periods are made of much service, not only by their general collections of truths and comparisons, salted with striking conclusions and deductions, but also by the amount of information condensed into their sub-headings. Thus, if we turn, for example, to the third chapter, which deals with the cathedral builders of the third period, namely, from 1207 to 1280, it is at once seen that the works then in progress included Lincoln (quire, transepts, nave), 1192–1253; Worcester (quire), 1203–36; Salisbury (quire, transepts, nave), 1220–58; Peterborough (west front), 1220–37; Wells (west front), 1220–1242; York (transepts), 1227–60; Ely (chapels), 1235–52; Southwell (quire), 1235–80; and Durham (nine altars), 1237–80. In his discussion of this period Mr. Prior is singularly happy and convincing; he is patriotic, but his patriotism is kept well in hand, and blended with a wholesome vein of cosmopolitan appreciation. He admits that the English work of this date was clearly smaller and of less consequence than that of France, but still it was of importance as a separate species of Gothic art, "a crystallization of style, independent of the French crystallization." It was no mere cutting from some foreign plant, but a seedling of similar growth, anticipating in some respects, rather than echoing, the greater features of French creation. He considers this particular period as essentially insular. The expulsion of English rulers from their continental possessions had the result of keeping English builders for a time isolated, and developed a distinct art. The English bishops, too, were at this time specially devoted to the cult of the Blessed Virgin, above their continental brethren, and hence came, during this thirteenth century, the stretching out of the Lady Chapel behind the screen of the great altar, with the result that the square-ended sanctuary of national usage was placed behind the Romanesque apse, and finally obliterated it, except in the rarest instances.

Particular interest attaches to the last chapter, entitled 'The Cathedral Builders of the Nineteenth Century.' The great church revival of the last half century brought about, as a necessary sequel, the creation of various new dioceses. For most of these the past history of the Church had provided suitable cathedral churches in fabrics originally designed for monastic, collegiate, or parochial use, as at Ripon, Southwell, Manchester, St. Albans, Newcastle, and Wakefield; but it is otherwise with Truro, and now again with Liverpool, the plan for which does not, however, come within the scope of these pages. The three special cathedral builders brought before us in this chapter are Scott, with Chichester spire, 1862–5; Street, with Bristol nave, 1875–1888; and Pearson, with Truro quire and transepts, 1882–7. We are a little surprised that Blomefield, with Southwark nave, was not added to the number. There is in this chapter much wholesome and faithful criticism. Truro Cathedral is accepted as a not unworthy representation of the ambitions and faculties of nineteenth-century architecture, and as possessing an expression of culture blended with an occasional inventiveness of design. But in the true building sense, Mr. Prior remarks, there was a flagrant misuse of opportunity. In Cornwall, from the material so abundant in its hills, a cathedral of dignity, even of imposing grandeur, could surely have been built of rough-dressed granite. But nothing would content Pearson but the wholesale introduction of "the cheese-cut Bath stone of commerce, the mildest vehicle of jerry-building ambition," suitable enough for the somewhat enervating atmosphere of the city of warm baths, but alien to the rugged sea-blown diocese of Cornwall. Elsewhere, as might be supposed, the writer is downright and outspoken as to the grievous treatment and ejection of sound and excellent furniture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries during the neo-Gothic fury of last century, and cites with approval Dr. Cox's detailed indictment of the Victorian treatment of our cathedral churches. Nevertheless, he has the fairness to see that the very wave that destroyed so much of genuine historical and religious value cleansed both our cathedral and parish churches of much which was simply dirty and slovenly.

Mr. Prior's large book on the history of Gothic art in England, issued in 1900, was generally accepted as a work of great merit, and this smaller book on the cathedral builders well deserves a place by its side.

THE GRAFTON GALLERY.

The Arts and Crafts Society have reappeared at the Grafton Gallery, where their exhibits are shown to great advantage. There is no doubt that there has been in the last decade a considerable elevation of the standard of taste in the matter of applied art, so that it is now possible to buy modern furniture, textiles, and to some extent (though unfortunately still a very small one) pottery, in which the essential principles of applied design are not flagrantly disregarded. And in bringing about this improvement England has held a leading place. The curious aberrations of reason and taste which have expressed themselves in *l'art nouveau*, though their origins may be traced to English designers, have never been seriously accepted in this country, and there can be no doubt that among us, both in stimulating and regulating taste, much has been done by the Society just mentioned.

Nevertheless, it can hardly be denied that the present exhibition does not as a whole impress one as keeping up a very high standard. There is a great deal here which is actually below what we may call the best commercial level—far too many exhibits which would not be allowed to appear in the windows of any of the great furnishing establishments of the West-End. There seems to us more that is literally shocking in its blatant vulgarity or its inept imitation of better models than there used to be in earlier exhibitions. On the other hand, a few individual workers appear to have gone far ahead of earlier attempts—to have attained real mastery and control of their material, and to have developed a more certain taste than the pioneers of the movement.

Among these we must give a high place to the new school of scribes and designers of inscriptions. These have attacked the problem of applied design in one of its simplest and most universal applications, and they have already done a great deal to establish a standard by which we shall be bound to revise all printed and written lettering. If once the principles they have established could gain currency, what a load of ugliness would be lifted from modern civilization! If once the names of streets and houses, and, let us hope, even the announcements of advertisers, were executed in beautifully designed and well-spaced letters, the eye would become so accustomed to good proportion in these simple and obvious things that it would insist on a similar gratification in more complex and difficult matters. It seems to us that Mr. Johnston, who was, we believe, the originator of a now busy school of scribes, maintains his position as the best, as he is the freest and most original of all. His *Canticum Canticorum* and *Songs of Innocence*

(220) are of very great beauty. In the latter he shows that, having practised long under the authority of recognized scripts, he is able now to develope a formula of his own, adapted to the ideas and sentiments of a comparatively modern work.

As excellent, and perhaps of more practical utility, are Mr. Gill's applications of lettering to monumental inscriptions. Mr. Gill exhibits a number of stone slabs, some with incised, some with raised lettering, some plain, and others gilt or coloured. Modern works of art sometimes discover many great and important qualities; but the quality of perfection is perhaps scarcely ever among them, and it is just this quality that we find in Mr. Gill's work. The problems which the figurative arts present, whether in painting or sculpture, are of course infinitely more complex than those to which the spacing and cutting of an inscription give rise; but to have solved any artistic problem, however simple, with absolute, undeniable completeness, is at the present time a rare distinction, and it is that distinction which Mr. Gill possesses. Scarcely anything in the present exhibition gives us such pure, unqualified pleasure as these perfectly designed and exquisitely executed inscriptions.

The illuminators are by no means as yet on the same level as the scribes. Mr. Graily Hewitt and Miss Florence Kingsford seem to us the best. The latter possesses real invention and great delicacy of feeling, but her sense of colour is still somewhat too negative, and her effects are too timid to give the full decorative result which such work might show.

Of the bookbinders Mr. Cobden Sanderson still seems to us the best, with a larger, more genial sense of design than his competitors, though in point of execution Mr. Douglas Cockerell certainly equals, if he does not surpass him. One or two interesting and original designs, such as Mr. Gedge's (250–1), show promise, but want of technical accomplishment.

The whole of the large gallery is dominated by two works of art which have nothing strictly to do with the functions of the Society. These are cartoons for fresco paintings at Oakham Old School by Miss Sargant Florence (172 and 192) representing the story of Gareth. There is assuredly nothing precious or æsthetic (in the old slang sense of the word) about these strange, disquieting compositions. They indicate no merely ingenious and refined adaptation of past models to modern requirements, like so much of the better work here; but they have, on the contrary, the stamp of a direct sense of life which is exhilarating and surprising. They have an almost aggressive vitality, and a masculine ruggedness and directness of expression which might make us suspect that the habit of literary pseudonymity had been taken up by artists, had we not credible information to the contrary. At the exhibition of the Tempera Society some little while ago we noticed two heads by Miss Florence as by far the strongest work shown there, and these cartoons more than fulfil the expectations the heads aroused, because they show her capacity for co-ordinating figure designs on a large scale. It would be an exaggeration to pretend that the composition of these designs is faultless, or that the drawing of the nude has the same vivid sense of character that the heads display—it is at present too much influenced by the actual model; but there is enough here to make us hope that, if only proper facilities and encouragement are forthcoming, Miss Florence may accomplish something of real and vital significance in the most difficult branch of design that exists—one in which it was to be feared modern English artists would always have to confess their inadequacy.

In furniture the present exhibition is disappointing. The attempts at originality are mostly failures, more or less grotesque, and the best work is of that soberly imitative kind which is to be found in all good furniture shops. Of this Mr. Ambrose Heal's mahogany chest (7) is an excellent example. Mr. Gimson's designs are admirable; they are also more experimental; but their effect is marred by rather clumsy metal work. One attempt at originality in furniture design and decoration is noteworthy, namely, the dresser designed by Mr. Lethaby and painted by Mr. Powell, whose admirable work in pottery we reviewed recently at length. Mr. Powell shows in his painting of this piece of furniture the same forcible decision and frankness of touch as in his pottery, but the design seems to us too complicated and too evenly distributed to produce an effect commensurate with the labour involved.

Mr. Powell's pottery is also exhibited, but of this we need say no more at present. Among the similar exhibits are a few good things done by the Lancastrian pottery in positive reds and blues which have real quality, and the same may be said of one or two of the Ruskin pottery examples; but for the most part the exhibitors seem to aim at a vague and indistinctive mixture of many tints, which becomes turbid and unpleasant.

In the Needlework Section Miss May Morris distinguishes herself by the perfection of her technique. We noticed also a charming embroidery by Mrs. Walter Cave (245 C), and a very effective use of appliqué linen by Miss Hussy (117).

The stained-glass designs are on a level of worthy mediocrity which calls for no special comment.

Among other exhibits that deserve praise we may mention Mr. Spencer's ironwork, Mr. and Mrs. Gaskin's enamel plaques, Miss Gimson's and Miss Heen's jewellery, Mr. Southall's miniatures, and Mr. Conrad Dressler's sculptured spandrils.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

This well-known body this year set an interesting subject for the annual competition (just decided) for the Soane medallion and travelling studentship, namely, the realization of the ideal house described in Bacon's essay 'Of Building.'

Several of the designs are of high quality, that of the winner, Mr. W. S. George, as shown in the perspective drawing, being a very fine Elizabethan house, though the plan is less true to the period. On the whole, he has realized very successfully the house as Bacon describes it, but, instead of "a great and stately tower," there are about half-a-dozen little cupolas; and instead of the entrance block being kept high, and the return and cross blocks "of a far lower building," that at the opposite end is of almost equal height. Nor are the square staircases of the first court "cast into turrets on the outside." These are small matters, however, and the author is to be congratulated on a successful solution of a problem of some difficulty. Both in the style adopted and in the manner of illustrating it he has taken the work of John Thorpe as a model. While this style, perhaps, accords best with the written description, it must not be forgotten that the essay was not published till 1625 (the date of the Banqueting House, Whitehall, is 1619), so that a later style would also be admissible.

Another point to remember is that though in the essay the house is referred to as a palace and the owner as a prince, it is clear that Bacon was thinking of an English country house, and not of a royal palace. It is from this point of view—namely, in the lack of domestic feeling—that the fine design by Mr. Atkinson, awarded the second prize, and the design hung next to his (exhibited under the motto Red Fly), are not wholly satisfactory, though in other respects they possess much merit.

Both Institute and students are to be congratulated on the choice of subject. No better practice could be wished for young architects than the attempt to realize the house so finely described by the great author, who wrote at a time when most men of education were to a certain extent experts in architecture and all that pertained to building.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 27th ult. the following pictures: T. S. Cooper, The Passing Storm, 173*l.* W. Müller, Tivoli, 136*l.*

The same firm sold on the 30th inst. the following engravings. After Constable: The Lock, by D. Lucas, 96*l.* After Taunay: Foire de Village, and Noce de Village, by Descourtis, 51*l.* After Reynolds: Duchess of Rutland, by V. Green, 38*l.*; Lady Elizabeth Compton, by the same, 236*l.*; Lady Louisa Manners, by C. Knight, 39*l.* After Morland: A Tea Garden, by F. D. Soiron, 50*l.* After Romney, Lady Hamilton as Nature, by H. Meyer, 34*l.* Turner's Liber Studiorum, the 71 plates, with Rawlinson's Descriptive Catalogue, 472*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

Last Thursday was the private view of an exhibition of 'Notes and Sketches' by Mr. A. L. Baldry at the Ryder Gallery, and of pictures by Mr. Grosvenor Thomas at the Dowdeswell Galleries.

We were invited yesterday to the press view of oil paintings by Mr. G. Leon Little at the Goupil Gallery.

Mr. Gutekunst has on view at his gallery a selection of etchings by Charles Jacque.

We regret to notice the death, at Edinburgh on Friday in last week, of Miss Christina P. Ross, R.S.W.S. Miss Ross was a daughter of Robert Thorburn Ross, R.S.A., who settled in Edinburgh in the late forties, and established a position among the artists of his day as a painter of Scottish genre. Like two of her brothers, one of whom was the late Mr. J. Thorburn Ross, R.S.A., Miss Ross early developed a love of art, and for many years she had been a regular contributor (of water-colours in particular) to the exhibitions of the R.S.A., the Glasgow Institute, the Royal Water-Colour Society, and the Society of Scottish Artists. In general she painted Scottish landscape and cottage interiors.

At the annual banquet in connexion with the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh last week, a strong representation was made by the President, Sir James Guthrie, in regard to the inadequacy of the Scottish National Gallery. Sir James insisted that the want of proper accommodation in the Gallery was preventing the generosity of private collectors and others interested in art from being effective. He appealed for Government assistance in the matter, and suggested that the Scottish annuity fund should be capitalized for the purposes of art.

The death, in his sixty-first year, is announced from Florence of the painter Nicolo Cannicci, professor at the Accademia dei Belle Arti.

A praiseworthy volume, 'Le Rire dans la Caricature,' by M. Gaultier, has appeared in Paris this week, and deals with Gavarni and Grandville among other artists.

The Parisian caricaturists have at length received official recognition, for M. Adolphe Willette has been "decorated." M. Willette's Pierrot and Pierrette are well known; but it seems to be generally forgotten that he was an artist before he developed into a caricaturist—an "artiste montmartrois," it is true. His most characteristic work appeared in the *Courrier Francais* from 1884 to 1901.

On March 6th and 7th Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell over 300 examples of the work of Mr. Linley Sambourne. These original drawings include most of his cartoons in *Punch* during the last fifteen years. The sale catalogue presents the "legend" of each cartoon in full, and also the date of its publication. The purchase of the drawings does not carry the right of reproduction, which is reserved by the proprietors of *Punch*; but with nearly every item will be sold a proof impression of the print. The collection is described as "the property of a gentleman."

Mr. Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A., is publishing in the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire *Archæological Journal* architectural notes on some Berkshire churches, illustrated with numerous plates. In the current number he writes on the interesting church at Childrey. His account of Sparsholt Church appeared in October last.

Mr. L. Ingleby Wood, architect, died in Edinburgh this week. He was the best-known authority on Scottish pewter, of which he had a fine collection. His chief work, 'Scottish Pewter Ware and Pewterers,' was published in 1904.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Æolian Hall.—*Broadwood Concerts.*

At the sixth Broadwood Concert, at the Æolian Hall on January 25th, the programme included a Serenade by Sir Charles V. Stanford for strings, flute, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, composed only last year. As in the symphony noticed last week, form and treatment of thematic material are perfectly clear. The first of the four movements is pleasing, yet not so engaging as the others. The Andante has great charm, and the Scherzo humour; while the particularly taking Finale has touches which recall Haydn, Brahms, and, as regards the principal theme, Irish folk-music. The rendering by the Kruse Quartet, and Messrs. Eli Hudson, Charles Draper, B. J. Muskett, and E. W. Hinchliff, was excellent. Mr. Meux sang various songs with marked success.

Bechstein Hall.—*Mozart Commemoration.*

Mention has already been made of commemorations of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mozart, but that event was celebrated in very characteristic fashion by the Concert-Goers' Club at Bechstein Hall last Saturday evening. A chronological programme had been arranged, the opening number being Mozart's first Symphony in E flat, written at the age of eight. Haydn was twenty-seven when he composed his first symphony, while Beethoven had reached the mature age of thirty before he ventured on such a task. Mozart's work is therefore of great interest, and although there is much in it that is weak and immature, the last movement offers a curious foretaste of 'Don Juan.' The story runs that while at work the youthful composer begged his sister to remind him to write something good for the horn, and to that instrument is assigned the second theme of the slow movement, which is no other than the famous ecclesiastical phrase of which Mozart made such splendid use in the finale of the last symphony he ever wrote, the one in C, known as the 'Jupiter.'

Of other numbers may be mentioned the instrumental Introduction to the pleasing operetta 'Bastien and Bastienne,' written at the age of twelve. The opening phrase is similar to that of the first movement of the 'Eroica'; the fact is certainly curious, but a little too much has, we think, been made of the probably unconscious imitation. The delightful ballet music from 'Idomeneo,' the opera written for the Munich Carnival of 1781, was highly appreciated: the music, even apart from the stage action, is decidedly impressive. It was rather a pity to perform the interesting Adagio and Rondo for harmonika, flute, oboe, and viola (written only a few months before the composer's death), with the pianoforte as substitute for the first-named instrument. The last number was the romantic G minor Symphony. The whole programme was under the sympathetic direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood, whose band consisted of thirty-six picked players from the Queen's Hall Orchestra. Mr. Edgar Speyer was chairman; and Mr. W. H. Hadow gave a thoughtful introductory lecture on Mozart both as man and musician, and emphasized the fact that musicians, of whatever school, all recognize Mozart's genius, and all enjoy his music.

Queen's Hall. — *London Symphony Concert.*

At the London Symphony Concert on Monday evening a splendid performance was given of the 'Magic Flute' Overture, under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter. This work represents the composer in all his glory; but would it not have been a good occasion for a Mozart programme? Dr. Richter's admiration for the composer is well known, and it was he who predicted that Mozart had a future before him. And the modern art of music, if such it can be called, is fast turning that future into a present.

Musical Gossip.

Little has been said about Mr. Coleridge Taylor's incidental music to 'Nero' at His Majesty's Theatre; but for this, so it appears to us, there is a very natural reason. The composer keeps throughout in the background; he never makes undue display either of science or of orchestral tone. At times, indeed, he might have been more demonstrative, as in the Processional March for Nero's entry into Rome, and even in the concluding scene, when the stage effects attract so much attention. The very graceful 'Eastern Dance' during Act II. is one of the most characteristic numbers. It is to be regretted that the public busily engages in conversation during the *entr'acte* music, but it has always been so. Complaints in past years have appeared in *The Athenæum*. Some attempt might surely be made to persuade the audience to listen: the "specially composed" on the programme might be in larger type, and an earnest request for silence might be added. In time the public would show proper respect to composers, also to the managers who are aiming at the union of the dramatic and musical arts.

Miss Irene Scharrer gave an orchestral concert at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday evening, and played Saint-Saëns's Concerto in G minor and Liszt's in E flat. Although she is only seventeen years of age, her technique is already exceptionally good. In addition, she possesses intelligence, temperament, and other qualities which give promise of a great future. Mr. Tobias A. Matthay, of the Royal Academy of Music, has been her only teacher, and he has every reason to be proud of his pupil.

The 'Don Quixote' of Dr. Richard Strauss, heard for the first time in London at St. James's Hall on June 3rd, 1903, will be performed this afternoon at the Queen's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood.

The fifteenth volume of the Purcell Society, edited by Dr. R. Vaughan Williams, has just been published. It contains the five 'Welcome Songs' written in the years 1680, 1681, 1682 (two), and 1683.

The Nora Clench Quartet will perform on Monday at the first of the six concerts of chamber music at Bechstein Hall, Debussy's Quartet in G minor. Among modern French composers Debussy is an interesting personality, and we note, too, that at Miss Mary Cracroft's concert at the Æolian Hall on February 24th the same composer will be represented by two groups, one of songs, the other of pianoforte solos.

The Gresham Lectures will be delivered by Mr. John E. Borland on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next—the first in the theatre of Gresham College, and the other three in the great hall of the City of London School. The subjects will be as follows: 'Transposing Instruments,' 'Giuseppe Tartini,' 'Folk-Song and Musical Form,' and 'Lully's Operas.'

The programme of Mr. Robert Newman's annual concert at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening, February 14th, will consist entirely of overtures, beginning with Mozart's 'Magic Flute,' and ending with Tschaikowsky's '1812.' There are thirteen numbers in all, five of which are devoted to Wagner.

At the Bayreuth Festival this year the first cycle of the 'Ring' will be under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter, and the second under that of Herr Siegfried Wagner. Herr Felix Mottl, who has not appeared at

Bayreuth for several seasons, will conduct all the performances of 'Siegfried,' and Herr Muck those of 'Parsifal.'

Mr. Archibald Constable—who is at present on the Continent—has recently added considerably to his collection of unpublished Wagneriana; and his monograph on the house in Soho in which Wagner, "his little wife," and "their big Dog" lived during their first visit to London may soon be expected. It will be printed by a Soho printer, and sold by a Soho bookseller exclusively.

A curious letter from the collection of Alexander Meyer Cohn is to be sold at Berlin by Herr J. A. Stargardt between February 5th and 10th. Hummel as a boy lived in Mozart's house from 1786 to 1788, and received instruction from him. In 1837 Hummel died, and in 1838 his widow (who had married Von Nissen) wrote to the sons, expressing her deep regret that their father had left her nothing, although he had always declared that, if fortune favoured him, he would richly repay all the care and love bestowed on him by Mozart, and also the expenses for board and lessons! Hummel's fortune may not have been equal to his fame.

The death is announced, at the ripe age of eighty-five, of Henri Louis Charles Duvernoy, who for over forty years was Professor of the Pianoforte at the Paris Conservatoire, where he himself studied. He was active to the end.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Fryer-Neumann-Walenn Trio, 8, Steinway Hall.
—	Grand Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Nora Clench Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Tues.	Barns-Phillips Chamber Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Herr Ignaz Friedman's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss Evalyn Amethe's Violin Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	London Academy of Music Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Wed.	Miss Dorothy Court's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Madame Kinnk's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
—	Strolling Players' Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Wessely String Quartet, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Thurs.	Mlle. Dubois and Mr. Jan Hambourg's Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Broadwood's Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Stock Exchange Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Nellie Stoddard's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Sat.	Chappell's Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

His Majesty's.—*Nero: a Drama in Four Acts.* By Stephen Phillips.

It is a bold experiment, for which there is, perhaps, a shadow of justification, to show Nero as the founder of the cult of æstheticism and the originator of the theory of art for art's sake. This is what is virtually done in Mr. Stephen Phillips's drama, which constitutes the latest novelty at His Majesty's. In itself the life of a sensualist and a coward such as Nero seems to have been, furnishes few temptations to the dramatist, and the attempts to deal with it in England and France are neither numerous nor specially noteworthy. Racine was well inspired in choosing Britannicus rather than Nero as the subject of his famous drama. In dealing with his theme Mr. Phillips has adhered closely to history, and it is in the character of the emperor, if anywhere, that he has departed from what is told us in Tacitus, Suetonius, and Dion. That much of the 'Annals' of Tacitus dealing with the career of Nero has strayed is to be regretted; but apart from the possibility that Suetonius had access to what for us is lost, it is conceivable that the substitution of a stupid for a brilliant biographer involves a gain in justice. Not absolutely original is Mr. Phillips in assuming that Nero prided himself before all things upon his artistic endowments. The memorable phrase "Qualis artifex pereo" is transmitted by Suetonius; and it was a French writer who described Nero, as seen in the pages of Suetonius, as a *cabotin*. A *cabotin* in the drama of Mr. Stephen Phillips he assuredly is, and something almost of a sentimentalist; and as the period at which the action closes with the burning of Rome—which, however, is anticipated by the death of Poppæa—precedes the worst of the political persecutions of Nero, as well as his flight and suicide, a design is apparent to preserve for him a measure of our sympathies.

Knowledge of the death of Claudius, slain by Agrippina with poison supplied by Lucusta, is kept back from the people until the arrival of Nero, flushed with triumph from a torchlight chariot race, when, with the announcement that Cæsar is dead, Burrus, introducing Nero, exclaims, "Behold Cæsar!" Nero then makes his historic declaration that he inaugurates a reign of peace, clemency, and liberty of speech. Agrippina embraces him with more than parental effusion as he indues the imperial purple, and strives from the first to extort from him the promise of that divided empire, her efforts after which are the cause of her crimes and her death. Much of the second act is spectacular, consisting in the reception of delegates, Parthian and English. Finding her pretensions to share the throne rejected by her son at the instigation of Burrus, Tigellinus, and Seneca, Agrippina seeks to install Britannicus in his place, leading thus to the poisoning of the youth, who expires in the course of a recitation at a banquet in front of which Poppæa occupies a position of state. All this, with much that follows, is history. Successive scenes or acts show the prompting of Nero by Poppæa to the assassination of Agrippina, the accomplishment of the deed, and the subsequent haunting of Nero's couch by the murdered woman, whose wraith has, however, visited his slumbers nightly before her own demise—so far as we know, a unique instance of the spectral presence of a being still living. Then follow the death of Poppæa, to whose slaughter Nero is in no wise contributory, and the return of Acte, who has embraced the faith of the Christians. Concluding pageantry exhibits the return of Nero in triumph to Rome and the view of the burning city, rapturously contemplated and hymned by the emperor.

No very high praise is bestowed on 'Nero' in affirming that it is the most considerable work yet written on the theme. It is the furthest possible from a conventional drama, the termination of which would doubtless have shown Nero's death at the house of Phaon with the aid of Epaphroditus,

> Deserted at his utmost need
> By those his former bounty fed,

but waited on by the faithful Acte. The present work is higher in order, almost its only fault being that it is overlaid with pageantry, most of it so good as almost to be epoch-marking. The verse is excellent in quality. Space fails us for quotation, but the following description by Acte of Poppæa, though modern (perhaps necessarily) in expression, is illustrative of Mr. Phillips's method, and shows an advance upon 'Herod,' 'Francesca,' and 'The Sin of David':—

> A woman without pity, beautiful.
> She makes the earth we tread on false, the heaven
> A merest mist—a vapour. Yet her face
> Is as the face of a child uplifted, pure.
> But plead with lightning rather than those eyes,
> Or earthquake rather than that gentle bosom
> Rising and falling near thy heart. Her voice
> Comes running on the ear as a rivulet,
> Yet if you hearken, you shall hear behind
> The breaking of the sea whose waves are souls
> That break upon a human-crying beach.
> Ever she smileth, yet hath never smiled,
> And in her lovely laughter is no joy.
> Yet hath none fairer strayed into the world
> Or wandered in more witchery through the air
> Since she who drew the dreaming keels of Greece
> After her over the Ionian foam.

An interpretation excellent in the main is afforded. Mr. Tree has done nothing better than Nero, and renders the character splendidly picturesque and impressive. Mrs. Tree's Agrippina is sufficiently malign, and Miss Constance Collier's Poppæa gorgeously alluring, an almost ideal Delilah. Acte is charmingly played by Miss Dorothea Baird. Mr. Basil Gill exhibits vigour as Otho, no wise disposed to profit by his wife's acquiescence in Nero's advances. Messrs. Fisher White, Lyn Harding, and Somerset are prominent members of the Imperial Court. In the way of spectacle nothing equally gorgeous and satisfactory has been attempted, and the whole is an intellectual entertainment and a lesson in art. Its inordinate length constitutes the only obstacle to its success.

Terry's.—*The Heroic Stubbs: a Comedy in Four Acts.* By Henry Arthur Jones.

Like all the more successful of Mr. Jones's recent pieces, among which it is to be counted, his latest comedy is in his thinnest vein, and is as much a sketch of social manners as a play. A species of quixotry animates the romantic little West-End bootmaker, who, having found at once his ideal and his mascotte in a pretty and indiscreet lady of fashion, opposes the frail obstacle of his protection to the stalwart ruffianism of a fashionable libertine able, in ordinary phrase, to "eat him," and is rewarded by saving her from his wiles, and also from drowning, and by acting generally as her guardian angel. The play would be stronger had the peril from which he saves the heroine seemed less fortuitous, and been a more direct outcome of her ill-advised experiment; but the qualification "heroic" is not too strong for the devoted little bootmaker who constitutes himself, if not a squire of ladies, at least the squire of one particular lady. The interior of West-

End shops becomes a customary background for dramatic action, and the private fitting-room in Piccadilly of Roland Stubbs may be set against the Bond Street manicure establishment in 'The Gay Lord Quex.' The scenes in this place of fashionable resort and those at the Crab and Lobster, the Yavercliff Hotel, are entertaining and well played. Those in the last act at Culverlands, in which the lady has to depend for safety upon the latent chivalry in an offensive specimen of a society journalist, are less convincing. Miss Gertrude Kingston acts very brightly as the experimental Lady Hermione, and Mr. James Welch is comically chivalrous as the heroic bootmaker. Hobday, the hotel landlord, is in the hands of Mr. E. Dagnall

New Royalty.—*Le Père Lebonnard: Comédie en Quatre Actes.* Par Jean Aicard.—*Louis XI.: Tragédie en Cinq Actes.* Par Casimir Delavigne. — *Le Misanthrope.*

Written originally for M. Got, 'Le Père Lebonnard' of M. Aicard was accepted at the Comédie Française, put in rehearsal, and rejected as intractable. It was then taken to the Théâtre Libre, where it was given in 1889, together with 'Dans le Guignol,' a prose prologue of the same author, ridiculing the Théâtre Français in general and M. Got in particular. This performance of the hero of 'Père Lebonnard' did much to establish the reputation of M. Antoine. In 1904 the piece was resumed by the Comédie Française, M. Sylvain creating an eminently favourable impression in the rôle intended for M. Got. In this he has reappeared in London, Madame Sylvain also taking her part (original so far as the Comédie Française is concerned) of Madame Lebonnard.

The Louis XI. of M. Silvain, exhibited on Tuesday at the New Royalty, is a fine and varied piece of acting. It is rather a bourgeois monarch, however, that is depicted, and we miss the cynical malignity of Irving no less than the deadliness of Charles Kean, the supremacy of whose Louis is uncontested.

A performance of 'Le Misanthrope' was given on Wednesday morning, and was preceded by a *causerie* of M. Silvain on 'L'Art de dire les Vers.' M. Silvain's Alceste lacks some of the distinction assigned the character by actors such as Bressant and Delaunay, but is an admirable piece of acting, ripe and powerful, though revealing, as is perhaps rightly the custom at the Comédie Française, more rage than suffering. The general cast was excellent, and the public was stirred as it has rarely been at these performances.

Changes at the newly established Théâtre Français in London are too frequent to permit of the English public being kept *au courant.*

Dramatic Gossip.

'The Dean's Dilemma,' a comedietta by Mr. Albert J. Dearden, has been produced at the Garrick Theatre. Its scene is laid in the rooms of a Cambridge dean, an absent-minded being, in whose chambers during May week a young lady has taken shelter. Mr. O. B. Clarence gives a humorous representation of the Dean, Mr. Charles Goodhart playing the Master, who is the uncle of the fugitive.

'Der Militärstaat' of Herren Gustav von Moser und Philo von Trotha, given on Saturday last at the Great Queen Street Theatre, has been played during the past week. It is a four-act farce, a little primitive and extravagant, and shows the company to no special advantage. A solitary presentation this evening of Ibsen's 'Stützen der Gesellschaft' brings the season to a termination

A representation of Ibsen's 'Lady Inger of Ostrat' was given at the Scala Theatre on Monday afternoon, with Miss Edith Olive as Lady Inger, Mr. Henry Ainsley as Nils Lykke, and Mr. Harcourt Williams as Nils Stensson. Nothing can be less like an ordinary Ibsen play than this earliest of his prose dramas.

A series of afternoon performances of Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Sin of David' is shortly to be given—at what place is not announced—with Mr. H. B. Irving as Sir Rupert Lisle and Miss Constance Collier as Miriam.

On March 12th the 'Electra' of Euripides, in the translation of Mr. Gilbert Murray, will be transferred for a few evenings into the evening bill at the Court.

Next Tuesday an afternoon performance will be given at the Court of 'A Question of Age,' a three-act comedy by Mr. Robert Vernon Harcourt, and 'The Convict on the Hearth,' by Mr. Frederick Fenn. In the first-named piece the principal parts will be assigned Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Darragh, Mr. Frederick Kerr, and Mr. C. M. Hallard.

'Lights Out' has not held long possession of the Savoy, from which house it was withdrawn at the close of last week.

Mr. Henri de Vries has appeared at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, playing his well-known round of characters in 'A Case of Arson.'

To Correspondents.—P. H. D.—H. J. C. G.—F.—received. H. J.—Many thanks. C. S.—Already allotted. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1906.

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LITERATURE

Spiritual Adventures. By Arthur Symons. (Constable & Co.)

There are many comic things in this comic world. There is, for instance, the spectacle of Mrs. Grundy applauding Nero while he flaunts his decadence on the boards of His Majesty's Theatre. The good lady does not suspect either Mr. Phillips or Mr. Tree of having presented her with a pathological infamy. 'Nero' is really an elaborately modern study of æsthetic perversion. But its author is not the only English poet who has diagnosed decadence. Mr. Symons has been doing it for years. For him life is pure sensation. He is not interested in anything which is not filtered through the senses. He is preoccupied with the soul that makes a theatre out of its conscience, and registers its moods with cold precision. He sees the soul as spectator of itself, acting to itself, hissing and applauding itself—dramatist, actor, and audience in one. He regards conduct as the mere vehicle of experience moving on the wheels of good and evil. He is an abstract attitude. His temperament pours like cold moonshine through all the windows of sense, without varying in quality. At its heart is an insatiable disquiet, a spirit that seeks rest and finds none. It is an inverted austerity that is passionless, the torment of being writhing under the veils of mood. Yet it is a spiritual ferment. We have heard it maintained that the vicissitudes of virtue are not more moral than the vicissitudes of vice. Temptation is an act of the imagination. Sin is not the deed, but the will behind it. Decadence is a disease founded on an imaginative basis.

These stories, each of which deals with a separate personality, are studies of decadence. They explore the relation between life and art. The modern mind is not haunted, like Hamlet, by material ghosts. It is haunted by obsessions. In 'Christian Trevalga' Mr. Symons analyzes the mind of a pianist who is driven mad by a musical obsession. He shuts life outside his art. He refuses to allow his love for a woman to colour his monomania. "To love a woman is, for an artist, to change his religion." Having expelled life from his experience, he becomes insane. Sanity is founded upon human relationships. Men huddle together to escape the stars. There is a new strange horror in Trevalga's insanity. Sound takes hold on him like an invisible companion whispering in his ears. He cannot distinguish between what he hears and what he seems to hear through noise or silence in some region outside reality. "So long as I can distinguish between the one and the other," he says, "I am safe." While he is playing Chopin, something in the curve of the music, which he has always seen as a wavy line, seems to become visible above the level of the strings on the open top of the piano. It is like grey smoke, forming and unforming as if it boiled up softly out of the pit where the wires are. This succubus overwhelms him. He sees the wavy line swaying to and fro like a snake beating time to the music of the snake-charmer. Then the external world becomes unreal to him. He can see no reason why he is "here rather than there." And thus he goes mad. This is undoubtedly a profoundly imaginative study of æsthetic insanity. The moral is plain—to wit, that morbid absorption in even a purely imaginative sensation imperils the equilibrium of personality.

Æsthetic decadence is due not so much to the obsession of art for art's sake as to the obsession of sensation for sensation's sake. The decadent cares more for his sensations than for his creations. He gloats over the internecine combats in his soul between good and evil. The old crude passions were lambs compared with the obsessions that devastate the decadent spirit. For here we are in a region which is beyond the healthy conception. There is something intolerably dreadful in the soul that can exult over the agony of another soul; but such a soul is human compared with the soul that can exult over its own agony, and can distil an evil ecstasy from its own moral recoil and its own spiritual shame.

It is strange that æsthetic decadence is seldom studied in relation to religious decadence. They may be classed as phases of the same disease. The religious decadent is simply a soul that pursues sensation for sensation's sake. We believe that the moral stigmata of both are identical. We are not sure that the parallelism does not extend further. There is a curious similarity between the depravity of the religious decadent and the depravity of the æsthetic decadent. There is no necessary relation between religious neuropathy and purity of imagination and conduct. Indeed, there is strong reason for believing that neurotic religiosity enfeebles the moral sense as fatally as neurotic æstheticism. In 'Seaward Lackland' Mr. Symons presents us with a religious decadent who delights in outraging his own conscience. Just as Nero gloats over the crucifixion of his filial instincts, so Lackland gloats over the crucifixion of his pious instincts. He resolves to sin the sin against the Holy Ghost, and to do it for the love of God. For God's sake he determines to cast off God. He preaches a sermon on the text, "Then if any man shall say unto you, Lo, here is Christ, or there; believe it not." He shows Jesus as one working miracles with the help of Satan. He utters awful blasphemies in the pulpit, and becomes an outcast in the village. But he feeds on the inner rapture born of the knowledge that he had offered himself up as an oblation to the justice of God. As he dies, he says in an ecstatic voice that he sinned because he loved God more than himself. That is religious decadence.

Another phase of decadence is analyzed in 'The Death of Peter Waydelin.' Here we have an artist whose obsession is grossness. He holds that beauty is the visible spirit of the most infamous flesh, and in order to paint the grossness he marries it. "A profound low instinct" draws him to the very sewers of life. He studies nature under the paint of vice. He paints the ugliness, gross artifice, crafty mechanism, of sex disguising itself for its own ends. His colour-obsession is green, which has a special appeal to artistic temperaments—not the green of nature, but the "colour-scheme of the grave." As he dies, he tries to sketch the grotesque horror of his wife, the tears running down her cheeks, leaving ghastly furrows in the wet powder clotted and caked under them. This is work for a parallel to which we must cross the Channel. 'Esther Kahn' is a vigorous study of a Jewish actress whose histrionic genius is suddenly matured by a spasm of baffled passion.

In these and the other stories in this volume the self-revelation is oblique. In 'A Prelude to Life' it is direct. The habit of confession is rare in English literature, and unfortunately these confessions stop just at the interesting point. They are very naive, and their *naïveté* seems sincere :—

"I wanted to want to be good, but all I really wanted was to be clever....My father bored me....If to be good was to be like him, I did not wish to be good....I was physically innocent, but with a sort of naive corruption of mind....I never realised that there was any honesty in sex....Love I never associated with the senses, it was not even a passion that I wanted; it was a conscious, subtle, elaborate sensuality, which I knew not how to procure....Everything in the country, except the sea, bored me; but here in the 'motley' Strand, among these hurrying people, under the smoky sky, I could walk and yet watch. If ever there was a religion of the eyes, I have devoutly

practised that religion. I noted every face that passed me on the pavement; I looked into the omnibuses, the cabs, always with the same eager hope of seeing some beautiful or interesting person, some gracious movement, a delicate expression, which would be gone if I did not catch it as it went. This search without an aim grew to be almost a torture to me; my eyes ached with the effort, but I could not control them. At every moment, I knew, some spectacle awaited them; I grasped at all these sights with the same futile energy as a dog that I once saw standing in an Irish stream, and snapping at the bubbles that ran continually past him on the water. Life ran past me continually, and I tried to make all its bubbles my own."

That is a vivid piece of self-portraiture. It is the adolescent decadent beginning the pursuit of life as a sensation. "What is the chief end of man?" Is it sensation? If not, what? That is the problem. The decadent answers it in one way, the religious soul in another. Some may say that man has no chief end, indeed no end at all, regarding ends and means alike as a lovely hallucination devised by life the harlequin. Viewed in this light, man's faith in his own relevance is the most humorous aspect of his arrogance. Do we matter, after all?

Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Edited by G. Birkbeck Hill. 3 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

"Church of Dr. Samuel Johnson," the inscription which heads the notice-board of Wren's striking church of St. Clement Danes in the Strand, may well, if it survives, and the inferior quality of our papers reduces our books to tatters, puzzle the antiquary who surveys the ruins of London. Johnson will be taken for an eminent divine, or, at least, a minister of the Church, if not for a modern saint. He was not that, though he suffered, perhaps, as much as any man who rose to be a literary dictator. But it is a striking tribute to his fame that he should figure thus, whereas the archbishops of his time have achieved no posthumous eminence, and, named in the same place, would convey no memories to the intelligent passer-by. Johnson's recognition has of late years been universal, though it would, in some ways, surprise his contemporaries. We do not now think highly of him as a classical scholar or as a stylist. His prejudices in criticism are better known than his merits. But his talk is immortal, and more widely cherished and scrutinized every day. Indeed, his fondness for paradox will always have an attraction for young men who go through that stage of literary measles, though his extraordinary intellectual alertness and his distaste for sentiment are more valuable qualities. His 'Dictionary' is now only of historic interest; his 'Idler' and 'Rambler' and his 'Rasselas' are outdistanced by superior works of a similar sort; but Boswell's masterpiece was never more popular, and 'The Lives of the Poets' remain triumphantly alive. Some of his poets were not poets; others were but moderate versifiers on the verge of oblivion in their own day; but Johnson has vivified them all.

That any editor will spend, or has spent a tithe of the time and labour Dr. Hill devoted to these volumes is inconceivable. They are uniform in style and arrangement with the splendid Boswell's 'Johnson' edited by the same hand, and first published in 1887. Dr. Hill devoted many years of research to Johnson and Johnson's period, and we know no modern talent which can be ranked with his in its wonderful grasp of contemporary side-lights on his subject. Admirably served by the Clarendon Press, he was able to present the world that cares for literature with a series of editions of the works of Johnson which are monumental. With these volumes at hand the casual reader may find in a moment an illuminating parallel for which the earnest student had previously, perhaps, to search for days. It is pleasant to think that Dr. Hill was able to complete his row of Johnsonian volumes with these vigorous and characteristic exhibitions of the natural powers of *Ursa Major*.

The 'Lives,' says Mr. Harold Spencer Scott, in his brief memoir of the editor, were annotated under conditions of increasing ill-health; but Dr. Hill returned to his task in spite of every check, and

"on his death the work was almost ready for the printer's hands. A few additions and some research, rendered comparatively easy by the precision with which he worked and the good order in which his papers were kept, were alone needed."

The memoir says well all that need be said of Dr. Hill's career. His father was head of Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, and he himself occupied that post from 1868 to 1877, after a career at Oxford which brought him excellent literary company, but merely (owing to ill-health) an "honorary fourth class." He became a contributor to *The Saturday Review* in 1869, and made havoc among novelists and minor poets. The result of this writing was a distaste for modern fiction so decided that he could not read much of the best of it. "All in vain," he wrote in his 'Talks about Autographs,'

"have friends urged me to read the works of Black, Blackmore, Hardy, Howells, Henry James, Stevenson, and Kipling. Not a single story of any of these writers have I ever read, or am I ever likely to read."

Such exclusions are regrettable, and Dr. Hill's absorption in the eighteenth century led occasionally to what must seem defects of taste and criticism in the twentieth.

Increasing ill-health led him to give up his school in 1877, and to move to Burghfield, near Reading, which he left in 1887 for a house near "The Parks" of Oxford. His venerable figure will be familiar to not a few Oxonians, and he profited by the advantages of a cultivated society which knew his worth. He had a remarkable fund of anecdote, and enjoyed telling his story; but he was by no means a mere master of monologue, and was devoid of that superiority of manner which is occasionally attached to erudition, and commonly to retired pedagogues.

Those who know nothing of his life might well fancy him, to use the phrase Boswell's uncle applied to Johnson, "a robust genius, born to grapple with whole libraries." The wonder is that, with constant interruptions, he was able to achieve all the work which stands to his credit. Over his 'Boswell' he took twelve years. His vice of supernotation occasionally obscures the points which should be prominent, but that is a venial fault to real students. His book of 1900, an edition of Gibbon's 'Autobiography,' shows how piquant a commentary may be made out of contemporary quotations. The great historian and egoist is thus more clearly presented in a volume of ordinary size than ever before, if the reader has the critical power to disengage the essential portrait.

There is no introduction here to the 'Lives,' nor is there any general view of their merits and demerits. Fortunately, however, though the mass of illustrative matter is generally of contemporary date, the writers of the next century are allowed to express their dissent in quotations which correct the sage's extraordinary prejudice, exhibited, notably, in belittling Milton and Gray. Dr. Hill has no space to point out the reasons for these animadversions, which are pretty clear. Johnson was never a judge of lyric poetry, and could not be fair to a Republican of no Church. He was as fluent and downright as Gray was polished and reserved. Gray and Gray's friends saw his worst side, and did not like him. Further, we believe that he was jealous of the classical learning of the scholarly recluse of Cambridge. His own endowments in that direction were exaggerated by his admirers, among whom we may include Dr. Hill. Johnson does not mention by name a piece better than most of those he quotes, Collins's 'Ode to Evening,' which has been generally appreciated since Palgrave put it into 'The Golden Treasury.' But the first flowers of the romantic revival were weeds for him. The element of poetry which is beyond and above logic he could not measure by his logical standards. His eye for what was then called the "mellifluous" was vitiated by his exaggerated fear of the "unreasonably tumid." It says much for his crucible of fine talk and ready and resolute wisdom that we can forgive him errors of taste which would be unpardonable, and probably impossible, in the meanest compiler of school-books of to-day. We find, at any rate, Tennyson's counterblast in the notes that "'Lycidas' was a touchstone of poetic taste." On the same page is quoted an unfinished note by Dr. Hill to the effect that "'Lycidas' can be read without emotion .... there is only one tender line in it—'Young Lycidas,' &c." He does not mention

Through the dear might of Him that walked the waves.

Johnson's foolish objection to elegies as

not genuine exhibitions of grief might have been refuted by better and briefer statements than that of a writer of old times in *The Quarterly Review*.

Prejudiced or not, the 'Lives' are all interesting reading, being written as a whole in simple language, not in the full-dress style of 'Rasselas,' a circumstance which has doubtless contributed to their continued popularity. Johnson wrote them often in a hurry, and reported oral conversations, so that we get a taste of his talking English, which was infinitely superior to the measured and otiose Latinism of his elaborate writing. It is characteristic of Dr. Hill's erudition that he convicts him of employing words not in his own 'Dictionary,' or not explained to bear the meanings here given to them. Some of the 'Lives' invite annotation more clearly than others, *e.g.*, the long and important account of Pope, whose ways were devious and dark enough to make plenty of conflicting evidence. It is interesting to note that Pope's machinations in the way of getting his own letters published gave rise to an historic case, 'Pope *v.* Curll,' which was quoted only the other day in the Courts of Justice.

We agree with Dr. Hill, as we said some years ago, in thinking that Johnson, when he wrote of his poets, unconsciously described, or referred to, his own peculiarities. There are many reflections on the depressions and temptations of narrow means. A passage in the 'Life of Addison' recalls Johnson's "Boswell, *lend* me sixpence—*not to be returned*"; and memories of Grub Street may have inspired the reflection in the 'Life of Collins' that "a man, doubtful of his dinner, or trembling at a creditor, is not much disposed to abstracted meditation or remote inquiries." The 'Lives' are, in fact, a free commentary on the manners and customs of the day which only Johnson could have written, with his assured position, his indifference to the saturnalia of personal passions, and disingenuous paraphrase.

In some matters of taste and judgment the verdict of the eighteenth century has, of course, been reversed, though a future Augustan Age may deride present critics for their views. Thus the merits of poor John Dennis as critic are asserted in a foot-note, and we find indications in the same place that Theobald was not the fool Pope made him. Dr. Hill might have simply noted that three words of Shakspearian conjecture have made this Dunce immortal in literature; but he was, perhaps, unwilling to repeat the more satisfactory note in his 'Boswell,' i. 329.

We may exhibit Dr. Hill's eighteenth-century views by a point of poetic vocabulary. He notes that Dryden,

> "in the Dedication of the 'Aeneis,' speaking of *mollis amaracus*....says: 'If I shall translate it *sweet-marjoram*, as the word signifies, the reader would think I had mistaken Virgil; for those village-words, as I may call them, give us a mean idea of the thing.'....He translates the words 'a flowery bed.'....Lord Bowen gets over the difficulty by using the Latin word—'a yielding amaracus.'"

Bowen's difficulty was botanical, we imagine, not one of distaste for the word "marjoram," which a modern writer of taste would, we think, find delightful—in fact, has found delightful, since Mr. J. W. Mackail uses it, more than once, in his English prose versions from the 'Greek Anthology.' The phrase "classic ground," which Addison invented in his 'Letter to Lord Halifax,' has since become a commonplace; but in Addison's time "it was ridiculed," says Malone, "by some of his contemporary writers as very quaint and affected."

On one interesting passage we may add to Dr. Hill's comments. In the 'Life of Congreve' Johnson selects for special commendation a passage from 'The Mourning Bride,' and says elsewhere that nothing in Shakspeare was in the same line of excellence so good. He teased Garrick about it (Boswell's 'Johnson,' ii. 86, ed. G. B. Hill). Johnson's own language in explaining the merit of the passage is not very clear. What, perhaps, he did mean, and what would be true, is that Shakspeare has no such commendation of castles, notable buildings, or any details of architecture as appears in the lines :—

> How reverend is the face of this tall pile;
> Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
> To bear aloft its arch'd and ponderous roof,
> By its own weight made stedfast and immovable,
> Looking tranquillity.

Garrick thought that it was mere defect of memory which failed to produce a similar passage in Shakspeare; but he was wrong. Shakspeare was, we presume, familiar with the details of the Tower and such fine castles as Warwick and Windsor; but appreciation of architecture is, in fact, an art which did not come into fashion till a later age than Shakspeare's.

Besides the abundant cross-references, which render it easy to find without trouble all that Johnson has to say on any subject, the appendixes deserve special notice. They are numerous, and throw extra light on many points, disputed or obscure. Thus Cowley, it is noted, writes in his essay 'Of Greatness': "When you have pared away all the vanity, what solid and natural contentment does there remain which may not be had with 500*l.* a year?" Dr. Hill adds that in Cowley's time 500*l.* a year would be equal roughly to 2,000*l.* a year now. Cowley contemplated retirement in the country; so did Becky Sharp. She, however, wanted 5,000*l.* a year—not 500*l.*, as FitzGerald says ('Letters to Fanny Kemble,' p. 125)—to be a good woman, water plants in the garden, ask old women about their rheumatism, and keep awake in the old family pew.

Our own columns were evidently keenly scrutinized by Dr. Hill and his successor, for we find the notes we published on such details as the funeral of Dryden and the question whether Pope or Lyttelton annotated Mitford's copy of 'The Seasons.' *Notes and Queries* also supplies a good many references, *e.g.*, a refutation of De Quincey's statement that Addison knew nothing of Shakspeare, and abundant denial of Savage's claims to noble birth. Here is an amusing letter of Nell Gwyn's quoted from the same journal, Fourth Series, vii. 3 :—

> "My lord of Dorscit apiers wonse in thre munths, for he drinkes aile with Shadwell & Mr Haris at the Dukes house all day long."

A final word must be devoted to the exhaustive index. It is a worthy conclusion to a monumental edition, for it occupies over a hundred pages of small, close type. It is a model of its kind, and ought to rouse authors and publishers to a sense of their duties in this way when they produce books of importance.

The Africander Land. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. (John Murray.)

By putting together his experiences as the Chartered Company's first administrator in Mashonaland some fifteen years ago, and as a recent visitor to the same district and other parts of South Africa for over twenty months, Mr. Colquhoun has been able to take the most comprehensive and well-informed survey we have seen in print of the present condition of the group of British colonies and possessions which he would prefer henceforth to be known as Africanderland. His use of the term is likely to be distasteful, if not misleading, to the Dutch or Boer inhabitants, and to other members of Het Volk and the Bond who do not recognize as Afrikaanders either the older Kafir residents or the newer European settlers. But Mr. Colquhoun shows an honest desire that, with as little miscegenation as possible, all sections of the population should be harmoniously linked in a "colonial nationality" as part of the "world-empire" through which, he opines, their "truest and freest destiny can be worked out." He is a zealous Imperialist, but he is notably fair and generous in his estimates, and his plans for treatment, of both Boers and Kafirs.

In the opening section of the book, which he entitles 'Black South Africa,' Mr. Colquhoun deals with many of the questions raised in the weighty Report of the South African Native Affairs Commission which was issued last year, but which appears thus far to have obtained less notice than it deserves in this country; and he forcibly controverts some of the recommendations of the Commissioners, especially as regards measures for restricting the present opportunities of the natives for acquiring land, for obtaining education superior to that of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, and in other ways escaping the position of a servile class. Mr. Colquhoun evidently thinks, however, that, provided they are not forced into it or cruelly treated while in it, a condition of slavery, or of willing bondage tantamount to slavery, is the one in which "the negro races" can best promote their own happiness and be most useful to white folk :

"In the not altogether unfavourable training ground of slavery on Southern plantations they showed extraordinary plasticity, developing as house servants and artisans into exactly what was wanted of them by the luxury-loving, extravagant, hospitable, easy-going Southern aristocracy. ....In less happy surroundings, on the plantations, they developed powers of endurance and hard work quite out of keeping with their original character."

To that trite plea for a revival of slavery Mr. Colquhoun adds, with reference to political rights, which are the basis of all liberty, a precedent more novel than convincing, and not likely to be agreeable to any ladies who may read his book :—

"In Great Britain a large section of the population—landowners, tax-payers, highly educated, thoroughly qualified — are admitted to discharge any function of citizenship save one. A well-founded prejudice keeps men from giving women the franchise, although they have practically admitted them to every other privilege in the State. The women of Great Britain ....occupy politically the same position that I contend should be that of the natives in South Africa."

Mr. Colquhoun barely touches on the Chinese labour difficulty, which appears, in the opinion of many, to be the only South African question of present importance; but in the 'White South Africa' chapters that fill two-thirds of his volume he gives, along with much else, an interesting account of the progress or stagnancy of the "Dutch Africanders," the abiding influence upon them of their "taal," their school surroundings and theology, and the main peculiarities of their private and public life. Severe in some of his strictures on the Boers, he is no less outspoken in his condemnation of much in the conduct and character of the Englishmen and others with whom he is in closer sympathy. Of the significance of many of his remarks and admissions he seems, indeed, to be himself hardly aware. His disillusionment as regards Rhodesia is, he confesses, complete. Of the five hundred pioneers who went there with him in 1890 (not 1900, as he says on p. 293) "only about forty remain in Rhodesia, some of them, sad to say, because they have not the means to get away." A few are "financially flourishing" in connexion with gold companies and company promotion, and "there is one successful farmer." In Buluwayo "the commanding figure of Rhodes towers over deserted streets and empty piles of buildings."

Rhodesia being doomed to failure unless its agricultural possibilities can ultimately be developed, Mr. Colquhoun's frank record of what he saw may suggest that like risks attend the much bolder and more far-reaching enterprises of the same sort on the Rand. The object of these enterprises is to appropriate, as rapidly as possible, the mineral wealth of the country, for the profit of absentees, and meanwhile the really productive and reproductive resources of the soil, on which the old settlers lived passably for three or four generations, are pottered over in as clumsy and archaic a fashion as ever. Without scientific help, improved irrigation and means of communication, the stamping out of diseases in animals and plants, and much else, no genuine advance of the country is possible, and the men who have lately been controlling South African affairs, in the older as well as in the more recent possessions, do much more to hamper than help the Boers and Kafirs in the agricultural and pastoral occupations which are essential to the prosperity of the Transvaal, much more of Cape Colony and other parts.

Mr. Colquhoun says of the Johannesburg capitalists that, "not being, by any means, all British, they do not take Imperial interests into consideration. It is notorious that many did not desire the British flag over them"; and that they "are earning the undying dislike and suspicion of the permanent population of South Africa." Such statements and lamentations as these—and they are plentiful in the volume—hardly bear out the author's optimism. The volume, indeed, is as full of warning as of information, and the lessons it conveys are summed up in what would have been its concluding sentence, had not two somewhat redundant chapters been added under the title 'On the Knees of the Gods' :—

"If the capitalist were less selfish, the Imperialist more sympathetic, the farmers more progressive and open to ideas, the religious world less given to bigotry, the British and Dutch alike less prejudiced and with a more enlightened patriotism for their great country—and if, failing all these moral improvements, they were all a little more practical in trying to promote the general, and not the sectional, interests of the country—then we might hope, not for the millennium but for some measure of that happiness and prosperity for this beautiful country which she might reasonably expect to see."

Life of Froude. By Herbert Paul. (Pitman & Sons.)

We know by this time pretty much what to expect from Mr. Paul. Whether he calls his books history, criticism, or biography, the method and the substance will be very much the same. Bright and rapid writing, with little suggestion of anything subtle or profound; *obiter dicta*, terse, epigrammatic, and frequently acrid, which display the author's mind on most conceivable topics; a certain intellectual hardness which approaches intolerance of all that seems to him obscurantist, clerical, or stupid; a style lucid as cleverness can make it, and fluent as the most speedy reporter could desire—in a word, the impressions of a journalist above all things up to date, informed by the telephone rather than thought—are what we anticipate.

In this case we are not disappointed. We get exactly what we are accustomed to get from the author. We certainly get nothing more. He does not bring us much nearer to the understanding of his subject; and he tells us little that is new. His book is a series of essays about Froude; it is in no sense a biography, like Froude's own work on Carlyle, or Mrs. Creighton's Life of her husband. He talks about Froude, abuses his critics, pleads not guilty very eloquently to the charges made against him, plays the part throughout of a skilful advocate, with many of the advocate's ruses; but he never once makes us feel the man, or takes us into the inner chambers of personality. A small number of extracts from letters are printed, some of them of considerable interest. To those persons who like a purely external treatment, or, as Mr. Paul says of Froude's history, "for the multitude who read books for relaxation, who want to have their facts clearly stated, and their thinking done for them," this book will be pleasant and perhaps profitable. We do not think it will affect the ultimate verdict of time on Froude as an historian, a biographer, or a political pamphleteer.

As it is the historical work of Froude that made his title to fame, it is best to speak of this first. The writer's method is very simple. It is a case of "abuse the plaintiff's attorney." He takes the exaggeration of the truth that history ought to be scientific, as stated by Prof. Bury, and makes game of all, or nearly all, who treat the subject seriously. It is fair to say that history is neither an art nor a science, because it is both. But it is not merely unfair, it is simply "to give oneself away," to talk as Mr. Paul does about Stubbs and Gardiner. We doubt whether any man could read a single volume of the latter without feeling more at home with the life of the seventeenth century than a diligent reader of Macaulay, despite the blaze and brilliance of that inspired journalist. Can one really condemn Stubbs by saying that the undergraduates did not enjoy his lectures? Did they enjoy Jebb's, we wonder? Mr. Paul's acquaintance with Acton, whose memoir he wrote, should have preserved him from the superficiality of judgment displayed whenever historical method is discussed.

Secondly, we find great play made with the admitted bad manners of Freeman. No one now, we imagine, defends all that the latter said, or denies the dignity of Froude's rebuke of "the inexcusable insult." But the case against Froude as an historian rests on stronger foundations than Mr. Paul seems aware of. The present reviewer is not likely to forget the impression made on him by Lecky's notes to his 'History of Ireland.' If they do not prove that Froude was guilty of something very like deliberate garbling of authorities, it is hard to see what would prove it. On the sixteenth century, too, there are living authorities like Mr. Gairdner, whose claim to be considered is at least important. But Froude was a good Protestant, and wrote a book which was deliberately designed to support the "No Popery" cry, and to justify the prejudice against the Middle Ages; and so Mr. Paul thinks no words too high to praise the history, although as a Home Ruler he cannot quite swallow 'The

English in Ireland.' The supreme defect of Froude is that he studied history merely in order to get up a case, and took his ideas into it, instead of getting them from it. We say this while admitting to the full the art and charm of the history, and denying *in toto* the doctrine that an historian is only likely to be sound if he is dull. The test of dullness, however, is not the dilettante reader's mind, but the interest of those who want to learn the truth. Philosophers are not always dull; yet the "general reader" would hardly digest so brilliant a book as Mr. Bradley's 'Appearance and Reality,' and might even boggle at Nietzsche or Bishop Berkeley.

The treatment of the Carlyle biography is on a similar scale. Mr. Paul finds it convenient to ignore the recent additions to that wearisome controversy, which certainly do not improve the position of Froude. And though we think less than justice was done to Froude—for the portrait of Carlyle was real, convincing, and *lovable*, whatever popular opinion might say—it is impossible to acquit him of artificially deepening the shadows, and of a carelessness that had very serious results.

It is noteworthy that of 'Oceana' and the books on the West Indies Mr. Paul says nothing. Perhaps he thought that nothing was to be said. We always understood that they were supposed to be as inaccurate as Froude's other work, and even more prejudiced. We pointed out in reviewing 'Oceana' the very comfortable nature of Froude's progress, which made for uninquiring optimism.

Froude's writings are all of a piece. They display the same characteristic merits, the same astounding defects. From 'The Nemesis of Faith' down to the life of Disraeli, Froude's style never ceased to have that extraordinary power of carrying the reader along "by a breeze which never swells into a gale and never drops into a calm," which is as much superior to the rhetoric of Macaulay as Macaulay himself was to Hallam. About 'The Nemesis of Faith,' that half-forgotten sensation of 1849, Mr. Paul says a little. He condemns both the book and its burning by Sewell, which was referred to in a note we published a fortnight ago, and was certainly an indefensible act. The book, as Hort said, is of deep interest in spite of its faults, and here, for once, we think more highly of the author than his biographer. But from first to last Froude wrote as a partisan, not an inquirer; while some of his methods—such as his abuse of More and Fisher, and his apotheosis of Lord Clare—can be paralleled by Mr. Paul's own allusions to Campion, already deservedly stigmatized in this journal. Froude will always remain an interesting writer; and his work at Simancas was pioneer work of the best kind. But a trustworthy guide through one of the most critical of epochs he will never be. The reason is that the very antithesis is true of what Mr. Paul asserts: "He was devoid of theological prejudice."

The Political History of England.—Vol. III. 1216–1377. By T. F. Tout. (Longmans & Co.)

There are some who regret the good old time when the historian planned his history in twelve volumes and wrote the twelve volumes himself. They tell us that the individual is lost nowadays in the group-person, and that history is "run" by joint-stock companies with a limited liability. The age of the cathedral-builders is over, and we no longer have the cheerful optimism of the old woman who bought a raven to see if it would live a hundred years. We are fallen on degenerate days, when the finest intellect must be caged in a publisher's series, and have its wings clipped by the editor of the publisher's choice. And yet the strict definiteness of serial discipline can give us something in exchange for what we lose. It has given us—and the system is thereby excused—the noble work which is before us for review. If it be no complete cathedral, it is a beautifully proportioned "galilee," in which the devotion of the architect to his art is worthily manifested. There are here the strength and sanity, the range and the learned accuracy, of a Stubbs. Even Stubbs was prisoned once within the fetters of a series: we buy his 'Early Plantagenets' for half-a-crown, and we cannot regret the stern material exigencies which forced on the creation of that perfect little work. We learn from Stubbs, as we learn from Prof. Tout, that the publisher's "stone walls do not a prison make" if the craftsman who works within them has sought his inspiration and found his discipline outside, in a schooling which recks not of human limitations, and believes that "Man has Forever." Just as Stubbs gave of his best when asked for the "fcp. 8vo," so now Prof. Tout gives of his best to fill the required "demy 8vo." It is history of the best kind, opening up to English readers, young and old, sources hitherto sealed. French and German learning, the treasures of the chronicle and record, are here, and that minute knowledge of family and topographical detail without which no historian's grasp is firm and steady. What work for the Rolls Series was for Stubbs, work for the 'Dictionary of National Biography' has been for Prof. Tout; we have in the present volume a harvest of the fruits won by long toil in fields harder of tillage than the chronicles. Would that the Rolls Series could reopen its work! for it is obvious that in Prof. Tout we should have a good editor, and there are chronicles still to edit.

The advantage of Prof. Tout's minute acquaintance with the subjects of thirteenth-century biography is seen in the many characteristic touches which reveal intimacy—an intimacy which brings the subordinate characters in the historical procession as realities before the reader. There is no striving after picturesqueness, but there is no dullness, no lack of care to breathe life into the dry bones. The style is severe, ungraceful, and at times even ungainly; but whether it be battle or diplomacy, literature or language, mediæval life or institution, that is the subject of the description (and "Political History" has been given wide bounds), every sentence goes straight to the point and leaves a definite impression: nothing is said that could be spared; nothing is there for decoration. A very large part of the book is first-hand work, the outcome not only of many inquiries on special questions, the results of which have already been made known, but in part also of researches, the details of which will appear hereafter. The maps, the appendix on authorities, and the terse foot-notes, in support of statements based on recent contributions to special subjects, chiefly foreign, would alone make the book of value. It is indispensable to teachers and to the taught. In military history no stronger work has been produced: the relations of England and France have never been so minutely studied by any English writer, or by any one French writer; in most matters connected with Welsh history Prof. Tout is again the first in the field.

The book satisfies fully the requirements of the editors' scheme, which are ambitious enough: it marks definitely the lines of advance made in English history by recent research. Very rarely is the author content to dress up afresh an old familiar tale; very rarely does his minute care flag. Contempt for mental slovenliness peeps out occasionally in the text, when erroneous statements are, with all due restraint, chastised. On the legal side and on the ecclesiastical side there is less of strength, because here Prof. Tout writes as one who has not worked deeply upon the texts. But we have trustworthy guides, and these are followed. There are some curious grammatical errors; and here and there an error of fact in matters sufficiently familiar has escaped the editorial eye. One error of real importance is the ascription of arbitrary power to the "Warden" of London, who was appointed by the King when the citizens were deprived of the right to elect a Mayor. There was nothing in the nature of a dictatorship in his office: the City Letter-Books show him sitting in council and acting exactly as the Mayor was accustomed to act. To suggest that London could be treated by Edward I. like a modern St. Petersburg argues a want of appreciation of the importance of the constitutional history of London. Until the fourteenth century the King usually chose as Warden the Constable of the Tower; the system was that which Edward introduced into Wales, as Prof. Tout notices, where the constable of the castle was *ex officio* mayor. In proper names there is much evidence of care; but English Christian names accompany French titles, and in some cases the reasons determining the use of "de" in preference to "of," and vice versa, are not evident. The index is excellent, contrasting favourably with that of Mr. Davis's volume, which, first-rate in many ways, is eclipsed in most respects by Prof. Tout's where they cover the same ground.

NEW NOVELS.

Rose at Honeypot. By Mary E. Mann. (Methuen & Co.)

In the crowd of contemporary novelists a discerning taste singles out Mrs. Mann as conspicuous for ease and fluency and for a light and graceful humour. She commingles sentiment and comedy so dexterously as to make an appeal to mere humanity always and everywhere. Whatever be her theme, she is frankly human, warm-blooded, and sympathetic. We do not much care for her present subject, which seems to be a little away from her proper world, yet we cannot but admire her handling of it. For some reason or other, novelists have resolved to press home the iniquity of the East Anglian peasant. Mrs. Mann, however, does it very sympathetically. Even so Dan Jaggerd is an ugly, even a monstrous, figure, who, we are asked to believe, kills off his children for the sake of the insurance money. Is the East Anglian peasant of fiction real? That is the question such tales as this and those of Mr. James Blyth evoke. But apart from that Mrs. Mann's pleasant sense of romance flows in an urbane stream through these pages. Rose is wilful, foolish, somewhat undignified, pretty, and wholly feminine. It takes a woman (and a clever woman) to draw Rose. And her relations with the handsome silent gamekeeper are most skilfully managed. Indeed, this book is peopled with live human beings, who interest us. And we finish the story with a strong feeling of regret, and a desire to shake Rose mildly. As we have suggested, the theme is not one of Mrs. Mann's most happy choices; but the management exhibits her at her best, which is very good indeed.

The Spoilers. By Edwin Pugh. (Newnes.)

In this curious and clever novel Mr. Pugh has sought to combine uncompromising realism with a kind of genial, humorous, sentimental caricature of life. Upon the whole, the story is successful, but its success is rather despite than because of the combination referred to. The book would have been better without the sections of Dickensiana which are inserted among genuine studies of the netherworld of London; and that because the first named are not real—they are fustian, pinchbeck, a careful imitation. On his central character, a newly released convict on ticket-of-leave, who takes up his abode with an old "fence," and steals the affections of a girl who is engaged to a preacher and reformed thief—a careful and exact study—the author is to be congratulated. The ex-convict's adventures are unsavoury in the extreme, but the sketch of the man is interesting, because it is absolutely real. There is not much art in the volume. Mr. Pugh's literary judgment is faulty, and he is weak in construction, but there is vivid photography; the author's stock of thieves' slang is notable. There is no make-believe in Mr. Pugh's handling of his really low-class characters, and so his book is worth reading, particularly for the student of London.

The Choice of Emelia. By Adeline Sergeant. (John Long.)

The heroine of the late Miss Sergeant's novel makes an unfortunate choice. The thoughtful reader may consider it a meaningless one also. However this may be, we cannot consider the tale of her woes a successful enterprise. The author was hardly an artist in words, still we know better stories of hers. The winding up here almost suggests a weaker and less experienced touch.

The Lady Noggs, Peeress. By Edgar Jepson. (Fisher Unwin.)

This series of scenes may pass nowadays, we suppose, as a novel. "Noggs" was really the Lady Felicia Grandison, the niece and ward of a Prime Minister. Being in the wild and short-skirted age and vividly beautiful, she is represented as doing what she likes with everybody, including her governess and the Prime Minister's secretary, who are paired off at the end of the story. Her method of apologizing to the male adult is to pull his hair; her female attendants rarely attempt to follow her movements till she is out of sight. Given these circumstances, "Noggs" has a high time, and her largely farcical adventures are distinctly diverting. But her universal tyranny is absurd, and though she nearly always does good in her odd way, the weakness of her guardians and others whom she outwits is sufficiently incredible. Mr. Jepson has done much better, and perhaps the fact that the book has been running as a magazine serial, though not stated within its covers, conveys a just idea of its limitations. Still, it is fair to say that Mr. Jepson writes very much better than the average producer of "serials."

La Belle Dame. By Alice Methley. (John Long.)

Perfectly polite and absolutely *sans merci*, though not *sans* reproach, is the Belle Dame of this story. Her one weakness is a not absolutely overwhelming affection for her unattractive son. The strongest springs in her nature are love of wealth and luxury and a passion for precious stones. This remorseless lady, finding her brother-in-law's continued existence a menace and an obstacle to her schemes, murders him by means of hot coffee and a tabloid. Others also have to suffer the penalty of her clever misdeeds and accumulative propensities.

Mon Oncle Flo. By André Theuriet. (Paris, Flammarion.)

It is a pity to find the title of Academician at the head of such work as is contained in M. Theuriet's 'Mon Oncle Flo.' Some descriptions of scenery, written more than thirty years ago, are framed in a silly story.

Le Fils d'un Voleur. By Jules Mary. (Paris, Tallandier.)

This is an old-fashioned "sensation novel," in which "all comes right at last." It is good of its kind, and, as such, to be commended.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The Bṛhad-devatā: a Summary of the Deities and Myths of the Rig-Veda. Critically edited in the Original Sanskrit, with an Introduction and Seven Appendices, and translated into English with Critical and Illustrative Notes by Arthur Anthony Macdonell. (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University.) — The great importance of the 'Bṛhad-devatā' for Vedic criticism, and for the history of early Sanskrit literature generally, has always been recognized by Sanskrit scholars, some of the most distinguished of whom have at one time or another entertained the idea of editing the text. Among these may be mentioned Adalbert Kuhn, Max Müller, Dr. Thibaut, and Prof. Lanman, who, as general editor of the "Harvard Oriental Series," entrusted to Prof. Macdonell the fulfilment of the task for which he had himself collected some materials.

Every student of these volumes, the editing and printing of which well maintain the high standard of excellence of this series, will agree that Prof. Macdonell is to be heartily congratulated on his success in overcoming the very considerable difficulties which stood in the way of any attempt to form a satisfactory text and elucidate the subject-matter. This success is due partly to the wealth of MS. material which he has been able to bring together, but more particularly to the special studies which he has made in the literature of the early post-Vedic period, previous fruits of which have appeared in his edition of the 'Sarvānukramaṇī' and similar works.

The sub-title, 'A Summary of the Deities and Myths of the Rig-Veda,' gives little indication of the real interest attaching to the 'Bṛhad-devatā' as a literary monument. In the first place, it can be dated with a fair degree of precision, holding as it does a position between Yāska's 'Nirukta' (*c.* 500 B.C.), from which its language and terminology are largely borrowed, and Kātyāyana's 'Sarvānukramaṇī' (not later than *c.* 350 B.C.) in which its own influence is seen to an even greater extent. We therefore possess in it what is of great importance for the history of early Indian literature, a fairly definite landmark. Further, its contents by no means consist merely of barren lists; for some of the legends referred to are narrated at length in precisely the same style, and with the same peculiarities of grammar, vocabulary, and metre, as the great epic poems. They form, in fact, our earliest datable examples of the epic style, and supply important evidence for determining the date of the earlier portions of the 'Mahābhārata.' As Prof. Macdonell suggests, they are well worthy of more minute study from this point of view, and a comparison with the language of the epics might lead to important chronological results. In any case, the evidence of the 'Bṛhad-devatā' surely makes it impossible any longer to hold the extraordinary view according to which the 'Mahābhārata' and 'Rāmāyaṇa' were

translated into Sanskrit from some popular dialect in about the fourth or fifth century of the Christian era.

The great advance which this edition marks in the study of the 'Brhad-devatā' can only be fully realized when it is compared with the earlier edition of Rājendralāla Mitra in the "Bibliotheca Indica" (1889–1892). Such a comparison is facilitated by the admirable arrangement which Prof. Macdonell has adopted in placing the text with introduction and appendixes in one volume, and the translation, with critical and illustrative notes immediately after each *s'loka*, in the other, in such a manner that the reader is able to see at a glance the text and all the material both for its justification and its interpretation. It would be invidious to insist on the many difficulties and shortcomings which are apparent in the earlier edition, for these were, no doubt, in a great measure due to the lack of materials which have since been brought together: it is enough to note that, in the new edition, only some half-dozen doubtful passages still remain. To have attained such a result in the case of a text of unusual difficulty is a real triumph.

Bhagavad-Gītā; or, the Lord's Song. Translated by Lionel D. Barnett. "Temple Classics." (Dent & Co.)—The sciolist has in recent years taken possession of the domain of Indian religion, so far as its popular presentation is concerned, to such a degree that it is with more than ordinary pleasure that we welcome an English translation of a Sanskrit sacred text which, while primarily intended to be popular in character, is nevertheless the work of a thoroughly competent scholar. Translations of the 'Bhagavad-Gītā' into the various modern languages of Europe are by no means few in number; but it may be stated of them generally that those which are scholarly are not adapted for popular use, and those which are professedly popular are scarcely worthy of serious consideration. The 'Bhagavad-Gītā' is essentially a book the very difficulties of which can only be appreciated by one who has made a wide and deep study of Indian philosophy. Such preliminary knowledge of the various systems of thought as is absolutely necessary for the comprehension of this philosophical poem is given, clearly and concisely, by Dr. Barnett in the introduction to his translation. This introduction in itself forms a very useful and convenient *résumé* of a difficult subject; and some of its sections—notably those on 'The Cult of Vishnu-Krishna and Vasudeva' and 'The Yoga in the Bhagavad-Gītā'—will not be read without profit even by professed students of Indian philosophy. The difficulty of finding words that will adequately express philosophical conceptions is notorious. It is evident from the barbarous creations of our own philosophers; it is still more evident when the attempt is actually made to express in a modern language ideas which are themselves alien to modern thought. It would, therefore, naturally be easy to question the fitness of some of the English equivalents which Dr. Barnett in his translation assigns to Sanskrit philosophical terms; but it must be confessed that, in most cases, it would not be easy to suggest anything more satisfactory. His rendering of the constantly occuring *yoga*, for instance, by the colourless word "rule," which scarcely bears the same connotation, does not, at first sight, commend itself; but the difficulty is only realized when the attempt is made to find a single English equivalent for a term which, as Dr. Barnett remarks, is used in the 'Bhagavad-Gītā' "to cover all the fields of activity traversed by the human soul in its quest of this goal (*i.e.* final bliss)."

The 'Bhagavad-Gītā' is the best-known product of that school of thought which alone gave to India a personal religion. In its tenets of "duty" and "Divine Love" it approaches far more closely than any other to the doctrines of the Old and New Testaments. It has, therefore, a special interest for Western readers, amongst whom Dr. Barnett's excellent little book should meet with a cordial reception.

Précis de Grammaire Pālie. Par Victor Henry. (Paris, École Française d'Extrême Orient.)—Pali, as Prof. Victor Henry well observes, may be learnt in two ways. If studied by itself and apart from Sanskrit, it will appear to the student to consist of unreasonable rules and exasperating anomalies; if studied in conjunction with Sanskrit, by far the greater number of rules and apparent anomalies will alike be seen to admit of an intelligent etymological explanation. There can surely be few practical teachers, or few self-taught students, who have had actual experience of these two ways, who will not cordially agree with M. Henry that the latter is by far the more satisfactory, and, in the end, probably also the easier, even though it involves the acquisition to some extent of two languages instead of one. Some who were schoolboys in the seventies will remember how, after learning Latin and French unintelligently for years, an entirely new interest in both languages was awakened in them by Brachet's Public School French Grammar, where much that seems incomprehensible in the forms and inflexions of French receives a natural explanation by reference to Latin. A similar enlightenment awaits the student who embarks on the study of Pali under Prof. Henry's direction. His method is strictly historical and strictly scientific, in so far as he treats all forms and inflexions from the point of view of development, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. This volume, therefore, assumes that the student has already acquired some knowledge of Sanskrit grammar, and constantly refers to the author's 'Éléments de Sanscrit Classique,' which appeared in the same series. The first portion of the book—about one-third of the whole—is very properly devoted to the phonetics of the Pali language; and the remainder is occupied with a presentation, both lucid and thorough, of the declensional and conjugational forms. From the beginning to the end, the interest of the student is sustained by a carefully graduated selection of extracts from Pali literature in prose and verse, the translation of which, even at the earliest stage, will present no great difficulties when once some facility has been attained in the use of the two keys supplied—the Pali-Sanskrit and the Sanskrit-French vocabularies. M. Henry's 'Précis' is undoubtedly by far the best introduction to the study of Pali which has yet appeared. It affords a welcome illustration of the fact that ancient classical languages not only admit of a strictly scientific treatment, but also gain enormously in interest when they are so studied.

SHOOTING AND HUNTING.

Two handsome volumes on *Big Game Shooting*, by various contributors, have been added to the "Country Life Library of Sport" (Offices of *Country Life* and George Newnes). They are well turned out: the type is good, and the illustrations, lavishly supplied, are fully up to the high standard set by the series. The illustrations are, of course, on loaded paper, which tends to make the book heavy; but in most cases there is an illustration on each side of the page, so that one gets two full-page pictures for each loaded leaf.

Vol. i. deals with the sporting rifle, and the big game of Europe and America; vol. ii. with the big game of Africa and Asia. The rifle is well described, the subject being in the capable hands of Major the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, whose book on the weapon is a recognized authority. The various changes from solid spherical bullets hammered down a muzzle-loader, through elongated bullets of many patterns and the express system of thirty years ago, to the small bores of to-day, with their low trajectory and remarkable energy, are sufficiently traced. The relative advantages of double and single rifles for sporting purposes are considered, Major Fremantle inclining (and generally we agree with him) to the single barrel with a magazine. But a good deal depends on the game to be faced, for when it is dangerous and at close quarters a double rifle is preferable. Indeed, for any considerable sporting trip after big game both rifles are required: a double for extra-heavy or dangerous game, and a couple of magazine small-bore rifles for ordinary use. Telescopic sights are mentioned as excellent for stalking, and specially good for long shots, and are, it seems, at the present time coming more generally into use. Messrs. Ross add a few pages on the subject of sporting telescopes—not those fixed to the rifle, but for spying purposes. There is no doubt that a good glass is a most important item of outfit, for, in addition to its use in finding game, it enables the sportsman to decide at a great distance whether to stalk or to try elsewhere.

European big game includes the red deer of Scotland and the park red deer of England, the latter showing remarkably the beneficial effect of good living. The heads of some of the stags of Warnham Court seem to approach in weight and points those of the best continental preserves. Red deer, reindeer, and the elk of Norway are described, and a chapter is devoted to the chamois of Central and Southern Europe. Mr. Hodgson, who writes this chapter, mentions that in Austria the ·450 Express is generally used; this seems an unnecessarily large bore for so small an animal.

American big game is treated under the heads moose, wapiti, caribou, muledeer, blacktail, whitetail, sheep, bears, and musk ox, for the most part by men who have already written on the subjects. Some of the authors (unfortunately, we think) continue to misname the animals, following local custom, which there is reason to hope is giving way before better knowledge. There were signs of this in some recent American books, and it is a pity, in books which may be used for reference, to perpetuate errors, and even describe two different animals under one name. This practice is by no means confined to America, though perhaps it is more developed there than elsewhere.

The newer, and therefore more interesting, chapters of this part of the volume are those dealing with the game of Alaska; and the final one, on American and Canadian game laws, by Mr. Phillipps-Wolley, deserves attention. In the United States the necessity for good game laws stringently enforced is being recognized, whereas in Canada the laws may be ample, but they are habitually disregarded. The wholesale destruction of game of all sorts for commercial purposes

in the Dominion has been the subject of outspoken comment in the press.

Whilst on the subject of game laws it may be well to add a word of caution. In Africa and in Asia restrictions and stringent laws, coupled with heavy licences, have been introduced, but not always with the care and discretion that were desirable. Consequently in some cases the measures have proved to be unnecessarily vexatious to English sportsmen, whilst the chief destroyer of game escapes. Mr. Bryden, in vol. ii., writing of Africa, says :—

"No one wishes to see the game of Africa protected from extinction more ardently than the writer. But beyond all question, it is not the British gunner who shoots nowadays who is the culprit in this respect.....The man who is exterminating the game of Africa is the African himself, who, armed with a cheap gun, is dealing destruction daily and hourly, for ever creeping about the bush, and, with endless patience, manœuvring until he can gain a certain shot."

Mr. Hutchinson, in an editorial note, corroborates this, and adds that in Alaska the Indians and others who kill the game for sale are the chief offenders. The question is very complicated, and we can only suggest that, as some success has attended President Roosevelt's steps towards preservation of game, it might be desirable for our officers to study what he has done.

It is unnecessary to follow Mr. Bryden closely in his treatment of the various animals which people shoot in Africa for sport. There are the dangerous sort, and those of the deer and antelope species, many of which are not so handsome as an ordinary Jersey cow, nor more attractive to a sportsman. With reference to some of these creatures, which certainly are not sheep, the terms "ram" and "ewe" are used for the male and female; they are inappropriate, and the terms "buck" and "doe" are available.

Asiatic sport is described by Major C. S. Cumberland, who has perhaps as wide a knowledge of the varieties to be met with as any other man. Some of his experience is a little out of date, and the ·500 Henry Express single rifle is a weapon rather for the museum than for the field. He is a good and safe guide, though occasionally his sentences might be improved: "soft-nosed bullets burning nitro powder" sounds strange. Nevertheless the major is a charming companion, whether after *O. poli* on the Pamirs, *O. ammon* in the Altai, stags in Turkistan and Kashmir, or tigers in the Terai.

The final chapter, on big-game shooting in Burma, by Mr. Cuming, is instructive. The country is less known than India, and the thick jungle retards exploration.

President Roosevelt not only takes his full share of such sport as his country affords, but also takes the world into his confidence and sets forth his experiences under the title of *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter* (Longmans). In this book we read how the cougar or puma (*F. concolor*, Lin.) is hunted with a well-trained scratch pack; next, a bear hunt in Colorado during last spring, also with hounds, is described; wolf-coursing and a shot at mountain sheep follow; and then come very interesting chapters on the reserve, the Yellowstone Park; books on big game; and the final chapter, 'At Home'—all well told, and, so far as we know, new. The rest of the book, approximately one-third, has already been published in a volume of "The American Sportsman's Library" called 'The Deer Family,' and as that was reviewed in *The Athenæum* of August 9th, 1902, it is unnecessary to repeat the remarks then made. It is stated after the 'Contents' that five of the eleven chapters have been recently written, the others having been revised and added to since they appeared in the publications of the Boone and Crockett Club and the above-mentioned book. If in a measure purchasers of 'The Deer Family' may regret to find so much of it reproduced, there are two main points here which may well be emphasized: first, the necessity for the preservation of game; and second, the value of shooting and camping out, especially when after big game, as training for soldiers. The illustrations are numerous and well selected; they are from photographs some of which were taken by Mr. Roosevelt or members of his family.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The History of Co-operation. By George Jacob Holyoake. 2 vols. (T. Fisher Unwin.)—These two handsome volumes form a fitting memorial of the veteran reformer, who was at work upon them to the very last, the preface having been written but a few days before his death. In this he states that "other histories on this subject will be written, but, whatever their merits may be, they cannot be written by any one caring more for co-operation than myself." Holyoake, as is well known, was deeply versed in the subject from the days of the Rochdale Pioneers, so that his "story of this movement is that of an eyewitness." He was an eyewitness who knew well how to describe all he saw, and the "Pioneers" and subsequent workers are vividly brought before us.

As we gave appreciative reviews of this work when the first edition, published by Trübner, appeared (*Athenæum*, August 14th, 1875, and February 22nd, 1879), we need only refer to the third portion, which brings the history down to the present time. In this the growth of the societies is shown. The first in magnitude is that of Manchester, which employs in all its departments 15,000 persons, with annual sales amounting to 20,000,000*l.*, the banking turn-over being 87,000,000*l.* The Leeds Industrial Society can boast of having the largest store of all. This association was founded on account of the adulteration and dearness of flour, and from these evils the co-operators delivered the town. The society celebrated its jubilee in 1897, and has now 49,340 members. Mr. Holyoake in 1866 wrote the history of the Halifax Society to that date, and dedicated the volume to Horace Greeley. In 1901 this society had as many as thirty-four branches.

Mr. Holyoake regards co-operative stores as divisible into three classes. "Dark" stores are those which give no share of profits to those they employ, "give credit—which keeps up the habit of indebtedness in their members—and have no education fund in their rules." "Twilight" stores are those which have some features, but not all, of what Mr. Holyoake styles the "Sunrise" stores, which

"have the cardinal features of ready-money dealing, provision for intelligence, and who give the same dividend on the wages of all their employés as they give to the consumer who purchases at their counter. If 'Sunrise' stores increase, it will be owing to the Women's Guilds, when they understand what true co-operation means."

There is a store of this kind in Manchester. It was started in 1859 with 111 members and a capital of 289*l.* In 1872 it took the name of Equitable, and began to share profits with its employees; these now number 600, and they have from that date to March, 1905, received 20,581*l.*, while the society has spent on educational purposes 14,940*l.* Its capital at that date was 221,550*l.*, and its roll of members 16,521, while the yearly sales average 370,088*l.* Since its foundation in 1859 its business has reached nearly 9,000,000*l.* Mr. Holyoake has given the statistics of twenty-nine of the chief stores. We have made totals of these, and find the following results: number of members, 479,977; annual profits, 2,256,532*l.*; grants to education, 20,238*l.*; number of persons employed, 32,078.

The journal representing the co-operative movement is *The Co-operative News*, which has a sale of 71,000, its capital being held by 324 societies.

The volumes give us occasional glimpses of co-operative work on the Continent. M. Larouche Joubert stated at the Congress held at Bolton in 1872 that the Co-operative Paper Manufactory made a profit of 20,000*l.* between June, 1870, and June, 1871—a surprising amount at that disastrous period for France. Reference is also made to "the magnificent Emporium Store" erected in Milan, where in 1886 Signor Luigi Buffoli founded the Unione Co-operativa among railway men. The building has a frontage of 300 feet; there are three marble arches, and in letters of gold are inscribed on these the names of Owen, Holyoake, and Neale.

We cannot praise too highly this record, interesting alike to those studying the special subject treated and to the general reader. Mr. Holyoake has in a note acknowledged his indebtedness to his daughter, Mrs. Holyoake Marsh, and to his amanuensis, Miss Amy Baum, "for assiduous reading of the proofs when sustained attention by him was impossible."

Mr. Charles Whibley's study of *William Pitt* (Blackwood) is both eloquent in style and well informed as to fact. In opinion it errs occasionally in the direction of over-emphasis. Much of it consists in a refutation of Macaulay, and no doubt the essayist lived too close to the French Revolution, and was too much under the influence of the Fox tradition, to be an impartial judge of "the pilot that weather'd the storm." Mr. Whibley makes the scales oscillate too violently to the other side, and is too fond of the words "traitor" and "treachery." Thus the Allies are accused of having "treacherously wasted" the hardly gathered millions of Pitt. The censure may possibly hold good with regard to the timid and tortuous policy of Prussia. But Austria, if slow to move, held out with a constancy much to be admired. She did not conclude the Treaty of Campo Formio until after the abandonment of the first Coalition by Prussia, Spain, and Sardinia. Marengo and Lunéville brought her to her knees in 1801, and Austerlitz in 1805, before she would consent to peace. We are asked, too, to regard Grenville as "guilty of a baseness rare even in the annals of political treachery" when he declined to join Pitt's last Ministry. That degree of invective should be reserved for Thurlow and Wedderburn. Grenville may have been muddle-headed, but in his obstinate way he was fighting against the principle of exclusion. If any one was a traitor, it was George III., who declared that he would prefer civil war to Fox. Apart from this defect, there is little to blame and much to praise in this timely estimate of Pitt's career. The account of the statesman's early years and the criticism of his oratory are particularly well done. As Mr. Whibley remarks, Pitt's characteristics as a speaker were clarity and restraint, though he could rise, as in his magnificent oration on the slave trade, to a lofty flight.

Again, the resignation of 1801 is sagaciously attributed, not to the dictates of ambition or prudence, but to the simple fact that, having come to open variance with the King, no other course lay open to the Minister. Mr. Whibley is, perhaps, too much inclined to tie down Fox too closely to the written and spoken word. It is difficult to read his private correspondence, with its rejoicings over British defeats, without a certain measure of resentment nowadays; but to his contemporaries his extravagance was part of the man, and Lord North parried one of his most violent tirades against his Ministry effectively enough when he remarked, "Charles, I am glad you did not fall on me to-day, for you was in full feather." Mr. Whibley should not have printed a well-known quotation "Alieni appetens, sui profugus."

The Approach to Philosophy. By Ralph Barton Perry. (Longmans & Co.)—This book begins well. Dr. Perry announces it as his aim "to make the reader more solicitously aware of the philosophy that is in him, or to provoke him to philosophy in his own interests." Hence in Part I. he seeks to show how practical life, poetry, religion, and science form so many natural starting-points whence the approach to philosophy may be made. These earlier chapters have for the most part already appeared in various periodicals, and are written clearly and easily. They are admirably calculated to awaken in the beginner a certain general interest and expectancy. There is nothing very distinctive about the philosophic doctrine they embody. Such prolegomena do not, indeed, lend themselves to the developing of original views. For this same reason it would hardly be fair to try to pin Dr. Perry down to definite heresies, although his language is at times suspiciously loose. For instance, he has a way of speaking as if the universe which philosophy seeks to know is something which the individual confronts—a "residual environment" or what not, having "totality" despite the fact that we and our ideals are not of it. A popular treatment, however, is almost bound to compromise with the popular opinion that reality is "something over there."

The remaining two-thirds of the book strike us as less happily conceived. Doubtless Dr. Perry would plead that at this point it was incumbent on him to introduce the Harvard tiro to "the tradition and technicalities of the academic discipline." Ah, these academic disciplines! Part II. offers "a brief survey of the entire programme of philosophy" in the form of "a general classification of philosophical problems and conceptions independently of any special point of view." Part III. is complementary thereto. It specifies the main types of philosophic system, with intent to show how, with changing point of view, these same problems and conceptions arrange themselves in various perspective. Dr. Perry has compressed a wonderful amount of information into a short space. Nevertheless we are sorry for the beginner who approaches philosophy by way of such a wilderness of *-isms*. Surely,

> Hadde he never so mony clothes on,
> But he wolde be colde as ony stone.

Mere history of philosophy may impart erudition, but it is about the last thing to quicken enthusiasm. As well approach religion by way of comparative mythology.

Messrs. Plon-Nourrit & Cie. publish a little volume entitled *Versailles*, from the pen of M. A. Bertrand, who has written on the subject in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The book contains two or three pages relating to the library of the town, a collection to the value of which it is well that attention should be called. The author is one of a number of inhabitant-admirers of Versailles who are naturally anxious that, on the ground of the historical importance of the connexion of the Palace with the history of France, public money should be spent on keeping it up, if not upon actual "restoration." France, as it is, spends much more money upon historical edifices and upon the fine arts than does any other Power—with results not uniformly successful, according to our views. It is a question whether the ancient monuments of France would not be of more value than they are if no public money at all had been spent on them, so far has the process of injudicious "restoration" been carried. That there should be a sufficient staff in the gardens at Versailles to prevent wilful damage is fairly obvious. That the fine work which has stood for a century and a half or two centuries in the open air must gradually fade away is certain. Nothing could prevent degradation and decay. Removal to the Louvre has been practised in many cases, but in many others is not a satisfactory mode of treatment, besides which it comes too late. As regards the interior, enormous harm was done at Versailles, as at Fontainebleau, when Louis Philippe attempted to carry out the policy of creating historical museums within the palaces of France. M. P. de Nolhac may be trusted to do all that can be done judiciously, but the advice of M. Bertrand is not sufficiently clear to be safe. That more should be done to guard against the danger of fire is the one piece of counsel given by him which can without doubt be heartily approved. He has our sympathy in asking for the creation of a great national museum of tapestry, but it is far from certain that Versailles, though there is wall space available, is the best place. The exhibition of the Garde Meuble itself, in addition to the Louvre and Cluny, affords perhaps a better means of showing the finest things than would Versailles. There is space, too, at the Gobelins, and much might be said for exhibiting the tapestries of France within the walls of that strange city of the dead—lost in Paris—where the finest of these tapestries were made.

Les Sources Inédites de l'Histoire du Maroc. Par le Comte Henry de Castries. (Paris, Leroux.)—This is the first volume of what promises to be a monumental trilogy, for it runs to close upon seven hundred very large pages. It is no work hastily devised to meet the occasion of the Algeciras conference, but the outcome of years of patient study and research by one whose repute as an African traveller stands high. It is in many ways characteristic of an admirable feature of French scholarship—unfailing fidelity to the actual document. Indeed, the work is rather bibliography than history. In brief, we have for the first time a comprehensive collection, from the archives and libraries of France, England, Austria, Spain, and other countries, of unpublished manuscripts, records, letters, and documents relating to Morocco between the years 1530 and 1845. This should prove of inestimable value, not alone to French students and historians, but also to European literature.

The author divides his material into three main parts: (1) The Sa'adi dynasty, 1530 to 1660, the present volume; (2) the Filali dynasty, or, as one might almost say, the Moulai Ismail cycle, 1660 to 1757; and (3) the Filali dynasty of 1757 to 1845. The latter date may fairly be regarded as the point of departure for the study of contemporary Morocco, since it was the period of the definite delimitation of Moorish and Algerian territory, and the ratification of the treaties with the various European Powers which have since maintained relations with the "Lofty Portal." His English researches naturally brought M. de Castries into contact with Sir Lambert Playfair's 'Bibliography of Morocco,' and he acknowledges the respectability of a work which deals with no fewer than 2,062 "numéros." But he is under no delusions regarding the true value of a large portion of this material, and blames Sir Lambert for having included mere fairy tales and legends. The prevailing ignorance of Morocco has led many into mere imagination, and, again, into plagiarism both covert and open. Not once or twice, but many times, the reviewer has opened an eighteenth-century work on Morocco which was new to him, only to find a bald rehash of matter with which he was already familiar elsewhere. M. de Castries is justified in his rather severe comments upon many of those who came before him in his bibliographical study of Morocco.

Oswald Bastable, and Others. By E. Nesbit. (Wells Gardner & Co.)—The Bastable children are always good company, and our one quarrel with the new volume is that their most recent performances, as chronicled by Oswald, occupy only a third of it. This gives rise to a terrible suspicion that they are now to grow up, and will be far too sophisticated in future to raffle a goat as "an object of value and virtue," to suffer qualms of conscience with regard to flying fire balloons, or to play at being coiners in an "Enchanceried House." We prefer to hope, however, that Oswald is merely idle, for his closing observations show no lack of his usual ingenuousness, and foreshadow no approach of maturity:—

> "Did Oswald tell a lie to the butcher? [when he said that the sham half-crowns had been given to him, which they were—as pennies.] He has often wondered. He hopes not. It is easy to know whether a thing is a lie or not when nothing depends on it. But when events are happening, and the utmost rigour of the law may be the result of your making a mistake, you have to tell the truth as carefully as you can.....If ever he goes to stay with old nurse again, he thinks he will tell the butcher all in confidence."

For our sakes as well as for the "honour of a Bastable," it is to be hoped that that visit will speedily be paid, and that further "events" will happen.

The "others" whose doings fill the rest of the book have the nice and natural characteristics of all E. Nesbit's child-creations, but their experiences are so complicated with dreams and dragons and princesses that, while they have no claim to rank amongst the classic fairy lore of the nursery, they hardly appeal sufficiently to the workaday side of a child's imagination.

The Pedigree of Hunter of Abbotshill and Barjarg. By A. A. Hunter. (Elliot Stock.)—This well-arranged, critical, and careful account of the widely spreading family descended from James Hunter, who acquired the lands of Abbotshill, in Ayr, from the Abbot of Crossraguel in 1569, might be usefully consulted by would-be compilers of printed genealogies. For the author is laudably anxious to avoid the acceptance of tradition devoid of proof, even on the point of the family's descent from Hunter of Hunterston, which the matriculations at the Lyon Office persistently assert. The illustrations, which are numerous, comprise the seats of the family, portraits of its members, and facsimiles of matriculations of arms. The best-known branch of the house, probably, is that of Hunter-Blair of Blairquhan, founded by an Edinburgh banker under George III.

The Cambridge Year-Book and Directory (Sonnenschein) has the same merits as its Oxford predecessor, being a remarkably complete list of graduates.

Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1906 (Kelly's Directories) is just out. It is the most convenient and handy book of its kind that we know, for it is not too big and it presents a vast amount of detail in accurate form. Considerations of space demand, of course, short notices, but in all the cases we have examined we have found essential points mentioned.

WE are glad to notice the enterprise of Messrs. Routledge in adding to their "Universal Library" interesting books which have hitherto been outside the scope of such popular reprints, like Fraser's *Words on Wellington*, and Sybel's *History of the Crusades*, edited by Lady Duff Gordon. *Horæ Subsecivæ*, Series I., in the same "Library," puts within the reach of everybody a charming author known to most "professed literati," but—thanks, perhaps, to his common name of John Brown and the dull title of his essays—ignored hitherto by many readers who are bound to rejoice in their new "find."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Adamnan (St.), The Life of St. Columba, translated by W. Huyshe, 1/ net.
Christianity and the Working Classes, edited by G. Law, 3/6 net.
Coles (V. S. S.), Pastoral Work in Country Districts. 3/6 net.
Collins (E.), The Wisdom of Israel, 1/ net.
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Hall (A. C. A.), The Relations of Faith and Life, 2/6 net.
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Orr (J.), The Problem of the Old Testament, 10/ net.
Pierce (R. F. Y.), Pencil Points for Preacher and Teacher, 3/6 net.
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Treherne's Waistcoat Pocket Classics: The Not-Browne Mayd; Sonnets by John Keats, 6d. each.
Watts-Dunton (T.), The Coming of Love, and other Poems, seventh edition, 5/ net.
Woodberry (G. E.), Swinburne, 1/6 net.

Bibliography.

Blumhardt (J. F.), Catalogue of the Library of the India Office: Bengali, Oriya, and Assamese Books.
Book-Auction Records, edited by F. Karslake, Vol. III., Part I.

Philosophy.

Davidson (J.), A New Interpretation of Herbart's Psychology and Educational Theory through the Philosophy of Leibniz, 5/ net.
Deussen (P.), The Philosophy of the Upanishads, translated by Rev. A. S. Geden, 10/6

Political Economy.

Fitzsimmons (O. K.), Metamorphose, 8/
Jeans (J. S.), The Iron Trade of Great Britain, 2/6 net.
Shadwell (A.), Industrial Efficiency, Vols. I. and II., 26/ net.

History and Biography.

American Historical Review, Vol. XI., No. 2.
Broadley (A. M.) and Bartelot (R. G.), The Three Dorset Captains at Trafalgar, 15/ net.
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Holyoake (G. J.), The History of Co-operation, 2 vols, 21/
Hone (N. J.), The Manor and Manorial Records, 7/6 net.
Kennedy (P.), A History of the Great Moghuls, Vol. I., 15/

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Walters (T.), On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India, edited by T. W. Rhys Davids and S. W. Bushell, Vol. II.

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Johannson (A.), Phonetics of the New High German Language, 3/
Journal of Philology, No. 59, 4/6

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Arnold's Graduated French Unseens, edited by V. Oger, 4 parts, 8d. each.
Arnold's Latin Texts: Livy, Selections; Cicero, First and Second Speeches against Catiline; Horace, Odes, Book I., Phædrus, Selections from the Fables, 8d. each.
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Wilson (H. L.), The Boss of Little Arcady, 6/
Yorke (Curtis), Irresponsible Kitty, 6/

FOREIGN.

Law.

Swoboda (H.), Beiträge zur griechischen Rechtsgeschichte, 4m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Hirth's Formenschatz, Parts I. and II., 1m. each.
Jacobsthal (P.), Der Blitz in der orientalischen und griechischen Kunst, 3m. 60.
Morgan (M.-J. de), Mémoires de la Délégation en Perse: Vol. VIII. Recherches Archéologiques, Series 3, 50fr.
Vesme (A. de), Le Peintre-graveur Italien, 25fr.

Drama.

Bernstein (H.), La Rafale, 3fr. 50.
Marsan (J.), La Pastorale Dramatique en France à la Fin du XVI. et au Commencement du XVII. Siècle, 10fr.

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History and Biography.

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Dumolin (M.), Précis d'Histoire Militaire: Vol. I. Révolution, 25fr.
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Vianzone (P.), Impressions d'une Française en Amérique, 4fr.
Warrego (P.), A l'autre Bout du Monde: Aventures et Mœurs d'Australie, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Beha-Ullah: les Préceptes du Béhaïsme, translated by H. Dreyfus and Mirza Habib-Ullah Chirazi.
Lawā'ih, a Treatise on Sūfism, by Nūr-ud-Dīn Abd-ur-Rahmān Jāmi, translation by E. H. Whinfield and M. M. Kazvīnī.
Probst (A.), Beiträge zur lateinischen Grammatik. Part III., Section 2, Der Gebrauch von "ut" bei Terenz u. Verwandtes, 4m.
Wilamowitz-Moellendorff (U. von), Die Textgeschichte der griechischen Bukoliker, 8m.

Science.

Boletin del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú: No. 27, Caudal, Procedencia y Distribucion de Aguas de la Provincia de Tumbes: No. 28, Estudio de un proyecto para irrigar el valle de Ica.
Trélat (E.), Questions de Salubrité, 4fr.
Vaudet (P.), Technique Précise de Radiothérapie, 5fr.

General Literature.

Albane (C.), L'Age de Raison, 3fr. 50.
Germain (A.), Les Hystériques de Paris, 3fr. 50.
Ghistelles (G. V. de), L'Autre Justice, 3fr. 50.
Guillaumin (É), Près du Sol, 3fr. 50.
Louys (P.), Archipel, 3fr. 50.
Mirbeau (O.), Sébastien Roch, 3fr. 50.
Tinseau (L. de), Les Étourderies de la Chanoinesse, Quatorzième Edition, 3fr. 50.
Verdène (G.), Ce qu'on méprise...., 3fr. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

J. P. EDMOND.

THE death of Mr. John Philip Edmond, Librarian to the Society of Writers to His Majesty's Signet, which was briefly referred to in last week's 'Literary Gossip,' leaves a sad gap in the front rank of bibliographers in the United Kingdom, and will be deeply lamented by many, not only in this country, but also abroad, who had the opportunity of making his acquaintance and profiting by his wide knowledge. He was born and educated at Aberdeen, and was for some years engaged in a bookbinding and publishing business there, leaving it in 1889 to become assistant librarian at Sion College. In 1891 he became librarian to the Earl of Crawford at Haigh Hall, which contained then and now one of the largest private libraries in the United Kingdom, a post which he resigned on his appointment in 1904 to the Signet Library. The number and position of those who attended his funeral testified to the rapidity with which his abilities as a librarian and his character as a man became known and esteemed in his new sphere of work.

While still at Aberdeen Mr. Edmond had already made for himself a position among bibliographers by his work on 'The Aberdeen Printers,' 1884–8, and by his edition of 'Cocke Lorelles Boke.' The former — a model of a special bibliography — was followed up by the publication in 1890 of the 'Annals of Scottish Printing' in collaboration with Dr. R. Dickson. Of this important work Mr. Edmond is responsible for the second part, as for the general editorship of the whole. His association with the library at Haigh Hall resulted in the publication of some of the most important of the valuable series published under the title

of "Bibliotheca Lindesiana." Among these are the 'Catalogue of Chinese Books and Manuscripts' (1895), to compile which he studied Chinese and Japanese; the 'Catalogue of English Broadsides, 1505–1897,' (1898), which contains a full description, and a summary of the contents, of a very large collection, interesting alike for political and social life; the 'Catalogue of English Newspapers, 1641–66' (1901), a task of the utmost difficulty from a bibliographical point of view, and one of the greatest service to historians of the Civil War period; the collation of 'Bulletins of the National Assembly and Convention, 1792–5'; and the 'Catalogue of a Collection of 1,500 Tracts by Martin Luther and his Contemporaries, 1511–98' (1903), in which he succeeded in fixing entirely from a bibliographical point of attack, the date, printer, and place of origin of the enormous number of anonymous Reformation tracts issued in Germany during this period. His attributions were confirmed by the simultaneous publication of Proctor's 'Index,' Part II., as far as it went in date, to the pleasure of both.

Mr. Edmond was essentially a pioneer worker, and his catalogues in nearly every case open out new ground and put at the disposal of future workers a large amount of material already worked over and systematized. He was one of the first members of the New Spalding Club, and was at the time of his death President of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, to the *Proceedings* of which he had contributed a large number of papers on subjects connected with his work, one of the most interesting of them being on the 'Mécométrie de l'Eymant,' published in French, Spanish, Flemish, and Scottish. He took great interest in the work of the Library Association, and was a well-known figure at its meetings, as he could speak from personal knowledge of all the important European libraries of manuscripts and printed books—a knowledge which was at the disposal of any one working on his subjects. S.

EDUCATION IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Exeter College, Oxford.

In your interesting article you say: "Victoria College, Jersey....has in its gift numerous scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge." This is hardly correct. Meanwhile, I venture to hope that the actual facts may prove of some public interest.

Three Oxford colleges—Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke—have it within their power to award some 1,450*l.* a year in scholarships and exhibitions to persons born in the Channel Islands, or who have been educated, for two out of the three years last preceding the election, either at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey. The scholarships are of the annual value of 100*l.* at the two first-mentioned Colleges, and of 80*l.* at Pembroke College. They may be held under certain conditions for as long as five years, and are open without limit of age. The same holds good of the exhibitions. Further, Exeter and Jesus Colleges are empowered by their statutes to award senior scholarships, not exceeding 150*l.* in value, and tenable under certain conditions for a further five years. Not only classics or mathematics, but also any subject recognized in the Final Honour Schools at Oxford—for instance, natural science, history, law, modern languages—may be offered by candidates with the permission of the colleges.

This magnificent endowment ought to attract multitudes of ambitious boys to the two Channel Island schools. That it does not do so at present to any marked extent I hold to be due chiefly to public ignorance of the facts. R. R. Marett.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The nineteenth volume of the New Series of this Society's *Transactions*, just issued, is even fuller of solid historical matter than its two immediate predecessors. In addition to the papers read at the ordinary meetings, several original communications are printed as a Supplement. All of these form a welcome addition to our growing native collection of occasional texts. The papers also contain, as usual, the results, in most cases, of special researches instigated by the Society, and probably all that are printed in this volume have the value of permanent monographs. In view of the plethora of ephemeral studies and essays on historical subjects at the present day, the value of the scholarly influence of the great archæological societies and reviews can scarcely be exaggerated. Moreover, apart from such merit as these essays may possess, they serve admirably to provide an outlet for the energies of the new type of research student that is being rapidly developed by academic reforms and foreign influences. There is, indeed, no more conspicuous sign of the useful existence of a latter-day society than the power to attract and employ new workers in some special mission of research. For lack of such enlightened enterprise its publications are too often sustained by the eleemosynary contributions of its own distinguished members, which may again do duty, in a slightly altered form, in some literary review or academic series.

The proceedings of the past session of the Royal Historical Society, which are collected in this volume, include the last Presidential Address of Dr. G. W. Prothero, which contains a notable defence of historical art as opposed to the purely scientific methods advocated by many continental scholars and recently adopted by the Cambridge Regius Professor of History. Amongst the more important papers specially arranged for, those dealing with 'The Beginnings of the King's Council' (Dr. J. F. Baldwin), 'The Inclosure of Common Fields in the Seventeenth Century' (Miss E. M. Leonard), and 'The English Occupation of Tangier' (Miss E. Routh) may be particularly mentioned. There is also a brilliant and very suggestive essay on the political influence of Bartolus by the Rev. J. Neville Figgis, and a creditable prize essay on the *origines Cisterciensium* by Mr. W. A. P. Mason. Amongst the original documents communicated by various scholars Dr. Jensen contributes a further instalment of important *documenta Vaticana* relating to Peter's Pence in England; Mr. Leadam edits some hitherto unsuspected and curious proceedings instituted against Polydore Vergil in the Court of Exchequer; and Mr. Marsden has compiled from numerous original sources a remarkable list of English ships in the reign of James I. We note with pleasure that the volume is furnished with an exhaustive index.

BARRY CORNWALL'S LINES TO LAMB.

B. W. Procter, commonly known as Barry Cornwall, made Lamb's acquaintance about the time of the Lambs' removal from the Temple in 1817. By 1820 this acquaintance had ripened into a warm friendship, which lasted for the rest of Lamb's life. In this year there appeared in *The London Magazine* Lamb's sonnet to Barry Cornwall; and in 1823, when the latter published his 'Flood of Thessaly, The Girl of Provence, and other Poems,' he returned the compliment by dedicating in verse one of the poems to Lamb. As these lines do not appear to have been reprinted elsewhere, and as they may be unknown to many of Lamb's admirers, I now copy them, in the hope that they may be considered of sufficient interest to justify their being rescued from their hiding-place:—

This Vision of
The Fall of Saturn
is inscribed
To Charles Lamb
By his Admirer and Sincere Friend
The Author.

Good Friend! whose spirit, like an April day,
Is full of change,—bright flashes and some rain,
Fantastic, gay,—yet gentle more than gay,
And rich and deep as in [*sic*] the populous main,
Take—(if thou wilt)—my song. I build my fame
Beneath the shadow of thy rising name
(Which shall not pass away while wit shall be,)
Proud to associate my verse with thee.

S. Butterworth.

Literary Gossip.

Mr. Unwin will publish this spring an autobiographical volume by Capt. J. W. Gambier, who was *Times* correspondent in the Russo-Turkish War. It will be entitled 'Links in my Life on Land and Sea,' and will give a picture of the navy as it was in early Victorian days—virtually as Nelson left it. Capt. Gambier has had an adventurous life in many lands, and his book describes, among other things, incidents in the Crimean and New Zealand wars and fights with savages in the Pacific islands.

Mr. Werner Laurie will issue shortly a volume of political recollections by Mr. John A. Bridges, J.P. Mr. Bridges is the brother of Mr. Robert Bridges, the distinguished English poet and metrist, and his book will be called 'Reminiscences of a Country Politician.'

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., will have ready on the 20th inst. a new novel entitled 'The Poison of Tongues,' by M. E. Carr, the author of 'Love and Honour.' The story opens with the somewhat unexpected advent in a frivolous, modern house-party of Capt. Thursby, a friend of the hostess's dead son. The "intruder's" presence imparts a deeper element to the everyday English life, and is destined to exert a lasting influence on more than one of the party. The manner in which they believe or retail gossip brings out their several idiosyncrasies. The main interest culminates in the attitude of the hostess's daughter towards Thursby, but is diversified by the leisurely courtship of an older couple.

Father Benson's new historical romance 'Richard Raynal, Solitary,' is to be published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons at an early date. The period of the story is the fifteenth century, and among the characters introduced are Henry VI. (founder of Eton and King's College, Cambridge) and Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester and cousin to that monarch.

Under the title 'The Spurgeon Family: being an account of the Descent and Family of Charles Haddon Spurgeon,' a new genealogical work will be published shortly. It will contain notices of the Spurgeon family (more particularly the Essex branch) from 1465 to the present day, and will include many portraits, facsimiles, pedigrees, and extracts from parish registers. Among the last may be mentioned a facsimile of an extract from the register of Burnham Thorpe, in which one of the witnesses is Nelson. The work has been compiled by Mr. W. H. Higgs, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

At the February meeting of the Committee of Management of the Incorporated Society of Authors Sir Henry Bergne, K.C.B., and Mr. Arthur W. à Beckett were unanimously re-elected respectively chairman and vice-chairman of that body.

The lectures delivered by Acton as Regius Professor of History in Cambridge have been entrusted by his son, the present peer, to Mr. R. V. Laurence, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. As the labour of editing them has been more severe than was anticipated, owing to the multitude of allusions and references to be verified, Lord Acton has fortunately secured the further assistance of the Rev. J. Neville Figgis, another distinguished student under his father. Thanks to this timely aid, the book will be soon ready, and will appear under the joint editorship of Mr. Laurence and Mr. Figgis.

After several years' service as literary reader for Messrs. Harmsworth, Mr. Gordon Richards has resigned his appointment in order to inaugurate and carry on an Authors' Advisory Bureau. He is joined in this work by Mr. Wilkinson Sherren, author of 'The Wessex of Romance' and 'A Rustic Dreamer.'

Messrs. Bell have in the press a new and cheaper edition of Abbot Gasquet's 'Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries,' which will contain a newly written introduction by the author.

The Rev. Edward Henry Perowne, who had been Master of Corpus College, Cambridge, since 1879, died on Monday last at the age of eighty. Dr. Perowne was Porson Prizeman in 1848 and Senior Classic in 1850. He was Hulsean Lecturer in 1866, his subject being 'The Godhead of Jesus,' and produced a commentary on the Galatians, with other work of an Evangelical type.

Mr. G. F. Bradby, the author of 'The Marquis's Eye,' will publish with Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 20th inst. a new book entitled 'Dick: a Story without a Plot.' Dick is just an English schoolboy whom fate entrusts for one summer holiday to his childless middle-aged uncle and aunt. The uncle draws a picture of the average healthy boy, through whose silences and reserves, and seemingly aimless mischief, he has, on occasion, the power to penetrate to the inarticulate manliness and humour beneath. Mr. Bradby makes Dick a Rugby boy, but the character and incidents are purely imaginary.

We regret to notice the death on Monday last, at Edinburgh, of Mr. Coutts Trotter. Born in 1831, Mr. Trotter had travelled widely, and contributed to our columns many excellent reviews of books concerning distant regions. He had not, however, written of late years, owing to his indifferent health.

Mr. Ernest Mayer, of the International Copyright Bureau, writes :—

"Russia being unfortunately outside the Berne Convention, there are not, of course, any legal means to prevent the appropriation of the best work by English authors on the part of Russian publishers and editors. I am, however, inclined to think that I have hit upon a scheme whereby this wholesale robbery can effectively be put a stop to. I should therefore be glad if you would draw your readers' attention thereto and advise them to communicate with us. I venture to request this favour chiefly in the interest of short-story writers."

An interesting and suggestive contribution to the literature of the separation of Church and State in France has just been published by the Comte d'Haussonville. It is entitled 'Après la Séparation,' and is followed by the text of the law concerning the separation. M. d'Haussonville approaches the subject from the lay Catholic point of view, and discusses especially the constitution and working of the associations whose function it will be to provide funds for the maintenance of public worship.

The Religious Tract Society are about to issue a new volume under the title of 'The Ashes of Roses,' and other Bible studies, by Dr. W. L. Watkinson, who is well known as an effective preacher.

The annual meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution will be held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday evening, March 13th. After the business, the meeting will merge into a soirée, at which the Bishop of London is expected to deliver an address. A limited number of tickets will be reserved for the public until March 1st. Applications should be made to the Secretary, Mr. G. Larner, 28, Paternoster Row.

As we go to press, we hear with regret of the death, on the 6th inst., of Mr. James Bonwick, who recently published his 'Octogenarian Reminiscences.' Mr. Bonwick was a veteran among Australian writers, having published his first work on 'Geography for Young Australians' as far back as 1846; since that year his pen has never been idle. Mr. Bonwick, who was born in London, emigrated to Tasmania in 1838, and afterwards resided in South Australia and Victoria, where he was Inspector of the Public Schools. He returned to this country in 1871. He was Government Archivist of New South Wales, and most assiduous in his search for documents concerning the early history of Australia.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday next Mr. W. H. St. John Hope will read a paper on the loss of King John's baggage train in the Wellstream in October, 1216.

An interesting Burns relic was sold in Glasgow on Monday in the form of an Excise return for April and May, 1791, signed and dated by the poet. After a keen competition the relic was knocked down at 17 guineas to a Dumfries hotelkeeper who possesses several other mementoes of Burns. At the same sale a copy of Chaucer, a small folio in black letter, dated 1542, was sold for 29*l*.

Among the recipients of the Legion of Honour is M. Bourguignon, who has been director of the "Librairie Agricole" of the *Maison Rustique* of Paris for thirty-five years, and also looks after the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique* and the *Revue Horticole*.

A writer in one of the Paris daily papers makes the interesting announcement that the new or eighth edition of the 'Dictionary' of the French Academy is expected to be completed within the next 200 years! It was begun in 1877, and the entries under the letter C cannot be finished and published until 1907 or 1908. It will be seen, therefore, that the Immortals are not in a hurry. The last or seventh edition occupied from 1835 to 1877; the five previous editions, 1694 to 1835, averaged almost 28 years each; whilst the first edition, which was begun in 1635, the date of the official foundation of the society, was finished in 1694.

M. Charles Cord'homme, who died at Rouen on Sunday last at the age of eighty, was one of the most prominent personages in the French revolutionary movement of 1848. He married Mlle. Louise de Maupassant, aunt of Guy de Maupassant, who has immortalized his uncle under the name of Cornudet in 'Boule-de-Suif.' M. Cord'homme published his memoirs some time ago in *Le Réveil Social*, which he himself founded.—M. Louis Jamet, founder and editor of the *République de l'Isère*, and at one time a prominent literary contributor to the *Gironde* of Bordeaux and *La Presse* of Paris, also died recently.

The veteran writer Adolf Katsch, whose death in his ninety-third year is reported from Oppenau, in Baden, was the author of a number of popular novels and poems. One of his best-known poems, 'Hundert Semester,' has found a place in the 'Kommersbuch' of German students.

The death is also announced of the well-known sociologist Prof. Anton Menger, who was born in 1841. He was Honorary Professor of the Philosophy of Law at the University of Vienna, at which he taught for several years. Among his books 'Das Recht auf den vollen Arbeitsvertrag' and 'Das bürgerliche Recht und die besitzlosen Volksklassen' had reached a third edition. He was said to be the possessor of the largest library in the world on sociological subjects.

The collection of inscriptions on copper plates and stones in the Nellore district made by some officials of the Madras service, and recently published at the Government Press, has not given the satisfactory results that were anticipated. Only one inscription (No. 26 of Kandukur) is said to have a real historical motive. The others relate to local incidents of no importance. The chief merit claimed for the work is that it has "saved epigraphists from wasting time on the exploration of a barren area."

The Lahore Secretariat is going to take in hand the examination and classification, with a view to publication, of the documents possessing historical value which have accumulated in its offices during the last sixty years.

SCIENCE

RESEARCH NOTES.

The *Revue Scientifique*, which has taken the leading part in France against the N rays, is not satisfied with the proof of their existence afforded by M. Mascart's and M. Gutton's experiments, described in *The Athenæum* of last week. In an editorial of some seven pages, it labours to show that the margin of error in M. Mascart's experiment was not small, but relatively very great, and that such success as did attend it was due to what it calls "muscular memory," which in its opinion would enable an observer to stop a travelling pointer at the same point on an unseen scale every time. As for M. Gutton's experiment, while admitting, somewhat grudgingly, its success, it yet declares that this can only prove the existence of the N rays if their reality be first established by means of the phototest or calcium-sulphide screen. Yet it finally admits that "it is possible that at the base of M. Blondlot's work there is a real phenomenon," and even goes so far as to say that the experiments with the photography of the electric spark render this "probable." With this advance, the believers in the scientific accuracy and the unhallucinated reasoning of M. Blondlot and his fellow-workers at Nancy—to say nothing of M. Mascart and M. d'Arsonval at Paris—may well be content.

At the December meeting of the Röntgen Society, Mr. Butler Burke had at last an opportunity of expounding his views as to his so-called "radiobes" before a scientific audience. Sir William Ramsay was present, and reiterated his theory as to their connexion with gas-bubbles, with which those interested in the controversy are already familiar. So was Mr. Douglas Rudge, who told the audience that, according to his own experiments, the growths in question were due to the sulphur in the gelatine forming an insoluble precipitate with the barium always present in radium salts. He further stated that if the sulphur in the gelatine be removed, no precipitate is formed, and that he found the growths could be produced by substituting barium, lead, or strontium salts for the radium used by Mr. Burke. Every separate particle of the precipitate would, according to him, surround itself with a tiny sac of gelatine; and he found similar effects could be produced with sodium silicate and colloidal calcium sulphate, and also with gum arabic and any sulphate that was soluble. From the report in the Society's *Journal* it would appear that Mr. Burke contented himself in his reply with rebutting Sir William Ramsay's theory, and did not controvert Mr. Rudge's arguments further than by insisting that the gelatine used should always be sterilized. He also promised to make further experiments, but does not seem to have alluded to the fact that M. Raphaël Dubois's announcement of the growths in question preceded his by at least twelve months.

The experiments in support of Prof. Stark's theory as to the positive ion being the carrier of the line spectrum and the other matters before mentioned in these Notes (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4082) have now been published in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift*. He uses a vacuum tube with pierced aluminium cathode, carefully flushed out with dry hydrogen, and a high-tension battery of 3,000 volts. A resistance keeps the current at about ·007 ampère, while the cathode fall is maintained as near as may be at 2,000 volts. The light of the rays emitted was studied by means of a prism spectrograph, the length of exposure in each case varying from three to five minutes. The collimator was used perpendicular to and parallel with the direction of the canal-rays alternately.

Experiments have also been made by M. Pellat on the paradoxical behaviour of the Alpha or canal rays in a powerful magnetic field. He uses a tube a metre long, with a diameter of 18 millimetres, and a pierced cathode situated 18 centimetres from the anode, and forming the extremity of an aluminium cylinder 3 centimetres long. There is therefore a clear space of nearly 78 centimetres down which the column of Alpha rays passes. This tube is placed between the poles of a very powerful electromagnet, but at such a distance from them that the production of the magnetic field in itself exercises no visible effect on them. But if a piece of tinsel connected by wire with the anode be brought near one of the walls of the tube, the column of Alpha rays is repelled, so as to produce the green fluorescence on the opposing wall. This effect, however, varies strangely with the intensity of the magnetic field employed. With one relatively feeble, the column forms a luminous net along one side of the tube without leaving the rest of the tube quite dark, and the approach of the tinsel causes this net to recede, the luminosity being apparently driven back towards the centre of the tube. When, however, the field is increased to 900 or 1,000 gauss, the net, instead of becoming smaller, increases in size, so as to fill the whole tube, which then becomes luminous all over alike. For the present, M. Pellat contents himself with describing these facts, and does not propose to attempt any explanation, although he points out that the usual theory as to the diffusion of the column of Alpha rays being due to the oscillations of the discharge cannot apply in this case. The importance of these inquiries into the nature of positive electricity, in succession to the negative phenomena that have so long engaged the attention of the learned, has been often insisted upon in these Notes.

Prof. Rutherford's conclusion as to the Alpha particle from radium being the helium atom, with perhaps one electron short (see *The Athenæum*, Nos. 4063 and 4082), has not been allowed to pass uncriticized. The Hon. R. J. Strutt, reviewing in a contemporary Prof. Rutherford's second edition of 'Radio-activity,' points out that the argument from the supposed electrochemical equivalence between the Alpha particle and the helium atom falls to the ground when we consider that as helium forms no compounds no valency can be attributed to it. He also finds that, instead of radio-activity being determined, as at first thought, by atomic weight, it is, if anything, rather the other way, as when we see radium, according to Prof. Rutherford, changing into the *ex-radio* emanation, which with a lesser atomic weight is more radio-active than its parent. He also opposes to Prof. Rutherford's speculation that ordinary matter may be emitting more Alpha particles than radium, if only their velocity is less than the minimum which produces the characteristic phenomena, the query why, if radio-activity is universal throughout nature, helium should be found only in radio-active minerals.

The last champion of this view of the universal radio-activity of matter is Mr. Norman Campbell, who in *The Philosophical Magazine* for this month gives details of a careful series of experiments carried out with lead, copper, aluminium, zinc, iron, platinum, silver, and gold, which show that all these metals emit, under proper conditions, what he calls an "intrinsic absorbable radiation" capable of being measured, the rays from all these except aluminium having greater penetration than the most penetrating rays from radium. He says that his experiments "have proved beyond doubt that the emission of ionizing radiation is an inherent property of all metals investigated; and I see no reason why it should not be extended to all substances." He further thinks that the rays emitted are for the most part Alpha-rays, and promises further work on the subject. This radio-activity of all matter is, it may be recalled, one of the main foundations of Dr. Gustave Le Bon's disintegration hypothesis.

A proof of the soundness of Dr. Le Bon's conclusions—which were fully discussed in *The Athenæum*, Nos. 4054 and 4055—was given in a paper read at the recent Congress of German Physicists at Meran, which has just found its way into Drude's *Annalen der Physik*. Six years ago Dr. Le Bon adduced the luminescence of quinine sulphate, after alternate heating and cooling, as an instance of the dissociation of matters undergoing chemical change. Dr. Kalähne, in the paper in question, gives many particulars of the intensity of this radiation and the degree of ionization produced by it, and confirms the view that the phenomenon of dissociation is really the result of the chemical reaction, and is not due to the variation of temperature. As his experiments show that the rays emitted are neither Beta nor Gamma rays, it is probable that they are Alpha or positive rays, though the possibility of their being those of ultra-violet light is still, according to him, to be reckoned with.

F. L.

C. J. CORNISH.

All lovers of natural history, and a wide circle of personal friends, are mourning the premature death, at the age of forty-seven, of Mr. C. J. Cornish, which occurred on January 30th after about three months' serious illness, and was briefly noted in *The Athenæum* last week.

Mr. Cornish had had no scientific training, and never professed to be a technical zoologist, but he belonged to the school of outdoor naturalists of which White of Selborne and Richard Jefferies may be taken as the types; and in his powers of observation and his wide range of knowledge in all departments of country life, he was in no way inferior to his predecessors.

Born and bred in Devonshire, where his

father, a squire-parson of the good old English type, had property, Charles Cornish took from his childhood the keenest interest in the sights and sounds of the country-side. While he was still a boy his father moved to the rectory of Childrey, at the foot of the Berkshire Downs, and every inch of that fascinating region became familiar to him as a holiday playground. At Charterhouse, and afterwards at Oxford, he distinguished himself as a football player; but that he did not neglect more serious studies is proved by the fact that after taking his degree he became a classical master at St. Paul's School, and did sterling service in that capacity until within a few months of his death.

His London home, both before and after his marriage, was mainly on the banks of the Thames at Chiswick, where he lost no opportunity of observing the birds and other wild creatures which haunt the banks of, or travel up and down, the great waterway. His boundless curiosity in all the operations of Nature soon led him to become a constant contributor to the press on all subjects connected with outdoor life. For many years he wrote on such matters week by week in *The Spectator*, and selections of his articles were from time to time republished in book form, and met with wide and hearty recognition for their freshness and charm. It is enough to mention such well-known volumes as 'Life at the Zoo,' 'Animals at Work and Play,' 'Wild England of To-day,' 'Nights with an Old Gunner,' and more recently 'The Naturalist on the Thames.'

When *Country Life* entered on its prosperous career Charles Cornish at once became a regular contributor, and latterly its shooting editor. Himself a keen and successful sportsman, both with rod and gun, he delighted to describe the incidents of famous shoots, and the various methods of preserving and developing game; while he was no less at home in writing of old churches or farmhouses, and other characteristic features of rural England.

All this ceaseless activity, often involving long journeys, on the top of his regular school work, undoubtedly overtaxed his strength, especially after an unfortunate shooting accident had sowed the seeds of a disease which in the end proved fatal. It is possible that, if he could have been persuaded to limit his work to one or other of the directions in which his many-sided interests led him, his life might have been spared for many years longer. But, on the one hand, his enjoyment of life and all that it offered to his active mind and wide sympathies was so keen that it seemed impossible for him to draw in. On the other, his natural modesty led him to fear that if he were not at once ready to take up every piece of work as it came, he might drop behind and be overlooked in the struggle for existence. It was hard to convince him that such fears were groundless, and that there would always be a demand for work so sincere and so stimulating as his. It was a genuine and pleasant surprise to him, when, last autumn, the state of his health obliged him to seek temporary relief from his manifold duties, that the authorities of St. Paul's School and the editors for whom he had worked so strenuously showed their warm appreciation of his services by at once granting him release, on the understanding that he would be welcomed back whenever his health permitted. Unhappily, the step was taken too late.

The secret of his success, both as a writer and teacher, and of the charm which attracted every one who came near him, lay in his intensely sympathetic nature, and his eager desire to gain and to impart knowledge. To join in a day's shooting, or in a country walk, with Charles Cornish, was a joy and a revelation. Nothing seemed to escape him, and no moment or incident of the day found him indifferent. Wherever he went his thirst for information on all things connected with nature or man engaged his constant interest, while his well-stored memory supplied matter for comment or comparison. As a writer he will be missed by many who never knew him. His friends will always bear in affectionate remembrance his rare gifts, his fine character, and his genial personality. Γ.

'THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.'

I do not propose to discuss the article on my book, or to inflict my side of the question on your readers; but I do ask them to believe there is another side. Where several men are associated in establishing an institution, differences of opinion will often arise as to their respective share in the work. In this particular case it must be borne in mind that the title of Founder has been applied—officially applied—to Sir Humphry Davy, Lord Auckland, Lord Derby, and Mr. Vigors, the first secretary, as well as to Sir Stamford Raffles. And on Vigors's monument in the church of Old Leighlin these words are graven: "With the co-operation of Sir Stamford Raffles he was the original founder of the Zoological Society of London." It ought to be possible to discuss these claims, even to correct what one conceives to be erroneous, without making charges of bad faith against those holding divergent views. I offer no defence. I do not think any is needed; for the present, I content myself with pointing out that the writer has evidently confused the foundation of the Museum with the foundation of the Society—honestly enough, no doubt, but the confusion is there.

With respect to my unfortunate miswriting the verb "amuse" for "instruct," apologies are offered to Mr. Boulger. But I must repeat that in your columns (March 4th, 1904) he certainly amplified the statement made in his 'Life' (p. 341) with respect to the personal relations between Sir Stamford Raffles and Sir Joseph Banks. There does not appear to be authority for either statement; if there is, it would be interesting to have it recorded in your columns. I quite believe that the amplification was made in all good faith, when writing under pressure or from memory. But in the interests of historic truth it is well to call attention to the fact in the columns where the error occurred. Nor does the argument collapse: that the Zoological collection was not originally intended for the public is shown by the restrictions with which admission to the Gardens was hedged about till 1847.

Henry Scherren.

SOCIETIES.

Geological.—*Jan.* 24.—Dr. J. E. Marr, President, in the chair.—The Secretary announced that photographs of the late Dr. W. T. Blanford, of Prof. J. W. Judd, and of the late Mr. J. P. Lesley, and a portrait of Prof. T. McKenny Hughes had been presented to the Society.—The following communications were read: 'On the Igneous and Associated Sedimentary Rocks of Llangynog, Caermarthenshire,' by Messrs. T. Crosbee Cantrill and H. H. Thomas,—and 'The Buttermere and Ennerdale Granophyre,' by Mr. R. Heron Rastall.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Feb.* 1.—Sir H. H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. the Hon. Kenneth Gibbs was admitted Fellow.—Mr. C. R. Peers exhibited, by permission of Mr. Oswald Knapp, a bronze casting of the Anglo-Saxon period found at Pershore about 1770, inscribed THODRIC [or GODRIC] ME WORHT. As it is of pierced work, it has been thought to be part of a censer, and Mr. Hope showed by a diagram that it might well have surmounted the cover of an Anglo-Saxon censer of usual type.—Messrs. Jull exhibited through Mr. C. H. Read, Secretary, a small series of early Saxon antiquities found, with two contracted skeletons, in their nursery grounds at Leagrave, Beds. Mr. Read gave a description of the relics, which comprised pairs of circular bronze brooches, a cloak-pin of the same metal with triangular pendants, a bronze stylus of Roman form, and part of an ivory armlet. The pin resembled specimens from Brighthampton, Oxon; Searby, Lincs; and Canterbury. The burials might be attributed to the latter half of the fifth century. The local secretary of the Society, Mr. Worthington G. Smith, was instrumental in rescuing these remains, and gave an amusing account of the burial of the human remains in polished coffins, with the usual "breast-plate," in the churchyard, the service being read by the vicar.—The Secretary further exhibited a bronze pin with ring-head and the head of a penannular brooch, both from co. Westmeath; also a silver penannular brooch of extraordinary size, the pin being 20½ in. long, found on Newbiggin Moor, Dacre, Cumberland, in 1785.—Mr. Reginald Smith added some remarks on these exhibits and on the evolution of the "thistle" type of brooch, the largest specimens of which may be safely assigned to the tenth century. Anglo-Saxon and Cufic coins of that period have been found with specimens or fragments at Cuerdale, Lancs; Goldsborough, W.R. Yorks; Douglas, Isle of Man; and Skaill, Orkney; while a brooch of this type, slightly larger than the Dacre specimen, also found near Penrith, has been recently bequeathed to the nation. The pin exhibited seemed to support the view that the cross-hatching on the "thistle" terminals was a survival from Late-Celtic times, when the surface was prepared in this way to receive enamel.

Linnean.—*Feb.* 1.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Dr. W. T. Calman was admitted a Fellow.—Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner gave an account of the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition in H.M.S. Sealark to the Indian Ocean, of which he was leader.—All the Trustees of the Percy Sladen Trust were present, and their chairman, Mr. Baillie Saunders, opened the discussion. He was followed by Dr. Tempest Anderson and Mr. H. Bury, Dr. G. C. Bourne, Dr. G. H. Fowler, Dr. N. Wolfenden, Mr. A. P. Young, Mr. W. P. Pycraft, and the President.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*Feb.* 6.—Sir Alexander R. Binnie, President, in the chair. It was announced that 15 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 18 candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 13 Members, 24 Associate Members, and 2 Associates.

Royal Institution.—*Feb.* 5.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Miss Ruddle Browne, Dr. G. L. Findlay, Miss M. H. Pam, Mr. A. Sutton, Mr. L. C. Wallach, and Miss I. K. Young were elected Members.

Society of Engineers.—*Feb.* 5.—Mr. N. J. West, President, in the chair.—The Chairman presented the premiums awarded for papers read during 1905, viz.: The President's Gold Medal to Mr. Sherard Cowper-Coles for his paper on 'The Metallic Preservation and Ornamentation of Iron and Steel Surfaces'; the Bessemer Premium of Books to Mr. E. R. Matthews for his paper on 'The Parade Extension Works at Bridlington'; a Society's Premium of Books to Mr. B. L. Bradley for his paper on 'The Grindleford Stone Quarries and their Working'; and a Society's Premium of Books to Mr. W. P. Digby for his paper on 'Statistics of British and American Rolling Stock.'

—Mr. West then introduced the President for the present year, Mr. Maurice Wilson, and retired from the chair.—The new President delivered his inaugural address.

Challenger.—*Jan.* 31.—Dr. R. N. Wolfenden in the chair.—Mr. S. W. Kemp exhibited four deep-water Caridæ from the west coast of Ireland: *Acanthephyra purpurea*, a species showing so great variation that it is now possible to rank six other "species" as its synonyms; *A. debilis*, a very rare species with about 100 luminous organs; *Ægeon brendani*; and *Leontocaris lar*, spp.nn.—A track and station chart of expeditions near the British Islands for which the Admiralty had lent the ship, prepared for the Oceanographic Exhibition at Marseilles, was also shown.—Dr. Fowler read a Report on the Chætognatha of the Sivosa Expedition in the Dutch East Indies. Of sixteen species one only was apparently new. Among those taken only in deep hauls were *Sagittæ macrocephala* and *Zetesios*, known only from deep water in the Atlantic, and *Krohnia hamata*. The species captured at the surface supported the alleged uniformity of the Indo-Pacific epiplankton. A systematic revision of all species hitherto described left twenty-four as valid. A revision of all captures hitherto recorded appeared to show one species (*hexaptera*) as cosmopolitan and pantothermal; others as eurythermal and having a wide, but not universal range; others as confined to a limited area and stenothermal. As regards depth, four have been recorded only from the mesoplankton; two at the surface in Polar waters seek the mesoplankton in warmer seas; others are confined to the epiplankton. According to temperature, species appear to fall into five classes: cold-water species with a maximum of about 12° C.; temperate species; warm-water species with a minimum of about 16° C.; species with a wide range of temperature; and a single pantothermal species. Dr. Fowler also presented a note on Antarctic and Subantarctic Chætognatha taken on the Discovery and Challenger expeditions. These established *Krohnia hamata* as truly bipolar, from 81° 30′ N. to 77° 49′ S., and completed the cosmopolitan record of *hexaptera*; they also enabled the N. limit of *hamata* at the surface, and the S. limit of *serratodentata*, to be approximately fixed.

Faraday.—*Jan.* 30.—Prof. A. K. Huntington in the chair.—Mr. W. Murray Morrison read an abstract of a paper presented by M. Adolphe Minet on 'The Electric Furnace: its Origin, Transformations, and Applications,' Part III.—Dr. J. A. Harker gave a demonstration of a solid electrolyte tube furnace.—Mr. E. B. R. Prideaux communicated a paper entitled 'Note on the Production of Ozone by Electrolysis of Alkali Fluorides.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'Reason in Architecture,' Lecture III., Mr. T. G. Jackson.
— London Institution, 5.—'Charles Dickens and To-day,' Mr. H. Furniss.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'The Niagara Power-Stations,' Prof. W. C. Unwin. (Graduates' Lecture.)
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Modern Warships,' Lecture III., Sir W. White. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Discussion on 'The Valuation of Machinery for Rating Purposes.'
— Geographical, 8.30.—'The Geography of the Spanish Armada,' Rev. W. Spotswood Green.
Tues. Asiatic, 4.—'The Study of Sanskrit as an Imperial Question,' Prof. A. A. Macdonell.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Food and Nutrition,' Lecture II., Prof. W. Stirling.
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'Products of Australia,' Hon. J. G. Jenkins.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Railway Gauges of India.'
— Anthropological, 8.15.—Exhibition of Lantern-Slides of Kikuyu Ceremonies, Mr. W. Scoresby Routledge; Exhibition of Kikuyu Ceremonial Images, Mr. T. A. Joyce; 'Notes on Stone Monuments in Glamorganshire,' Mr. A. L. Lewis.
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'The Horseless Carriages, 1885-1905,' Mr. C Johnson.
Thurs. Royal Academy, 4.—'Reason in Architecture,' Lecture IV. Mr. T. G. Jackson.
— Royal, 4.30.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Navigable Waterways of India,' Mr. R. B. Buckley.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The English Stage in the Eighteenth Century,' Lecture I., Mr. H. B. Irving.
— Linnean, 8.—'The Structure of *Iris hippuris* Linnæus,' Mr. J. J. Simpson; 'Note on the Geographical Distribution of the genus Shortia, Torr and Gray,' Mr. B. Daydon Jackson.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Cuprous Formate,' Mr. A. Angel; 'The Solubility of Triphenylmethane in Organic Liquids with which it forms Crystalline Compounds,' Messrs. H. Hartley and N. G. Thomas; 'The Spontaneous Crystallization of Supersaturated Solutions,' Mr. H. Hartley; and two other Papers.
— Antiquaries, 8.30.—'The Wellstream Disaster of 1216,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.
Fri. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting. 'Large Locomotive Boilers,' Mr. G. J. Churchward.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Passage of Electricity through Liquids,' Mr. W. C. D. Whetham.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'G. F. Watts as a Portrait Painter,' Lecture I., Mr. M. H. Spielmann.

Science Gossip.

The Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded this year to Prof. W. W. Campbell, Director of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton; the address on presentation yesterday was delivered by the President, Mr. Maw. The American Ambassador received the medal for transmission to Prof. Campbell.

The death is announced, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, of the Rev. W. R. M. Waugh, F.R.A.S., of Portland, Dorsetshire. He was formerly director of the coloured-star section of the Liverpool Astronomical Society and afterwards of the Jupiter section of the British Astronomical Association, to the publications of which he made many contributions.

The Sixtieth Annual Report of the Director (Prof. E. C. Pickering) of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College has been received, the year to which it relates ending on September 30th, 1905. The work seems to have proceeded with its usual vigour on the same lines as heretofore—photometrical observations, chiefly under the superintendence of Prof. Wendell, and photographic with the Henry Draper Memorial and the Bruce telescopes. Prof. Bailey returned to Cambridge in March, leaving the Arequipa station under the charge of Mr. R. H. Frost. At the request of the Canadian Government, a longitude campaign was undertaken last summer between the observatories of Ottawa and Harvard, and was successfully carried out. Prof. Pickering points out how greatly the work could be extended by even a small increase of expenditure. Not only is it very desirable that the salaries of the assistants should be increased, but a larger income would enable the observatory to make use of opportunities which it has not at present the means of doing efficiently, particularly in aiding international astronomical research. Amongst the many items of regular expenditure may be mentioned that involved in the care of 182,277 photographs, a collection which is unique, and gives the only existing history of the stellar universe for the past twenty years.

No fewer than twelve new small planets are announced from the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg: one of these was registered on the 20th ult., two on the 22nd, and eight on the 24th by Prof. Max Wolf; and one on the 23rd by Herr Kopff. It appears also that a planet observed by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna on December 31st, and faintly photographed at Heidelberg on January 20th, was new, although at first supposed to be identical with one discovered by Prof. Max Wolf on November 1st last. One registered by him on October 23rd proves, however, as was at first suspected, to be identical with Jolanda, No. 509, which was discovered at Königstuhl in 1903, but not observed in 1904.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Ideals in Art. By Walter Crane. (Bell & Sons.)—The author here brings together a number of occasional essays and addresses, most of them read from time to time at the Art Workers' Guild. They cover a very wide range of subject, from Egyptian hieroglyphics to cheap cottages at Garden City. From the circumstances of their production, designed to inaugurate informal discussions among art workers, one might suppose that they would be rather discursive and genial than closely reasoned or profound. And such is their character. Mr. Crane expresses himself with a good deal of facility, but scarcely in a manner to stimulate inquiry or to convince opponents.

Like many others who feel strongly the appeal of beauty, he is inspired with a sense of dismay at the ugliness of modern life, and associates it in a general and rather vague way with social conditions. But he scarcely convinces us by merely pointing to the unequal distribution of wealth, since this has been a constant condition of European civilization, and was perhaps as evident in past epochs of great artistic productiveness. He suggests that a Socialistic State would give to every one the opportunity of exercising his æsthetic faculties, forgetting that, so far as one can see, the average man—certainly the average Englishman—exhausts every other luxury, and indulges in every other superfluity, before the claims of art make themselves importunate. The captious may, indeed, express some surprise at observing that Mr. Crane's decorative design has been so largely produced for the sumptuous interiors of wealthy patrons. In a chapter in which the return to the simple life is extolled we find an account of friezes executed by the author in gesso "gilded or silvered and lacquered so as to produce a low-toned metallic effect. This ornament," he continues, "harmonizes with richly coloured and rather dark-toned walls hung with silk or Spanish leather," and he adds, "but these are by no means cottage interiors."

Mr. Crane's attempts to correct what he regards as the false taste of modern dress do not, if we judge from his drawings, convince us that the proposed reforms would be in the interest of beauty. Indeed, we cannot agree with his disparagement of the modern dress of women, which both for beauty of material and design seems to us to compare favourably with that of many past epochs when the general level of artistic feeling was far higher than it is at present. When one reflects how little indication the power to dress well gives of its possessors' taste in other ways, one wonders whether it is not directed by a faculty altogether distinct from the æsthetic.

Perhaps the most interesting paper in the collection is that devoted to raised work in gesso. Here the whole technique, of which Mr. Crane is himself the leading exponent, is fully explained. The book is amply illustrated by designs taken from ancient examples and from the author's own works.

The Spirit of the Age: the Work of Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A. With a Critical Essay by Léonce Bénédite. "Artists of the Present Day Series." (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Of the same handsome format as the Ingres volume, this deals with an artist whose position is still in the balance. He has done good and effective work, and has shown great courage and freedom, though he has perhaps accepted a modern formula with something of the same want of reflection as the academic artist takes to an older one. The question remains open whether his art will petrify—whether he will Byzantinize himself, as he shows signs of doing, or whether he will push further in the direction of subtlety and truth of expression, and allow the scenic effectiveness of his work to become correspondingly less prominent. In such circumstances one wonders a little whether it is good either for the artist or the public to

treat his work in a solemn monograph with so flaming a testimonial as M. Bénédite provides. The spirit which inspires the director of a gallery to such full recognition of a young and foreign artist is of course admirable; we should like to import some of it into our own management of the fine arts. But his sympathy for the subject he is treating carries M. Bénédite further than even favourable critics in England would care to follow him. We hardly feel that Mr. Brangwyn is "the most notable representative of the British School in all that appertains to contemporary feeling," or that more than any one else he typifies the spirit of the age. He has no doubt attempted the difficult and fascinating problem of fitting characteristic scenes of modern industry into the framework of a large decorative scheme; but the rhythm he has adopted, the alternation of rounded blots of light and dark colour, is too crude to admit of any of the finer shades of differentiation. The fascination he exercises abroad is perhaps explained by the fact which M. Bénédite points out—that, like Mr. Rudyard Kipling, he fits in with a preconceived ideal of the bluff manliness and dominating virility of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Cathedral Cities of England. By George Gilbert. Illustrated by W. W. Collins, R.I. (Heinemann.)—Mr. Collins has produced a remarkably good series of illustrations of English cathedral cities, which have been ably reproduced in colour printing. These sixty plates are on the whole pleasant and faithful reminders of the places they represent. The large majority of them are, of course, concerned with the fabric of the cathedral churches that have made the towns where they stand celebrated; but some few bear upon city life apart from the ecclesiastical predominance of the minster. Thus, there is a winning picture of Elvet Bridge, Durham, with the great tower of the cathedral as a mere accessory of the background; whilst the market-places of Ely, Salisbury, Norwich, and Peterborough are all depicted, the last being a fine blending of colour. Chester is the least satisfactory and the worst restored of England's cathedral churches, so that Mr. Collins has probably chosen wisely in allowing only a portion of it to obtrude in one of the four pictures illustrative of that city. There is no sameness of treatment or of light effects. Lincoln Cathedral, from the south-west, is represented in the late twilight of a winter's afternoon; the general view of Durham Cathedral, from the railway, is in the cool glow of an early summer sunrise; whilst the distant view of Ely from the Fens, the most artistic of the series, is taken towards the close of a brilliant sunset. Amongst those of quieter tone, perhaps the most charming are Chichester Cathedral, from the north-east, and Norwich, from the like angle; in each case the artist has chosen the best position for seeing the central spire to the greatest advantage. Of the various interiors, that of Christ Church, Oxford, is the best, and well bears repeated examination. Perhaps the least satisfactory picture is that of the west front of Lichfield Cathedral, which is made to appear sadly overloaded with statuary. The general north view of Salisbury Cathedral is also disappointing, for the beauties of the building are almost lost in the superabundance of the late spring greenery of the trees and grass.

Desirable as are Mr. Collins's pictures as bright mementoes of the manifold charms of England's cathedral towns, it is a decided drawback that they are associated with such poor letterpress. Careless statements are frequent, and we are unable to accept the general architectural assertions we find here. For instance, an Anglo-Saxon strip pilaster is explained as "a slender column"; and we are told of the early church that "the altar was always situated at the east end." Particulars are equally faulty; it matters little where the book is opened. Thus of Canterbury it is said:—

"In the west end are two massive towers, of which the north-west is Norman, and the south-west is similar in character, though embattled, and little inferior to the central tower."

Again, Lichfield is celebrated for its three spires, but this book speaks of its "great central tower of 285 feet in height, besides two western spires 183 feet."

Initia Operum Latinorum quæ Sæculis XIII., XIV., XV. attribuuntur secundum Ordinem Alphabeti Disposita. Edidit A. G. Little. (Manchester, University Press.)—It is with especial pleasure that we welcome this publication, as showing that the newer universities of the country are ready to take their share not only in the development of modern science, but also in the elucidation of the past. In publishing this collection of 6,000 "incipits" Manchester has afforded to every librarian who has manuscripts under his care a handbook for the cataloguing desk which may be of the greatest service, and will in any case be a useful check on the attribution of any new work which comes before him. Books of this class can only be adequately reviewed after they have stood the test of long usage: time alone can show the extent and scope of their usefulness. It is not within our experience, for example, that many MSS. of St. Bernardine of Siena are found without attribution, though if any but his most famous sermons presented themselves in that state they must up to now have passed perforce unidentified. Moreover, the chief difficulty of the ordinary cataloguer is with MSS. which have lost their first pages, and no practicable scheme has yet been devised to aid him in this case. It is unquestionably useful to have the "incipits" of the Bodleian and Oxford college libraries, with those of Bale, Tanner, Wadding, Albertus, Duns Scotus, Bonaventure, Lully, and others, in a convenient form, and printed on one side only of the paper, to allow of additions. The method adopted for indexing sermons is useful.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

In the exhibition of landscapes and studies of nature in the Highlands of Surrey, now on view at the Goupil Gallery, Mr. G. Leon Little shows himself to be possessed of very considerable technical subtlety combined with a power of exact appreciation of atmospheric effects. His work is careful and conscientious, and has a sense of restraint which forbids any approach to mannerism. His power of execution is, however, relatively somewhat stronger than his power of arrangement. Twilight, moonlight, and the grey light of sunless days afford the atmospheric conditions here most favoured. The general result is as a consequence somewhat sombre, though the effect is considerably mitigated by the amount of detailed observation and interpretation of nature revealed. The topographical unity of the subjects tends also to impart a certain additional interest and vitality. There are traces of the dim presence of the *genius loci*. By assiduity of purpose Mr. Little has caught something of the spirit of the Surrey woodlands, and his canvases have the trick of stirring chords of memory or expectation.

The presence of this spirit is seen, perhaps, most potently in the picture entitled *Wray Lane*, where are depicted the changing play of light and shade upon the rich full verdure of summer, and the contrasted coolness of its shadow. As a witness of variety of mood we may cite the scene entitled *A November Morning*—a slight and exquisite symphony of winter colour. Attractive representations of the effects of evening light are the *Mill Pond* and *Evening Glow*, the latter, a sketch of a watered meadow and bank of trees, having something of the charm of that brief period after sunset when "all the air a solemn stillness holds." A sketch of Walton Heath—slight in texture, but instinct with life in the fresh green of the herbage, the blue of the sky, and the scudding clouds—is one of the rare occasions on which the artist essays the presence of sunlight.

Of the various Nocturnes, that entitled *A Pond at Moonlight* has a curiously elusive sense of beauty. Wrought in the slightest of textures, it displays subtlety of technique and a pervading sense of restraint. The *Abinger Hammer at Night* is admirable in the contrasts of its composition. Less effective, however, in its arrangement is the scene near Shere entitled *The Close of Day*, where the road and bank of trees behind it on the left are suffered to crowd the rest of the composition into too restricted a space. The large *Twilight* is so low in tone that it may be classed with the Nocturnes. It is studiously simple in conception—a cottage seen between tall elms and two children going towards it down a country lane; but this very simplicity approaches the theatrical—the effort after rusticity has not succeeded in merging itself in the work. The several studies of teams of horses ploughing are careful, but the interest of the subject is somewhat impaired by the frequency with which it recurs. *The Timber Yard* serves to show in a rather pronounced manner the occasional lack of selective faculty. This, indeed, at times militates against the effectiveness of Mr. Little's work, but its quality of sincerity is such that it is rarely, if ever, devoid of interest.

THE DOWDESWELL GALLERIES.

The work of Mr. Grosvenor Thomas is invested with a certain grace and distinction, and his power as a colourist is attractively displayed here in some forty of his paintings. Such of the landscapes as are defined as to place are painted, some in England, some in France, but he is relatively unconcerned with the sense of locality; his aim seems rather to be to mirror the evanescent poetry of Nature, and the aspects under which he seeks to present her beauty are such as are most readily associated with the works of his exemplars Corot and Harpignies. In consequence his pictures are taken up with shadows and reflections. We are shown how the spreading poplars make a veil against the wind, so that the air lies heavy; or a river winding in somnolent fashion among the trees guarding the base of some old château, or how the woods grow black at nightfall, and the shadows lengthen and tremble with the wind. The artist's success is perhaps greatest in scenes where he introduces still water. Here, in the painting of the reflections, he has been able to gratify to the full his sense of harmony in colours The largest of his canvases show his powers least favourably. In *The Mill*, where the image is seen trembling in mirage soft and evanescent in the dappled waters of the pool,

its effectiveness is lessened by the undue mistiness of the foreground and the wraith-like lack of substance of the trunks of the trees. It seems, indeed, as though the artist were betrayed into diffuseness by consciousness of space; and the same subject finds more harmonious expression in the smaller *Mill on the Ouse*, in which there is the requisite contrast between shadow and substance. The mill is portrayed with minute fidelity of detail. The *Morning* is, perhaps, the most successful of the larger works. The reflections in it are, as usual, excellently presented. The hour chosen is before the coming of direct light, and the atmospheric effects are cool, harmonious, and sustained. The smaller sketch of the same composition is, however, no whit inferior to it in power and impressiveness. In *Near Chagford* the treatment of the trees —feathery as seen in the soft transitional light—suggests a careful study of Corot; and similarly No. 31, *A Landscape*, conveys memories of Harpignies, though in this there is some lack of definiteness in the disposition of the light. Of the smaller pictures, No. 26, *Evening*, seems to breathe something of the same influence; the atmospheric effect has, however, the appearance of being somewhat broken, and there is something almost of the separateness of Eastern art in the treatment of the setting sun and its reflected image. It is as though it were placed only as a symbol of the day's departure, so little is its influence felt beyond the restricted space of water where its image is seen.

In the blue of the water in flood in *Cluden Waters* Mr. Thomas falls short of his accustomed standard of colour-harmony. It is too bright, without being sufficiently impregnated with light to suggest the condition of broken water. *The River* is more successful, though the vitality of the moving water seems rather to grow less than to increase in the near foreground. Two studies of the white of breaking waves are somewhat lacking in the peculiar luminosity and sense of atmosphere necessary for the success of such attempts.

THE RYDER GALLERY.

The exhibition of 'Notes and Sketches' by Mr. A. L. Baldry consists of studies in oils, water-colours, and pastels of Hampshire and Dorsetshire scenes, together with a few figure subjects. Especially in his water-colours, which form the most considerable part of his work, Mr. Baldry shows himself an able and sympathetic interpreter of the charm of the soft grey reaches of the downs and waterways of the southern counties. His most successful efforts are usually associated with the presence of river or sea. Where there is neither of these his sense of gradation in distance is apt to seem tentative and hesitating, as, for instance, in the otherwise charming *A Note in Hampshire* or in the *Rain Clouds*, though in *The Sand-Pits* the steep scarp of the cliff serves admirably to accentuate by contrast the receding distance of the hills above. *Wild Weather* is a successful rendering of a river in flood, the swirl of the water among the reeds and grasses and the dark bank of foliage beyond being indicated with restraint and power. So, too, in *Autumn Floods* we note the subtle impressiveness of the trees and of the deep shadows of the water, also of the interaction of deep shadow and dappled light on the water in *An Afterglow*.

In *The Mouth of the River*, one of the most attractive of the series, the composition is admirable, and the effect of distance in the belts of the hills is excellently rendered; in some other of the sketches the distant contours appear to be unduly prominent. Of the two pastels, that of Christ Church Harbour, which is of great delicacy of feeling, presentsa dim expanse of softly moving water as seen in the rich changing light of sundown.

Mr. Baldry's work in oils is slighter and somewhat less successful. The effect is often marred by a certain lack of breadth in the treatment and a tendency to niggling detail. This, however, is not in evidence in the little idyll of spring called *Stanpit Marsh*, where the sunlight gleams on green meadows and waving grasses, the sea is sparkling with light, and the sky has fleeting April clouds, or in the little study of Christchurch Quay, which is full of the captious grace of sunshine.

In his figure subjects Mr. Baldry's sympathies in art are more readily apparent, but they are by contrast timid and conventional. The conception and scheme of colour of *The Green Curtain* suggest the influence of Albert Moore; the drapery, however, is lacking in simplicity, has no approach to freedom of fold, and conveys very little suggestion of form beneath it. The lower extremities of the figure are academic and hesitating. So also in *The Black Robe*, of which the rather graceful motive is slightly reminiscent of a sketch by Whistler, the drapery is fretted into comparative insignificance by tortuous treatment of detail; and in *The Rambler* the structure of the figure is not convincing.

The two portrait studies show, however, much delicacy and refinement. In that of Miss Rosalie Jones there is an ivory-like smoothness in the modelling which serves in some degree to recall certain of the studies of Millais. The sketch of Mrs. F. C. Yardley is fundamentally Greek in conception and arrangement, but the Hellenism is derived through the Victorian tradition.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

The second open meeting of the British School at Rome for the present season was held in the library of the School on Friday, the 2nd inst. The first paper was read by the Assistant-Director, Mr. Thomas Ashby, jun., on excavations at Caerwent (the ancient Venta Silurum). Work has been in progress upon this site since 1899, and it is hoped that it may be continued yet for several years, as the possibilities of the site are by no means exhausted. The excavations have been carried on by the Caerwent Exploration Fund, of the committee of which Mr. Ashby is a member.

The objects discovered include two inscriptions, one of which, of considerable importance for the history of Roman Britain, was described by Mr. Haverfield in *The Athenæum* for September 26th, 1903, p. 420; while the other is an interesting dedication to Mars—the base of a statue, of which, unfortunately, only the feet are preserved—and bears the date August 23rd, 152 A.D. Accounts of the excavations have been presented annually to the Society of Antiquaries, and duly recorded in *The Athenæum*.

The second paper, on an historical relief in the Palazzo Sacchetti, was read by Mr. A. J. B. Wace, Librarian of the School. He showed that this relief, which has never yet been seriously discussed, may be by its style dated from the time of Septimius Severus. It represents that emperor presenting his son Caracallus to the Senate on the occasion when, after the defeat of Clodius Albinus in 197, he declared him *Imperator destinatus*, and gave him various other honours. The emperor, whose head is lost, is seated on a *suggestus*, and on his right are a headless figure (probably Fulvius Plautianus, the *Præfectus prætorio*) and Caracallus himself, whose head is still preserved and resembles his busts. Before the *suggestus* is a group of senators, one of whom is beardless. There is a background, consisting of a portico of the Corinthian order, with a triumphal arch-way on the left; what buildings are represented is uncertain. The relief was placed fairly high up, to judge by the rough state of the upper parts of the figures. It is important as showing that the group as well as the birdseye perspective style of historical relief still existed in the time of Septimius Severus. The front of the *suggestus* on which the emperor is seated is ornamented with three knobs. These knobs seem to point to a wooden construction, or to a preservation in more solid material of a peculiarity due to wooden construction. Such knobs occur on the *suggestus* visible on several of the Aurelian panels in the Arch of Constantine, representing scenes in the field and in Rome, and also on the *suggestus* in a relief commemorating the institution of the *puellæ Faustinianæ* in the Villa Albani, where a mythological figure Roma accompanies the emperor. On the other hand, such knobs do not occur on the base of the Trojanic *fluteus* in the Forum, which, according to Comm. Boni, represents the tribunal he has lately discovered. Therefore it seems reasonable to suppose that this base is not a *suggestus*, but, as has hitherto been supposed, a statue base.

Mr. Wace also read a third paper, on Greek patterns in Italian embroideries, tambour and drawn-thread work. The principal Greek pattern consists of a frieze composed of the tree of life, the Siren, the cock, and the double-headed eagle. All or only some of these elements may occur. Each element degenerates and becomes conventionalized. The tree of life becomes a vase of flowers. The Siren turns into a castle with birds perched on the turrets. The cock can become a deer, a horse, a lion, or a cavalier on horseback. The double-headed eagle becomes a vase of flowers—under the influence of the tree of life—with birds perched on it, or a mannikin. The more degenerate these patterns, the more do they lose their geometrical Greek character, and become free and natural. In their conventionalization the usual result seems to be that what is animal produces animals. Mr. Wace considered that a prima facie case had been made out for the Greek origin of these patterns, but appealed for more light on this interesting subject.

The papers were all illustrated by lantern-slides. The meeting was well attended by foreign scholars and by British residents in Rome, amongst those present being Sir Edwin Egerton, the British Ambassador, and a member of the managing committee; Baron de Bildt, Swedish Minister; Profs. Körte and Hülsen, of the German Institute; and Dr. J. P. Richter.

SALES.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold on the 2nd inst. the following engravings. After Morland: The Weary Sportsman, by Bond, 30*l.*; The Turnpike Gate, by Ward, 33*l.* After Lawrence: Master Lambton, by Cousins, 43*l.* After Reynolds: St. Cecilia (Mrs. Sheridan), by Dickinson, 32*l.* By and after E. Savage, The Washington Family, 25*l.* Lady Smythe and Children, by Bartolozzi, 41*l.* The Soldier's Departure, and The Soldier's Return, 78*l.* The Billeted Soldier, and The Soldier's Farewell, 52*l.* Selling Cherries, and Selling Peas, 90*l.*

Messrs. Christie sold on the 3rd inst. the following drawings: E. Detaille, Sapeurs des

Voltigeurs de la Garde, 63*l*. W. Hunt, A Cottage Interior, with a girl asleep before the fire, 78*l*. C. Fielding, A View in a Valley, with cattle near a pool, 58*l*.

The same firm sold on the 5th inst. a picture of the Flemish School, The Madonna and Child, with saints and donors, 107*l*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

At the Carfax Gallery Mr. Graham Robertson is exhibiting oil paintings, water-colour drawings, and colour prints.

Mr. Paterson is showing at 5, Old Bond Street, pictures and water-colours by Mr. W. Davies Adams, and bookbindings by Miss Katharine Adams.

The death is announced at Reading of Mr. James Peel a landscape painter, who was born in 1811. He was the oldest member of the Royal Society of British Artists, and was taught drawing by Dalziel, the father of the well-known engravers. He came to London in 1840, and contributed several pictures to the Royal Academy.

Mr. Frederick Wedmore's volume, 'Whistler and Others,' has been sent to the press, and will be published in the early spring by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. Beginning with an essay on 'The Place of Whistler,' and continuing with papers upon Crome, Constable, Goya, Boudin, Fantin, Ruskin, and Brabazon, the book will end with some remarks upon 'The Personality of Watts.' There will also be included a 'Candid Word to the English Reader,' by way of Preface.

Besides its efforts in the matter of the Velasquez, the National Art-Collections Fund has already made several gifts to galleries and museums: The following are the most important:—'Fête Champêtre, by Watteau, to the National Gallery of Ireland; Greek bronze (from the Hawkins Collection), to the British Museum; silver-gilt mounted jug of Rhodian ware, to the Victoria and Albert Museum; panel picture of the 'Madonna and Child,' by Lazzaro Sebastiani, to the National Gallery; and 'Nocturne in Blue and Silver,' by Whistler, to the National Gallery. We may add that a subscription of a guinea a year constitutes membership, and entitles members to a copy of the Annual Report, in which the objects given are reproduced, together with particulars of the prices paid and the names of subscribers. The address of the Fund is 47, Victoria Street, Westminster,

The death is announced of Pierre Grivolas, director of the École des Beaux-Arts at Avignon, in his eighty-second year. M. Grivolas was a highly successful floral painter, and his rural scenes and transcripts of Provençal landscapes were very popular during the later years of the Second Empire. For over twenty years he had taken little or no part in the art world of Paris, but had devoted himself almost entirely to his official post at Avignon, to the museum of which he presented a large number of his works. His son, M. Antoine Grivolas, is, like his father, a painter of note.

The art galleries of the Vatican are to be reorganized, or rather their contents are to be partly rearranged. All the pictures now hung in the upper floors, and notably the famous 'Transfiguration' of Raphael, are to be rehung in some new and more spacious rooms near the sculpture gallery, and close to the library, on the first floor. In the new rooms will also be hung a number of old masters, now decorating various miscellaneous rooms in the Vatican, and consequently virtually unknown to visitors. The pictures of modern artists will be placed together on the second floor.

An important sale of Greek coins will take place at Frankfort on March 12th and following days. The well-known firm of Messrs. Adolph Hess Nachfolger have been directed by the Keepers of the Royal Cabinet of Berlin to sell by auction the second series of duplicates resulting from the acquisition of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's magnificent collection. The 1,169 lots, representing coins of Greece proper and the European islands, offer a good many rarities. The catalogue includes four full-page plates.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Queen's Hall.—*Symphony Concert.*

Strauss's 'Don Quixote' was performed, for the second time in England, last Saturday afternoon at the Queen's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood. Music with a title—especially if there be some story connected with it, as, for instance, the 'Devil's Sonata' of Tartini, or the 'Harmonious Blacksmith' of Handel—attracts the public. Strauss's variations may therefore achieve a temporary *succès de curiosité*; the *clou* of the work, the bleating sheep of the second variation, is the very thing to catch the ear of the crowd. These 'Fantastic Variations' (for that is the title given to them by the composer) are exceedingly clever, also amusing—though by exaggeration and prolixity the fun is often weakened; yet after all Strauss might make a better use of his gifts. If, however, the work be intended as a satire on programme-music, in which realism plays an unduly large part, then we should hail it with delight, for it would be productive of great good: the bleating of the sheep, the snoring of Sancho Panza, and other peculiarities would prove more effective than the most weighty arguments; or, to quote the Latin poet,

Ridiculum acri
Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res.

And in the analysis of the work in the programme-book a statement is made which at any rate suggests a satirical aim. A friend of the composer, it appears, has stated that 'Don Quixote' was written at a time when Herr Strauss was inclined to be "conscious of, and ironical at the expense of, the tragi-comedy of his own over-zealous hyper-idealism." Had irony been his aim, his commentator would scarcely have been induced to see in it "a musical picture of a beautiful, ineffectual nature, infinitely pathetic." The difficult music, which had cost many a rehearsal, was very well played, the solo 'cello part being rendered by that excellent artist Herr Becker.

The programme began with Mozart's fresh and beautiful Symphony in D, written for the wedding of Elsie Haffner. A propos of Mozart, Dr. Strauss, recently interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, remarked, among other things, that it needed the eloquence of a Wagner or of an Annunzio worthily to praise that composer's art. Why, then, does not Dr. Strauss show his admiration for the master by writing music of which beauty and simplicity are the chief characteristics?—not a bald imitation of Mozart's style, but the adoption of one which would be as clear to the present generation as that of Mozart was to his.

Between the Symphony and 'Don Quixote' came Brahms's Concerto in A minor for violin, 'cello, and orchestra (Op. 102). That work is seldom heard: it is not a grateful one for the soloists (who on this occasion were MM. Maurice Sons and Hugo Becker), neither is it the outcome of strong inspiration.

Bechstein Hall.—*Wessely Quartet.*

Owing to the number of concerts taking place every week, a selection even of those worthy of notice has to be made. A few words must, however, be said about the third of the excellent series of chamber concerts now being given by the Wessely Quartet at the Bechstein Hall. The programme commenced with Beethoven's Quartet in A minor, Op. 132, containing the impressive *Canzona di ringraziamento in modo lidico offerta alla divinita da un guarito*. The composer's last quartets certainly contain passages which show will rather than inspiration, but that can scarcely be said of the one in question. The rendering of the work on Wednesday evening was admirable; there was marked intelligence combined with true feeling. A Fantasy in G for quartet by Mr. Frederick Corder was performed for the first time. It is a pleasing work, with variety in the thematic material, which is treated in a clever, yet not dry manner; moreover, it is of reasonable length.

Musical Gossip.

Miss Maud MacCarthy, whose two orchestral concerts last summer were so successful, gave the first of three recitals at the Queen's Hall last Thursday week in the evening. She first played Beethoven's 'Kreutzer' Sonata with Mr. Percy Grainger, yet, in spite of much good playing, the rendering of the music was not over impressive. She was afterwards heard in Saint-Saëns's B minor Concerto, and in the middle movement she displayed great charm. The Allegro and Finale were less successful, but without orchestral accompaniment the soloist cannot be heard to the best advantage. The programme included eight songs by Miss Isabel Hearne. The composer has evidently a strong fear of falling into the commonplace, and this fear leads her at times into somewhat dry paths. She clearly has ideas, though as yet she does not seem able fully to realize them; in such matters, however, time and experience are valuable. Mr. Frederick Austin sang with artistic skill.

Madame Carreño gave a recital at Bechstein Hall last Saturday afternoon. Her principal solo was Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata. Her reading of the beautiful work was at all points interesting, and the various moods of the music found a completely sympathetic interpreter. None of the poetry of

the Adagio was missed, while the Finale was presented with the needful grip and decision. Madame Carreño also gave effective and artistic performances of Chopin's Nocturnes in C minor and G major and Ballades in G minor and A flat.

The second volume of Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians' (F—L), edited by Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland, has just been published.

The death is announced of Frau Rosa von Milde, the Elsa at the production of 'Lohengrin' under the direction of Liszt at Weimar, August 28th, 1850. She was in her seventy-minth year.

Mr. Donald Francis Tovey, with the assistance of the Joachim Quartet, recently gave two chamber concerts at Berlin, the programmes of which were devoted to the music of Brahms. To-day he is beginning a series of recitals at Broadwood's, devoted to the pianoforte works of Beethoven.

On January 29th, 1781, Mozart's opera 'Idomeneo' was produced under his direction at the "new opera-house," Munich. That house still stands: it is the well-known Residenz theatre. The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* justly complains that the management took no notice of the 150th anniversary of the composer's birth. Mozart's 'Titus' was performed at the Court Theatre, but at the Residenz, Sudermann's play 'Heimat.'

Musical autographs of Brahms, Joachim, and others have been found among the papers of the late J. O. Grimm. There is also a copy of a *Missa canonica* for female voices by Brahms, which Max Kalbeck, the composer's biographer, thought had been consigned to the flames. It consists of a Kyrie, Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei.

A monument to J. P. E. Hartmann, erected in St. Anne's Square, Copenhagen, was unveiled on December 29th. The composer, the father-in-law of Gade, and for many years director of the Copenhagen Conservatorium, died in 1900 at the age of ninety-five.

At the forthcoming Bayreuth festival the two principal rôles in 'Tristan und Isolde' will be taken by Herr Ernst Kraus, from Berlin, and Frau Marie Wittich, from Dresden. Frau Zdenka Fassbender, from Carlsruhe, will impersonate Kundry at some of the performances of 'Parsifal.'

The visit of the band of the Garde Républicaine has been postponed for a week. Performances will be given every night at Covent Garden for a fortnight from the 17th inst., with matinées on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Under the auspices of the Paris Schola Cantorum, a Société des Chansons de France has been founded. A meeting will be held at Grenoble in the spring, under the presidency of the poet Frédéric Mistral.

The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of the 2nd inst. refers to its previous statement that Gabrielle Krause died in 1903. It acknowledges its error. The report of her death in 1903, it asserts, was never contradicted; moreover, it notes the fact that October, 1903, is the date given in the latest German edition (1905) of Dr. Riemann's 'Musik-Lexikon.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon. London Symphony Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Tues. Mr. Ignaz Friedman's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Miss Maud MacCarthy's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
Wed. Mr. Robert Newman's Annual Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. Percy Waller's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs. Miss Lena Ashwell's Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Chamber Concert, 4.30, Leighton House.
— M. Achille Rivarde's Violin Recital, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Alma Mater Male Choir, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs. Miss Ruby Holland and Miss P. Gotch's Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Fri. Mr. Theodore Holland's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Olive C. Malvery's Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
— Mr. Herbert Sandby's 'Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Lucy Fydell's Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Sat. M. Lamond's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Mozart Society Concert, 3, Portman Rooms.
— Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. Donald Francis Tovey's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Broadwood's.
— Miss Eva Kelsey's Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
— Garde Républicaine, 8, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

St. James's.—*His House in Order: a Comedy in Four Acts.* By Arthur W. Pinero.

To the initiate the new comedy with which Mr. Pinero brings back prosperity to the St. James's Theatre is at the outset almost a *pièce à clé*. It shows the revolt of a bright, girlish, jocund nature against the joyless formalism to which it has been subject, and by which it has been almost crushed. Nina, its heroine, is the second wife of a Puritan legislator whose rigidly Calvinistic moral code has not prevented him, even in the lifetime of his wife, from making love to the governess of her son. The subsequent marriage with the partner in his offence has been a mistake. A bright-eyed, careless, rather madcap little minx, Nina shocks all the proprieties, and it is as much with a view of keeping her in order as the house that Filmer Jesson, her husband, brings into the place as housekeeper his deceased wife's sister Geraldine Ridgeley. It is apparently in a mood of penitence, and as an attempt at expiation for his breach of conjugal faith, that Filmer presents to the adjacent borough, for which he is member of Parliament, a public park as a species of souvenir of his deceased wife. The occasion is to be commemorated by a kind of funereal pomp. To honour it the house includes as visitors the dead wife's father Sir Daniel Ridgeley, Lady Ridgeley, her mother, and their detestable son Pryce Ridgeley; Hilary Jesson, the host's brother, the minister to one of the South American republics; and a Major Maurewarde, a friend and tame or half-tamed cat of the family. In order to complete the dramatis personæ we must include the dead wife in whose honour the function is held, and who, though unseen, is felt to "animate the whole." Every species of insult and oppression is exercised upon Nina by her husband and the relatives of the dead woman. Hilary and Major Maurewarde feel for her, though their advocacy is powerless, and the former constitutes himself the young girl's adviser and friend.

Two acts are thus passed, when hey! presto! as with a conjurer's wand the state of affairs is reversed. An accident, improbable in itself, but ingeniously contrived, puts the heroine in possession of some terribly compromising letters addressed to her predecessor. From these it is but too clear that the supposed saint was a wanton, and had long been the mistress of Major Maurewarde, who is, in fact, the father of the boy passing as the son of the house. Armed with this weapon, Nina is indeed, as Hilary calls her, "the upper dog," and contemplates an exemplary revenge. The lessons of Hilary, nevertheless, bear fruit. The oppressed woman sets a noble example of forgiveness and self-abnegation; the incriminating documents are burnt by her; and the miserable Ridgeleys are left in ignorance of their shame. It has been necessary, however, to bring the letters to the knowledge of the husband, who is able to contrast the nobility of his second wife with the treachery of the first, and who not too speedily clears the offensive Ridgeleys out of the house.

No pretence is made in this summary to do justice to a drama of fine observation and palpitating interest. Since his 'Gay Lord Quex' Mr. Pinero has written nothing so brilliant and convincing. Once more he establishes his right to be classed with the foremost living dramatists. His work is, moreover, not more bright than original. A slight amount of resemblance to 'Frou-frou' may perhaps be seen in the relations between Nina and Geraldine Ridgeley, but there is nothing to suggest the slightest indebtedness. Mildly and pleasantly interesting and stimulating in the first two acts, the piece rises in the third to a point of intensity from which it never recedes. A happy feature in it, indeed, is that the secret is kept to the end, and that no inducement could easily drag the playgoer from the house before the *dénouement* is reached. A good interpretation is afforded. Miss Irene Vanbrugh is an ideal representative of the heroine, and Mr. Alexander gives a sympathetic representation of the hero. More atrociously repulsive characters than the Ridgeleys have never been put on the stage, and we have a grudge against Mr. Pinero for letting them off so lightly. Even the compromised Major Maurewarde—"sulks" Maurewarde, as he is popularly called—finds in Mr. Dawson Milward a lifelike representative. The play constitutes a needed vindication of our English drama.

New Royalty.—*La Petite Fonctionnaire: Comédie en Trois Actes.* Par Alfred Capus.—*Un Conseil Judiciaire: Comédie en Trois Actes.* Par Jules Moinaux et Alexandre Bisson.

With the appearance of Mlle. Jeanne Thomassin and M. Félix Martin Galipaux a reign of the lightest and most diverting comedy has set in at the New Royalty. A débutante of the Théâtre du Parc at Brussels, and during seven years at the Théâtre Michel, St. Petersburg, Mlle. Thomassin "created" at the Nouveautés the rôle of Suzanne Borel, the post-mistress in 'La Petite Fonctionnaire,' which she has repeated in London, and has since been seen as Pauline Thomery in 'Un Conseil Judiciaire.' In both pieces she shows herself one of the prettiest and daintiest French artists who have recently invaded London, and would probably, in case of a longer stay, eclipse in popularity rivals of more eminence. M. Galipaux, who is also a reciter and to a

certain extent an author, created an eminently favourable impression as Pagevin, the comic advocate in 'Un Conseil Judiciaire.' First produced at the Paris Vaudeville on November 9th, 1886, the piece has only escaped the English adapter in consequence of its plot turning on a point in French civil law to which nothing in English jurisprudence corresponds.

COURT.—*Afternoon Performance. A Question of Age: a Comedy in Three Acts.* By Robert Vernon Harcourt. — *The Convict on the Hearth.* By Frederick Fenn.

OF the two pieces given at the Court on Tuesday afternoon, the comedy of Mr. Robert Vernon Harcourt is the more ambitious and the less successful. It has some bright dialogue and some clever satire of modern life, but is without story, and is played with painful deliberation. It presents, moreover, social life so modern as to be outside ordinary ken. With a more significant and less sleepy exposition it might reveal merits now imperceptible. A breezy performance by Mr. Fred Kerr of a colonel failed to compensate for general inanition.

Mr. Fenn's 'Convict on the Hearth' is a clever and effective presentation of the reception of a convict released from jail. At so late a period of the entertainment was it produced, however, owing to the dilatoriness of those looking after the previous piece, that justice could scarcely be done to a work demanding serious attention.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE YOUNGER GENERATION' is the title of a one-act piece, by Miss Netta Syrett, which at Terry's Theatre precedes Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's bright comedy 'The Heroic Stubbs.' The motive in this, suggested in the "O matre pulchra filia pulchrior," of Horace, is the rivalry between a fair and amorous widow and a fairer daughter, ending in the rather pathetic resignation by the former of her rule over masculine destiny. The mother was well played by Miss Irene Rooke.

THE German season at the Great Queen Street Theatre ended on Saturday last. A further season will begin on the 16th inst. with Maxim Gorki's 'Nachtasyl,' known to Englishmen as 'The Lower Depths.' 'Das Erbe,' by Philippi, 'Kinder des Excellenz,' by Ernst von Wolzogen, and Schiller's 'Maria Stuart' are also promised.

VISITORS to the German plays during the past season must be aware that the performances have received inadequate support. Quasi-official information to the same effect is now furnished, and the reasons—easily enough to be divined—for the state of affairs are supplied. For the future, accordingly, the visit of Herr Andresen's company will extend over no more than six weeks, and will form part of a tour including the principal towns of Belgium and the Netherlands, where the German residents are numerous, and not, it seems, like those in England, voluntarily submerged in the country in which they dwell.

'MY COUSIN MARCO,' a three-act farce by Mr. Arthur Law, has been produced by Mr. Weedon Grossmith at the Theatre Royal, Canterbury. In this rather extravagant work Mr. Grossmith plays an Italian waiter passing as a count.

THE fact that Mr. Arthur Collins and Mr. Hall Caine are both at St. Moritz has led to many conjectures as to a new drama at Drury Lane.

THE next new drama at the Imperial will be the work of Sir Conan Doyle, and will be founded on the Brigadier-General set of stories.

THE annual play of the Oxford University Dramatic Society will be produced every night from February 21st to 27th inclusive, omitting Sunday, and will be 'Measure for Measure,' which, we believe, has not been seen for exactly thirty years, when it was produced by Miss Neilson at the Haymarket Theatre. Several of the leading members of the club have been unable to take part, but the following ladies are assisting: Miss Maud Hoffman, Miss Edith Coleman, Miss Alice Leigh, and Miss Walker. The incidental music is by Mr. Robert Cox, an undergraduate of St. John's.

THE latest play by Sudermann, 'The Floral Boat,' which has not yet been acted in Germany, was recently performed in St. Petersburg, and proved of great interest.

THE dramatist Nikolai Alexandrovitch Lejkin, whose death in his sixty-sixth year is reported from St. Petersburg, was a prolific writer, his published plays filling forty volumes. They were for the most part representations of the middle-class life of Russia, especially in commercial circles.

AS an "epilogue" to the visit to Paris of the London County Council, Shakspeare is to have a new monument erected to his memory in the French capital. It is to be inaugurated to-day, close to the place where the first adaptation of 'Hamlet' was played in 1769. M. Jules Claretie is announced to preside on this interesting occasion. The sculptor is M. Charles Jacquot, a pupil of Falguière.

THE reception at the Théâtre Antoine in Paris of 'Le Vieux Heidelberg,' an adaptation by MM. Rémon and Bauer of 'Alt-Heidelberg,' was hospitable without being enthusiastic. M. Maupré, a youth, made a highly successful appearance as the prince.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—L. R.—W. W.—J. C. T.—G. P.—G. G.—E. F. S.—received.
V. K.—Certainly. S. H. M.—Many thanks.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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LITERATURE

The Scottish Parliament: its Constitution and Procedure, 1603–1707. By Charles Sanford Terry. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

When Lord Stair in 1701 was called to order by the Scottish Parliament for having said that an Act of that assembly was "but a decreet of the Baron Court," he justified the expression, which, however, he was desired not to repeat, on the ground that "the representation here was feudal." This incident is recalled for the purpose of emphasizing the leading idea of Prof. Terry's book. The Scottish Parliament was originally the court of the king's vassals, and, whatever it may have become in practice, it was never in theory a national legislature. Down to almost the close of the sixteenth century prelates, nobles, smaller barons, and burgesses attended Parliament in virtue of a right which was common to them all as Crown freeholders, or, in other words, tenants-in-chief. In 1585 such of the smaller barons, of forty shillings' annual value in land, as had not already been relieved of the duty of personal attendance were directed to elect two commissioners for each shire; and the greater barons, retaining what was henceforth to be an exclusive privilege, then gained the political, as they had previously held the social, rank of peers. That this Act did not introduce representation in the modern or English sense is evident from the fact that the shire members were elected by a class which as such had had the right to attend. An Act of 1661 established the county franchise on a more liberal basis of Crown tenure, but expressly excluded all except the king's vassals; and the political life, which had arisen at a much earlier period in the towns, was always circumscribed by the same rule, no burghs being represented in Parliament and liable to taxation but those "free burghs royal" which held charters of erection from the Crown, and down to 1672 enjoyed a practical monopoly of trade.

In filling in these outlines of the Scottish Constitution Prof. Terry has been anticipated by several recent writers, his obligations to whom are fully acknowledged; but he has been able to supplement at not a few points Mr. Rait's suggestive essay, and even the elaborate work of Mr. Porritt. In dealing with county representation he has derived much help from the records, published and unpublished, of the Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court. He shows how the mandate of the shire members, originally annual, was extended to the duration of Parliament; how the practice of paying them for their services fell into abeyance; how the elections were conducted; and how the small number of those who exercised the shire franchise, limited as that was, exposed them to coercion from the Crown. The author's conclusion appears to be sound that till the days of the Covenant neither shire members nor burgh members were permitted to vote. He has also something fresh to impart in regard to the extent to which the business of Parliament from 1661 to 1690 was engrossed by the Lords of the Articles. The great change resulting from the practical abolition of this committee in 1640 has been so fully and admirably explained by Gardiner in the ninth volume of his 'History' that one is at a loss to understand the statement in the preface that "the significance and interest" of Scottish parliamentary progress in the seventeenth century "have been almost entirely overlooked." "No Reform Bill in our own day," writes Gardiner, "has ever brought about anything approaching to the political change which was the result of this decision." Undoubtedly, however, the impression prevails that the committee was fully reinstated in 1661; and Prof. Terry has thus rendered good service in showing that Parliament during the Restoration period met for other purposes than to elect this body and to register its decrees; that it established rules of debate which were continued after the Revolution; that it reserved the right to determine controverted elections; and that it examined, and even amended, measures which the Lords of the Articles had approved. He might have added that proposals not presented by the committee could be brought directly before the House. We are inclined to envy the confidence and precision with which Prof. Terry sets forth the legislative methods in use between the Revolution and the Union, and at the same time to question his estimate of their merit when we are told that in 1707 the Scottish Parliament "had brought itself, both as a chamber of debate and of legislation, to a reasonable level of procedure with the English Parliament of the day." This is hardly the impression one receives from Hume of Crossrigg, whose private diary is, perhaps, a better guide than the official minutes; and no mention is made by Prof. Terry of a singular practice, the source of much "jangling," which is thus described in the letter of an exasperated statesman to Carstares:—

> "They plead it as a privilege of the members to give in a state of a question, and demand a vote upon it; and if it did not please, any other might give another state, and vote which should be the question."

On one occasion in 1703 three hours were occupied "about stating a vote."

Prof. Terry writes in a blunt and forcible, but far from exact, style. Compression is overdone in such sentences as these:—

> "In spite of the emphatic vote of 13th April, 1689, the new government was reluctant to endorse it. To have done so meant the surrender to Parliament of a power of initiative which had been persistently withheld."

There is no lack of thoroughness in the researches which have gone to the making of this book, and the reader who is also a student will welcome the appendix of original documents. The only error we have noticed is the reference to the Clerical Estate as regaining "the constitutional position of which the Reformation had deprived it." This position it had never lost. The practice of bestowing benefices *in commendam*, which prevailed in the Roman Church during the last century preceding the Reformation in Scotland, had resulted in most of the prelacies, other than bishoprics, being engrossed by laymen; and the pseudo-ecclesiastics, though they all embraced Protestantism, continued to represent the Church in Parliament as long as they lived. As these men died out, persons no better qualified were appointed in their room; and the probability that all the great benefices would be secularized induced Knox and his associates to consent to a restoration of prelacy, which, curiously enough, was to comprise abbots and priors, with political and judicial functions, as well as genuine bishops. Andrew Melville persuaded the Church, and finally the State, to repudiate this scheme; but the fiction of a spiritual estate had still to be maintained; and, even after Presbytery had been established in 1592, we find certain titular prelates voting in Parliament *pro clero*. James VI., in seeking to undo Melville's work, insisted on the necessity of upholding the parliamentary constitution; and the difficulty was at last solved when the spiritual estate was confined to bishops, and the rest of its members were absorbed into the body of temporal peers. In a note on p. 13 an Act of 1640 is mentioned as suggesting that the nobility had been reinforced by "strangers having titles of honour." This was certainly the case, and amongst the English commoners who had been enrolled in the Scottish peerage was Viscount Falkland.

Whilst Prof. Terry is to be congratulated on the additions he has made to our

knowledge of the Scottish Constitution, we think his work would have been more instructive and readable had it been on a different plan. The character and working of a political institution may be elucidated by direct analysis or in the course of an historical narrative, and there were special reasons in this case why the second of these methods should have been preferred. Precedent can hardly be distinguished from innovation in a legislative assembly which existed as such for two brief periods amounting in all to twenty-seven years; and constitutional progress in Scotland during the seventeenth century was achieved under such abnormal conditions, and bears so misleading a resemblance to the parallel movement in England, that it cannot be adequately interpreted without constant reference to the political history of the time. Had the author put his antiquarian knowledge into the form of an introduction and written a narrative of Parliament from 1603 to 1707, we should have had a bulkier volume, no doubt, but one which would have afforded a clearer and more practical insight into the subject than can be gained from the eighteen sections of this treatise. We should then have learnt how Parliament in its Puritan expansion controlled, and even superseded, the executive; how it fostered, and finally defied, an intolerant Church; and, in particular, how the Crown succeeded in building up a system of corrupt influence to replace the direct control of which it was deprived when the Committee of the Articles was finally abolished in 1690. Prof. Terry has confined himself to the anatomy of his subject, and much remains to be done if the bones thus skilfully pieced together are to be endued with life.

Essays on Four Plays of Euripides: Andromache, Helen, Heracles, Orestes. By A. W. Verrall, Litt.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)

Dr. Verrall has found a theme after his own heart. He always loves a difficulty, so much even that he sometimes creates one to solve it after his own fashion. In Euripides he has a dramatist who bristles with difficulties, and who, after enjoying a reputation in his own day hardly second to any, has been depreciated to such an extent that it is difficult to understand his ancient fame. So low, indeed, is the estimate often held of him that it seems to follow that critics must have misunderstood him. At present, however, there seems a revival in his favour, due to Dr. Murray's poetical translations, and critics in the daily press are quoting Mrs. Browning's hackneyed lines *ad nauseam*.

In 'Euripides the Rationalist' Dr. Verrall dealt with his author on broad lines; here he takes four of his plays, veritable puzzles, and after showing the absurdity of the common interpretations of them, offers new ones of his own, based on the general view of the poet's genius which he has formed. He claims to have found for these four plays interpretations reasonable and consistent, in place of the only possible alternative, the assumption that as dramas they are complete failures. Granted the fame of Euripides, we are inclined to think that Dr. Verrall's view is likely to be right: let us now look at the interpretations he suggests, and see whether they do all he claims for them.

We have not space fully to discuss the interpretations of these four plays. The questions raised are intricate, and require more than a brief summary. But the general line of interpretation followed is this. Euripides, we know, was accused of bringing down tragedy to common earth; what he did would more properly be described as translating into modern circumstances the ethical and psychological problems which are implied in certain stories. Thus with 'Heracles,' for example: here is a great man, renowned for deeds of courage and beneficence, about whom cluster a number of supernatural and impossible tales. How could such tales grow up? Was he a charlatan who invented them? did he admit them? or in what way are they to be accounted for? And what manner of man was he, if we could get close to him? Dr. Verrall explains him by assuming that he was a man inspired with great ideas, yet afflicted with recurrent fits of madness, in which his imagination transformed his deeds into something miraculous. The unthinking and ignorant crowd, hearing the utterances of his madness, accepted them for truth; but Heracles himself in his sane moments never claimed miraculous power, nor, indeed, did he realize the shape in which he appeared to the crowd. After his last fit of madness, in which he slays his wife and children, he utters some profound speculations, which show how far he is above the men of his own day in his views of God and the future life; and we see in him "a soul's tragedy." So, again, the 'Orestes' describes a series of events which might have happened in democratic Athens. The political state of things, the procedure of the trial—all the circumstances are far more modern than the heroic age. The interest centres on the interaction of two mad-headed boys, full of the hot sentiment which may be found in 'Dick Turpin' and suchlike stories, with a cold-blooded fiend of a woman, Electra; Menelaus, the sordid schemer; Helen, a selfish doll; and Tyndareus, a noble and upright man. Orestes would have got off with a light punishment but for his own folly; and Electra, a woman with brains, but no heart, uses him and Pylades as tools to wreak her spite on Hermione, whose only sin is that Clytemnestra cared for her more than for Electra. In 'Helen' we have a playful "apology" for the crime of having spoken ill of womankind, composed (Dr. Verrall thinks) to do honour to a clever and remarkable Athenian woman, at whose house it was also performed. By allusions in the play and in Aristophanes's parody of it Dr. Verrall has recovered (some will say, has imagined) her name, history, and dwelling-place. The 'Andromache' is not quite of the same kind as these; in that play Dr. Verrall suggests motives for the actions and a logical connexion between them, which does not exist in the current interpretation, by assuming the existence of a First Part.

It will be seen that Dr. Verrall has recourse to the assumption that plays were performed privately in Athens; and he holds that this was the case not only with the 'Helen,' but also with the 'Medea,' 'Orestes,' and others. The hypothesis is reasonable. We find it in England at the time when the drama flourished; we find a similar relation of public to private performance in the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As Dr. Verrall aptly remarks, how otherwise could all the hundreds of plays we know of have been performed at all? Only a limited number could have found place at the great festivals; and these he supposes were the best, sifted out from a great mass by the criticism of private audiences. Such plays would naturally be simpler, both in staging and in structure. For example, they would be likely to have no chorus; and it is easy to see that the 'Orestes' would be better without one. Again, they need not have a conventional plot or ending; the 'Orestes,' and in a less degree the 'Medea,' have been spoilt by such an ending. But if they were produced at the Dionysia, chorus they must have, and they must not too boldly refute tradition. Dr. Verrall analyzes certain plays to show how the original draft was altered. It is well that he has drawn attention to this point; and it may be that when Greek literature is searched with this theory of rearrangement in view, more evidence may be found.

In the psychological and ethical criticism of these four plays Dr. Verrall has scored a great success. We have, indeed, made great advances in this direction within the last generation or so; but much remains to be done, and it is work of the highest value at the present time, because it makes the Greek drama intelligible as literature. We have to regard Greek plays, not as Greek to be translated, but as drama to be acted, and capable of reacting upon the intelligence and character of the audience. The humanity under a strange outside is what we care most for; and it is what the editors of Greek plays seem to understand least.

We must offer our congratulations to Dr. Verrall on the admirable clearness with which he states and analyzes the intricate plots. Admirable also is the way in which he has shown how each of these four plays is essentially "modern": they are not ancient legends dished up, but problems of the day—the characters and their adventures such as might have been seen in the time of Euripides—might, indeed, with changes of environment, be seen now. By his contemporaries this modern note was, as we know, recognized as a chief mark of Euripides as

contrasted with Æschylus and Sophocles; it was even made his reproach. So far, then, Dr. Verrall makes Euripides more credible for us, and the insight of this argument should not be neglected. Whether his interpretation will stand the test of time and criticism in all details is another matter; but it must be admitted that he is working on the right lines, and in our view he has made a long step in advance. We may add a pious wish that Dr. Verrall would write an original Greek play. He has given the outline of one in discussing the 'Helen,' and it would be a most interesting document.

The Reshaping of the Far East. By B. L. Putnam Weale. With Illustrations and Map. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

In these volumes of over eleven hundred pages we have the "whole story of the past decade" in the Far East told with considerable vigour and no little dogmatism. The author is already known by his book on 'Manchu and Muscovite,' but beyond that work and the present we do not know what his credentials are as an authority upon the many and difficult questions that agitate the lands lying east of Singapore. The style savours of that of a correspondent or journalist; the book is impressionist—shows industry in note-taking, keenness of observation, variety of experience, and sufficient boldness of speculation. The moment is interesting and important in Far Eastern history. It is more than probable that Russia will never again be a factor of importance on the shores of the Pacific. France, too, may be eliminated as a disturber of Oriental peace. Germany for some time may retain the fruits of her enterprise in the shape of that expensive, but very well-ordered toy Tsingtao; but her territorial ambitions in Shantung seem likely to be repressed. For China at last is waking up. She has railways of which the mileage is certain to increase rapidly, and a press that expands with even greater speed. Mr. Weale travelled on the Hankow-Peking line and on the German Shantung line. The former is a Franco-Belgian construction, ill made and ill managed; the latter is solidly laid and admirably equipped in every particular. It would seem that the Germans and the Japanese alone possess the secret of doing thoroughly what they set their hands to do. Yet even they do not command success: Kiaochau is a failure, as it deserves to be, and Japan's Manchurian campaign has not yet produced a diplomatic triumph. Both countries lack imagination, and, being unable to see things as others see them, make mistakes. Japan follows Germany in many ways unpleasing to the British mind, and maintains a political police system—her heritage from Bakufu days—as a method of government. Mr. Weale himself was watched and almost treated as a spy because he spoke a few words of Chinese to a Chinaman. No form of government based on such a system, combined with a veiled but real despotism, can be considered satisfactory. We wish the author had told us more about the Chinese press. There are 160 journals, which have a considerable circulation and a very much more considerable audience. Most of the papers are owned and managed by Chinese, but about 50 per cent. of them are entirely under Japanese influence. The Japanese, too, possess a large shop in Shanghai where thousands of books are sold on all sorts of Western subjects. But we should have liked to know something about the tone and substance of the Chinese press—whether it is scurrilous and trivial, or pretentious and priggish, or of a more solid and business character in conformity with the Chinese temperament.

The Chinaman has always had a clearer vision of things political than he has been credited with. As railways and newspapers bring together Chinese bodies and Chinese minds, he will be able to give fuller expression to what has always been his ideal—China for the Chinese. Now, for the first time in her history, China is achieving nationalism, of which even Japan had no notion some thirty years ago. Thousands of Chinese young men are acquiring Western knowledge, chiefly through Japanese channels, but by no means wholly so, and before a quarter of a century has elapsed China will be fully able to defend herself—she is, in fact, under existing political conditions fairly able to do so already—against any amount even of "mailed fist" diplomacy.

Among the many interesting chapters in these volumes—on the war, on the mistakes of the war, on the Chinese Court and its influence, on the foreign legations in Japan, on the Chinaman himself, on the foreign services in China, on Kiaochau, blockade-running, Japan in time of war, on China arming, on the missionary question, &c.—perhaps the most attractive, and to many readers the most novel, will be that on the "peculiar attitude" of the United States. For the first time the past policy of America in the Far East meets with severe castigation. It may be sufficiently judged by the tone of President Tyler's letter dispatched in 1843 to the Chinese Emperor. It is well that the document is here printed in full. It is scarcely necessary to say that under President Roosevelt the old sort of diplomacy has been utterly abolished and its whole personnel swept away.

Despite some loose history, exaggerated statements, and rather wild speculations, the work is the best account of twentieth-century China in existence, and affords useful, though far from infallible hints as to the possibilities of the next decade in the Far East. The publishers have dealt with it liberally: the illustrations are numerous and extremely well chosen; there is an appendix containing a number of documents of great service to the student of Far Eastern matters, and also a capital map, prepared upon a most generous scale.

History of the Diocese of Ossory. By William Carrigan, C.C. 4 vols. (Dublin, Sealy, Bryers & Walker.)

The Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland are to be congratulated on possessing a member with the patience and learning of Mr. Carrigan. He has such independence of spirit, according to his diocesan's preface, that he does not hesitate upon occasions to contradict even Cardinal Moran! Probably the Cardinal's Trans-Pacific experiences have accustomed him to such liberties, almost unknown in Ireland.

It would be impossible in a brief notice to give a complete sketch of this laborious book, which goes with care over every parish in the diocese, comprising the county of Kilkenny and a large part of Queen's County. The author notes all the ecclesiastical ruins and antiquities, copies the old inscriptions, and cites the annals of the country, so far as they bear upon his subject. He has, indeed, ample results to show for the twenty years he has spent on a not always grateful task. The defect of the book is its confessedly one-sided standpoint. Mr. Carrigan is concerned with the Roman Catholic diocese, and though he derives not a little from the learning of Protestant antiquaries like James Graves, and the courtesy of the present "Protestant bishop," he mentions that side unwillingly, and gives us not a word concerning the post-Reformation parish priests of the Anglican Church in the diocese. The history of the Cathedral of St. Canice had already been written by James Graves and Prim; the ancient splendours of the house of Ormond have long been the public property of historians, both English and Irish; what we owe to Mr. Carrigan is the minute rehearsal of the local annals of a diocese which was certainly the most important in Ireland under its Norman conquerors, and hardly second to Dublin centuries after. For the connexion of Strongbow and his fellows with Kilkenny is more intimate than with any other place in Ireland. The Castle of Kilkenny, bought by the Butlers from a De Spencer, is still the living symbol of that conquest. The charters and deeds of the old Norman barons are still numerous in the great muniment room of the castle. This pre-eminence is evidently due to the easy access from the sea to Kilkenny by way of the Nore, which the Earl of Pembroke would naturally choose for his transit from South Wales. The old ecclesiastical settlements in the neighbourhood showed that the Church had spread its civilizing influence through that part of Ireland even long before. It lies clear not only of the wild mountains reaching from co. Dublin down to the Barrow in co. Wexford, but also of the wild swamps and forests which occupied Queen's County to the north-west. Hence Kilkenny was an early centre of Anglo-Norman culture. Parliaments were held there, and it was the capital of the Irish insurgents, patriots, and priests who carried on war against the Parliament, and either for Charles I. or for themselves, in the years following 1641.

On this most complicated war our author confines himself to the attitude taken up by the famous Bishop Rothe and his priests against the Papal Legate Rinuccini, and his account, fortified by many declarations reproduced *in extenso*, is very instructive. It is clear enough that, writing as a priest, he dare not approve of the bishop, whereas as an historian his sympathies are on the side of those who appealed to Rome against the Legate's tyranny. No one could say that such an appeal was not perfectly legal and orthodox. We suppose that the point at issue (not clearly stated) is whether, in the interval between the appeal and the reply, the Ossory priests were justified in disregarding the Nuncio. As a matter of fact, one Pope called the appeal frivolous, while the next admitted its justice.

This is but one specimen of the interesting matter which the historian of Kilkenny can discuss. His clerical position, if it be not conducive to impartial and scientific treatment of his subject, at least gave him access to many relics of the old time, preserved in churches and monasteries, which non-Catholics have never seen, or even heard of. Thus the ordinary histories of the Ormond family pass over the possession of a fragment of the true Cross by that family as far back as 1487, which the last Catholic Earl (Walter), the grandfather of the first Duke, bequeathed to the Catholic branch of his family. Mr. Carrigan does not give a word of credit to the great Duke, who was brought up a Protestant, for carefully adhering to his grandfather's wishes; and so this curious relic, in its beautiful silver case in the form of an archiepiscopal cross, survives in an Ursuline convent at Black Rock, near Cork. But while he gives us a picture of the rude throne called St. Kieran's chair, still in the north transept of St. Canice's Cathedral, he does not say a word about the alleged habit of the Catholic bishops, down to the present day, of being enthroned there.

We have left ourselves no space to speak of Mr. Carrigan's researches into the annals of the old clans—O'Moores, O'Dunnes, MacGillpatricks (Fitzpatrick), Kavanaghs, &c., who warred and plundered about the diocese for a thousand years. Strange to say, two of them—the Norman Butler and the Irish Fitzpatrick—are there to-day, and there as great personages. Still more interesting is it that they represent the Anglo-Norman and the Celt respectively, though their ancestors have constantly intermarried with the opposed race, and so striven to efface the distinction.

There is another great and interesting family, living in the most peculiar spot in Ireland, about whom we might have expected more detail from our author. We mean the Wandesford family, possessed of Castle Comer since 1635, and owning the only old coal-property in Ireland. But the Wandesfords were English and Protestant; they still hold their original estate in Yorkshire, and may be overlooked by Mr. Carrigan for that reason. The coal which was then to be gathered on the surface, probably attracted the first Wandesford (Master of the Rolls and afterwards Strafford's deputy), and we only wonder that the first Lord Cork did not add this to his other acquisitions of profit in Ireland. The O'Brenans were turned out, and the district which remains curiously isolated, was civilized and planted. It still supplies the neighbourhood with coal, but, having no railroad near it, supports only a local industry to the present day. The annals of the house have been recently told in a handsome monograph, from which Mr. Carrigan might have drawn much information; but he would probably tell us that there are plenty of Protestant historians, and historians of English prosperity. What he desires to save from oblivion are vestiges of former piety—round towers, Norman doorways, chalices, reliquaries; of these he has given us, both in picture and text, an astonishing number. For this labour of love, which is also the labour of a life, all students of Ireland and its history will indeed be grateful to the author, and even the most emancipated will condone occasional bits of superstition, and occasional misjudgments of noble and generous opponents of his creed.

NEW NOVELS.

The Portreeve. By Eden Phillpotts. (Methuen & Co.)

Mr. Phillpotts has a way of beginning to end badly, as Stevenson phrased it. One feels instinctively from the outset of his stories that he is working towards a lurid conclusion. There is thunder in the air which will culminate in storm. He is capable of writing very lightly, and of handling the humours of the country-side with deftness and skill. And in all his books he introduces a chorus of rustics on which his humour plays. But for the major part of his theme, for his central motive, Mr. Phillpotts prefers tragedy. Life consists of comedies and tragedies inexplicably mingled, so that there is no fault to be found with his methods, yet it may be objected that he is too consistently tragic when there is, after all, no necessity to be so. The motto of 'The Portreeve' might have been *spretæ injuria formæ*, for it is the tale of a woman's revenge. Primrose Horn, the handsome daughter of a farmer on Dartmoor, fancies the Portreeve, who is a self-made man, Dodd Wolferstan by name; but Dodd is in love with another girl. Hence all the tears and tragic events. For Primrose is a little more than woman. She conspires with another to break off Wolferstan's engagement by spreading calumnies about him, and by arranging tableaux in which he is compromised with her. And she gets her way up to a point. But the cup is dashed from her lips even as she would drink of it, and her love turns to rancour. We cannot quite believe in so malignant a creature who is at pains to rob the man of his unborn child by bringing false reports of his death to the wife. But Wolferstan is admirably pictured, and the villagers are faithful to life. Among the best of the characters is the young miller with aspirations to be a gentleman, a vain head, and a weak good-nature, who is used by the ruthless Primrose as a creature. But would he have consented to aid in the ruin of a man merely because that man had rejected his wife's affection? It hardly seems human nature. 'The Portreeve' is full of interesting material, and this "composes" well enough. But the composition seems to be sometimes at the sacrifice of verisimilitude.

The Ancient Landmark. By Elizabeth Cherry Waltz. (Methuen & Co.)

The scene of this domestic tale is laid in Kentucky. Students of provincial speech and manners will find more interest in it than is afforded by the plot. Briefly, it describes the gradual revolt of an injured wife, Kitty May, who is released from her domestic tyrant mainly through the energetic interference of a young Virginian. He galvanizes the old-fashioned Kentuckians into action for the benefit of a neighbour's child, whose lot they pity, but not to the extent of moving the "ancient landmark" of matrimony. Kitty May is an excellent optimist, a second wife who conjures cleverly with the sometimes obtrusive shade of her elderly husband's first ruler. On the whole, we find variety in the types depicted, sordid and unpleasing as they mostly are.

A Sword of the Old Frontier. By Randall Parrish. (Putnam's Sons.)

Mr. Parrish's tale follows the conventional structure of historical romance. It relates the adventures of Chevalier Raoul de Coubert, a French officer in disgrace, in the wilderness of America during the year 1763. The French and the English were then at loggerheads, albeit there was peace in Europe, and it is out of the atmosphere of distrust and intrigue that the author makes his tangle. In Fort Chartres are two English girls, one of whom, for some reason, is styled Rêne, while the other is always Mademoiselle to the gallant Chevalier. De Coubert is employed on a secret mission to Pontiac, the Indian chief who is fighting the English, and the girls and he go through wonderful and exhausting adventures before they reach safety. There is treachery in plenty, and swords are freely drawn. Escapes are the order of the day; and Mademoiselle, starting in the orthodox way with disdain for an apparent *coureur de bois*, descends (or ascends) into love for him. Whence came this disdainful heroine, who is to be met with in half the modern romances? Is it possible that Tennyson's Lynette is responsible for her? Of course, the plot "makes itself" with such a start, particularly if hero and heroine are committed to desperate adventures in company. Mr. Parrish writes with colour and spirit, and his ingenuity in devising new variations in adventure is admirable.

Le Petit de l'Hospice. By Jean Payoud. (Paris, Dujarric.)

Are the French of the day more tolerant of boredom than we have become? A novel on abuses of the boarding-out system and defects in country workhouses, by an unknown writer, issued by one of the smaller publishing firms; long, monotonous, and, though crammed with observation, not redeemed by genius, would stand no chance of public notice. Mr. Eveleigh Nash published last October a book on the horrors of Eurasian life in Calcutta, better than the equally painful volume now before us. In the preference which has to be exercised in London, as in Paris, it was crowded out of notice by novels on more pleasant themes. M. Payoud's book has "pierced," as the French say. He has nothing to tell us: few of those who deal with "the Social Question," without being "hard," or revolutionary, have. A pauper bastard, like M. Payoud's hero, may have a dreadful life under any system. He depends on luck, and so do those who are born in wedlock, and whose lot in the slums is often harder than that of the "children of the State."

Le Baiser Rouge. By Maxime Formont. (Paris, Alphonse Lemerre.)

M. Maxime Formont will please, as usual, his usual public, in his tale of the destruction of the virtuous French upper-middle-class heroine by the wicked marchioness from Spain. Everything is inevitable, from the first page up to p. 302: the hardened critic expects it, knows it, all. Then, in the last nine pages, comes the selection of the particular form chosen for killing the hero and his excellent bride. This is startlingly unexpected, but, alas! crudely improbable. The Irish governess—who now figures in almost all French novels—is the subject of one of those printers' errors which are common in foreign versions of any English phrase. The difference between "advice" and "advise" is small—but, sometimes, important.

RECENT VERSE.

The Last Poems of Richard Watson Dixon, D.D., selected and edited by Robert Bridges (Frowde), are interesting from the fact that their author was a prominent member of the Oxford "Brotherhood," and one of the founders—indeed, the original suggester—of the short-lived *Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*. In themselves, however, they can hardly be said to represent Canon Dixon's best work. We confess, on the whole, to a feeling of disappointment. His lyrical faculty which was considerable, shows here somewhat laboriously, and yet it is from the purely lyrical pieces that the book derives such value as it may possess. The long opening poem 'Too Much Friendship,' in the decasyllabic rhymed couplet, is totally unconvincing, besides being lame in versification, and gives the impression of having been something of a perfunctory effort. The author permits himself to descend to such artificial banalities as

> The Acidalian mountain next he made,
> Where his own mother lay in sweets dissolved,
> Whose humid eyes in flames as quick revolved.

The poem can certainly add nothing to Canon Dixon's reputation, and it seems a pity that it should have been included in this selection. A worthier effort altogether is 'Dust and Wind.' We quote four stanzas:

> Oh, dust, thou art faithful still to man, to the tribes of earth:
> Thy dark and dreadful silence forbiddeth not other birth;
> And that future birth shall be, for the former things remain,
> Ever that resurrection, which is unto joy with pain.
>
> But now, oh what of the wind that uplifteth thy multitudes?
> Is he too faithful to earth, and to earth's unhappy broods?
> Is the wind content to breathe, like the voiceless voice of of the dust,
> The story of joy with pain, and of justice made unjust?
>
> Nay, gone he is full far, since he dropped thee on the plain;
> And he taketh his other forms of the sea, of the cloud, of the rain,
> Of the beams of the sun and moon, of the high-tossed forest trees,
> Whose boughs sweep the earth like billows, whose voice is the voice of seas.
>
> He upseals the evening sky with the chilly roses of eve,
> Pressed far on the infinite blue, and thus would he deceive:
> As if he would image to man another world of light,
> Amidst his watery show—down rushes the curtain of night.

These are strangely uneven stanzas—indeed, nothing could be weaker than the last line; yet, in spite of faults of technique and occasional obscurity, the poet is evident in them. The 'Ode on the Death of Dickens' is, as a poem, perhaps the best in the book, though its connexion with the professed subject is not immediately apparent. The unfinished hymn 'Priest of the Only Sacrifice,' which concludes the volume, is genuinely impressive, but there is little else which calls for comment.

An over-laudatory preface is contributed by Miss M. E. Coleridge. The poem which she quotes as not to be beaten for "sheer reality" either by Crabbe or Burns, beginning,

> I rode my horse to the hostel gate,
> And the landlord fed it with corn and hay:
> His eyes were blear, he limped in his gait,
> His lip hung down, his hair was gray,

seems evidently inspired by Tennyson's 'Vision of Sin,' for Tennyson was at one time the idol of the "Brotherhood."

New Collected Rhymes. By Andrew Lang. (Longmans & Co.)—For all his modernity, his airy trick of slang, his graceful irreverence, it is not possible to look upon Mr. Lang as a poet who essentially belongs to his day. Rather he gives the impression, in howsoever dim and elusive a fashion, of having strayed in upon us from another age—the age, perhaps, of the Pleiad, or, earlier yet, of those singers whose garlands lie pressed between the pages of the 'Greek Anthology.' He is really at his best when he sings of summers that are gone and "shadows fragrant of the dew"—when, indeed, it is his mood to call up a whole world of romance and youth and spring. But these angelic visitations are characteristically rare, and we must be grateful for the admirable trifling with which it is most often his humour to regale us.

The present volume opens with a preface that too modestly sets it down as a "poor little flutter of rhymes," and a delightful dedicatory poem addressed to Mr. Austin Dobson. Then come some 'Loyal Lyrics,' of which perhaps the most to be preferred are 'Culloden' and 'Red and White Roses,' the following stanza being taken from the latter:—

> White roses under the moon
> For the King without lands to give;
> But he reigns with the reign of June,
> With the rose and the blackbird's tune,
> And he lives while faith shall live.

Among the poems 'Critical of Life, Art, and Literature' 'Tusitala' stands by itself:

> We spoke of a rest in a fairy knowe of the North, but he,
> Far from the firths of the East, and the racing tides of the West,
> Sleeps in the sight and the sound of the infinite Southern Sea,
> Weary and well content in his grave on the Vaëa crest.
> . . . . . .
> Winds of the West and the East in the rainy season blow
> Heavy with perfume, and all his fragrant woods are wet;
> Winds of the East and the West as they wander to and fro
> Bear him the love of the land he loved, and the long regret.
>
> Once we were kindest, he said, when leagues of the limitless sea
> Flowed between us, but now that no wash of the wandering tides
> Sunders us each from each, yet nearer we seem to be,
> Whom only the unbridged stream of the river of Death divides.

Far be it from us to grudge Mr. Lang his charming dalliance with Thalia, or the deeps of erudition wherein he moves so easily; yet at the same time, we cannot but wonder what literature might have gained had he taken himself seriously as a poet. However that may be, the "well-timed daffing" which forms the larger proportion of this collection should materially increase the gaiety of at least one nation. Many writers have handled the old French forms with more or less success, especially the ballade, but none with such skill as Mr. Lang. The ballade of 'The Food of Fiction' tempts almost irresistibly to citation as a poignant truth inimitably, and for the first time, stated. The 'Ballade of Dead Cricketers,' with its excellent refrain, should leave no lover of cricket cold. And the octave entitled 'Brahma, after Emerson,' should not be missed:—

> If the wild bowler thinks he bowls,
> Or if the batsman thinks he 's bowled,
> They know not, poor misguided souls,
> They too shall perish unconsoled.
> *I* am the batsman and the bat,
> *I* am the bowler and the ball,
> The umpire, the pavilion cat,
> The roller, pitch, and stumps, and all.

It is, however, in the 'Rhyme of Oxford Cockney Rhymes' that the singer's agile wit perhaps most conspicuously shines. The limitations of space forbid aught but two excerpts, but they may serve to furnish some idea of its vivacity—

> Though Keats rhymed "ear" to "Cytherea,"
> And Morris "dawn" to "morn,"
> A worse example, it is clear,
> By Oxford Dons is "shorn."
> G—y, of Magdalen, goes beyond
> These puny Cockneys far,
> And to "Magrath" rhymes—Muse, despond!—
> "Magrath" he rhymes to "star."
> . . . . . .
> Oh, Hoxford was a pleasant plice
> To many a poet dear,
> And Saccharissa had the grice
> In Hoxford to appear.
> But Waller, if to Cytherea
> He prayed at any time,
> Did not implore "her friendly ear,"
> And think he had a rhyme.

The collection also includes songs about golf, about fishing, and of the Maid of Orleans, together with a few good Scottish ballads in the manner of the itinerant bards of late sixteenth-century date, and some accomplished pastiches, which claim to be "Jubilee Poems, by Bards who were Silent."

In her new volume *Innocencies* (Bullen) Katharine Tynan professedly sings of children,

> and of folk on wings;
> Of faith, of love, of quiet country things.

She has written before of children, and written with feeling and knowledge, and the same notes are here exhibited. In her form Mrs. Hinkson is by no means above criticism. She has all Mrs. Browning's vice of imperfect artistry, and she may not aspire to Mrs. Browning's level of achievement. But she has melodies of her own, as well as melodies that she borrows, as, for example, in a pretty lyric which closes on a somewhat higher note than it opens:—

> The Day with finger to her lips,
> Round to the heavenly Evening slips;
> And all the winds are lullabies;
> And all the stars are mothers' eyes.

The sentiment of 'The Child's Grave' is unusual, and will probably meet with few

echoes from maternal hearts; but the poem is significant of Mrs. Hinkson's muse. We quote the first and last stanzas:—

> We let his grave return to grass.
> Sweet grass in shine and showers,
> When the winds sing, the shadows pass,
> Wraps that lost lamb of ours.
> . . . . .
> We left the silken grass to wave
> Above his darling head,
> And bade the Earth forget one grave
> Of all her millions dead.

We like the verses 'Sea Holly,' though here the author exhibits the defect we have already pointed out:—

> Grey thistle and grey sea-holly,
> Dear, forgetting was only folly,
> Grey hills that my heart will keep,
> Fields of grey, in my last long sleep!
> Grey thistle and grey sea-holly.

This is characteristic of Mrs. Hinkson in its defects and its qualities. But 'The Widow' discovers the failure of a muse which in its essence is shadowy, and refuses hard facts. Mrs. Hinkson has so much of her own to say that she can afford not to be adaptive; yet she constantly reminds one of other verses. After Shelley's 'Skylark' it is surely presumptuous to write:—

> Hear the enamoured nightingale
> Call over golden fields dew-pale:
> In the enchanted dusk—oh, hear it!
> But is it bird, or is it spirit?

But we will not part with Mrs. Hinkson on these terms. As we have said, she writes always with feeling about children; and perhaps her most sympathetic achievement is the delightful poem entitled 'The Mother':—

> Great passions I awake that must
> Bow any woman to the dust
> With fear lest she should fail to rise
> As high as those enamoured eyes.
> . . . . .
> They praise my cheeks, my lips, my eyes,
> With Love's most exquisite flatteries,
> Covet my hands that they may kiss
> And to their ardent bosoms press.
> . . . . .
> So to be loved, so to be wooed,
> O, more than mortal woman should!
> What if she fail or fall behind!
> Lord, make me worthy, keep them blind!

It is not unjust to say that *Echoes from the City of the Sun*, by C. R. Ashbee (Essex House Press), derives a great part of its interest from its appearance. The binding is of a studied severity; the paper is excellent, and the type aims at, and in our opinion achieves, distinction. With regard to the poetry, however, we cannot help feeling that the author has presumed somewhat on these externals. It is not always easy to detect his meaning. Such poems as 'The Prince and the Forester,' 'The Song of the City of the Foundress,' and others of the kind, do not at first sight convey anything at all, though patient study might eventually succeed in suggesting some significance. There are, however, some of real merit. 'Old Belief' and the five grouped under the title 'Il Pentacordo del Anima' are all intelligible and delightful; while that called 'The Clock of St. Mary's in Whitechapel' is effective in thought and rhythm, and does actually succeed in lending a touch of poetry to such things as "tubes" and tram-lines. A word of praise must be added for two out of the six songs, namely, 'The Master Craftsman's Song' and 'Some-day-Time,' which are excellent. As to the other four, we doubt if they would stand the test of ordinary print and paper.

An Hour of Reverie. By F. P. Sturne. (Elkin Mathews.)—This little volume makes pleasant reading enough. The poems are all short, and full of the comfortable yearnings and self-imposed regrets which form the stock-in-trade of much modern poesy; but they contain nothing inspiring, and little that will arrest attention. Poems like 'Love in Autumn,' 'A Night in December,' 'Cease to be Wise,' and 'The Shrine' are of the kind that can be read and forgotten without effort. More attractive are the mystical lyrics—inspired, we take it, chiefly by Mr. W. B. Yeats. 'Motley Fool' and 'The Sleeper in Sarras' are two of the best; and the poem called 'Launcelot tells of the Enchanted Islands' is delightfully musical, if vaguely reminiscent of various masters. There is in the book a fair leavening of that popular paganism which makes an excellent substitute for thought, and of this the last poem, 'Credo,' is a glaring example. But the author can, we feel, do much better than this. He has a mastery of his medium, much delicate fancy, and a sense of rhythm nearly flawless. Would he but cease to be imitative, and sing of some theme which he can make his own, the result should be worth reading.

Sea Danger, and other Poems, by R. G. Keatinge (Elkin Mathews), if it represents no very strong flight of poesy, is nevertheless remarkable. The lyrics, though slight in theme, have the genuine ring, and, withal, a spontaneity and freshness of tone which more than outweigh any depression that the reader might feel at meeting with bevies of time-honoured rhymes—"breeze" and "trees," "maiden" and "o'erladen," and the three ertswhile inseparables beloved of Calverley, "sorrow," "borrow," and "to-morrow." The poems called respectively 'Fairies' and 'Dew Vision' show a delicacy of touch and a fine sense of rhythm which, combined with the author's undoubted, if somewhat latent, powers of imagination, form no mean equipment for a more ambitious effort than any here contained. There are some stanzas on 'Spring'—a perilous venture for poets in these days—which successfully avoid the commonplace, and 'Fear' is a lyric of indisputable power; but in the three sonnets Mr. Keatinge seems shackled by his metre. The book will be read with pleasure by such as can appreciate the delicate in poetry.

Mr. B. W. Henderson is not a Godley, much less a Calverley, but his verses entitled *At Intervals* (Methuen & Co.) will be read with pleasure by the limited public to which he appeals. Very restricted also is the range of subjects open to the university humorist, to whom a high degree of technical perfection becomes in consequence indispensable. Much of what Mr. Henderson has to say is said well, if not in the best possible way; but he is often involved and obscure (as in the prefatory stanza), his rhymes are not too abundant, and his metre is occasionally at fault. An apostrophe to Aristotle as

> Thou, whom the scholar, set to pleasures new
> (Whom prose no more, but essay now enthrals),
> His periods colouring with a purple hue,
> Stageirite calls,

shows Mr. Henderson at his happiest. There are four poems at the end of the little volume in a serious strain. Of these 'The Last Evening' strikes a note which every one who has experienced the pangs of "going down" will echo. We quote the opening stanza:—

> O summer eve, rest gently on these walls,
> On these grey walls, and bid them our farewell.
> Soft falls the night; Tower to Tower calls,
> Wrapped round with silver spell.

Lady Alfred Douglas, the author of *The Blue Bird* (Marlborough Press) has an undeniable gift of poetical expression, and a fancy which is generally pretty. But the charm of her work is largely discounted by certain prevailing affectations, one of which consists in the somewhat reckless placing of three dots in the middle or at the end of a line, for no apparent reason, as in the following:—

> Only a shadow...Yet
> It may, in some dark hour,
> Recall the living flower...
> If haply Love forget.

Again, though the poet may have a keen appreciation of statues, it is difficult to believe that "spangled dawns" have really seen her "bowed before their beauty," or that, "passionately prone," she has "worshipped the white form of stone." This, too, is a species of affectation verging on the ludicrous, and it is suggested throughout the book, as, for example, in the title 'Peacocks. A Mood,' which distinguishes a sonnet, graceful enough, but otherwise not remarkable. Still, there are poems like 'The Child' and 'Daffodil Dawn,' which, in spite of these objections, possess that quality which distinguishes poetry from verse. It is a pity, then, that the author should have chosen to rely on little artificial mannerisms, which merely serve to irritate, and consequently to prejudice many minds against much that is good, and would, with the aid of a sense of humour, come near to being excellent. The print, paper, and binding of the book are exceedingly attractive.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

With the Empress Dowager of China. By Katharine A. Carl. (Eveleigh Nash.)—The Dowager Empress of China is one of the most interesting personalities in existence. Born in official rank—the daughter of a lieutenant-general of the Manchu forces—she was at an early age chosen to adorn the imperial harem. When there she attracted the attention of the Emperor, and being fortunate enough to present him with a son, which the Empress had failed to do, she was promoted to the rank of Empress of the Western Palace. On the death of the Emperor Hsien-fêng the two empresses were appointed co-regents of the empire. The present Dowager, though second in position to the Empress of the Eastern Palace, being of a masterful temperament, took the lead in all administrative measures, and gradually gathered the reins of government into her own hands. For more than forty years she has guided the destinies of the nation, and though she has been responsible for some mistakes and several crimes, it cannot be denied that she has ruled the State with ability, and further has done her best to repair some of the most conspicuous blunders into which she has fallen.

She is a clever, astute woman, but, being very ignorant of the world's history, she has, on several crucial occasions, allowed her actions to be directed by ministers who are as ignorant, though not so crafty, as herself, and the result—as witness her support of the Boxer movement—has been disastrous. But so remarkable is the glamour which the Chinese are able to throw over themselves and their institutions that no sooner did she, recognizing her mistake, reverse her policy than her evil deeds were forgotten, and the foreign members of the Legations, both male and female, sought audiences with her, and went in crowds to her garden parties. This revulsion of feeling was at its full swing when Miss Carl received through the wife of the American Minister at Peking, an invitation from the Dowager Empress to paint her portrait, or rather a succession of portraits. The invitation was too tempting to be refused, and Miss Carl, in August, 1903, took up her abode in the Summer Palace, where the Dowager was in residence.

Miss Carl entered on her duties with great expectations, and to the eye of faith these were not disappointed. Her first sight of the Dowager filled her with enthusiastic delight. "It seemed almost impossible for me to realise," she writes,

"that this kindly-looking lady, so remarkably young-looking, with so winning a smile, could be the so-called cruel, implacable tyrant, the redoubtable 'old' Empress Dowager, whose name had been on the lips of the world since 1900."

A little later, on p. 19, she gives a fuller description of the lady in question :—

"A perfectly proportioned figure, with head well set upon her shoulders, and a fine presence ; really beautiful hands, daintily small and high-bred in shape ; a symmetrical, well-formed head with a good development above the rather large ears ; jet-black hair, smoothly parted over a fine broad brow ; delicate well-arched eyebrows ; brilliant, black eyes, set perfectly straight in the head ; a high nose of the type the Chinese call 'noble,' broad between the eyes and on a line with the forehead [whatever that may mean] ; an upper lip of great firmness ; a rather large but beautiful mouth with mobile, red lips, which, when parted over her fine white teeth, give her smile a rare charm ; a strong chin, but not of exaggerated firmness, and with no marks of obstinacy. Had I not known she was nearing her sixty-ninth year, I should have thought her a well-preserved woman of forty."

Miss Carl's descriptions of the Dowager Empress, which credit her with most of the virtues and graces, are, in fact, somewhat fulsome. In one passage, however (p. 277), she throws off her self-imposed part of professional eulogist, and gives expression to a much saner view. "From what I saw of the Empress Dowager," she writes,

"it seemed to me that she would not brook interference in the accomplishment of a design she had set her heart upon—that she would not hesitate even at crushing an individual who stood in the way of the realisation of some plan she had fixed upon. But her judgment was so good....."

she hastens to add, that "she did not decide upon a thing unless she felt it was absolutely imperative to carry it out."

It is this uncompromising temper which renders her a danger to the State. At present things are going smoothly ; but it is impossible to say that circumstances may not arise in which she will again resolve to crush her enemies, whoever they may be. Meanwhile, Miss Carl has had a most interesting experience ; and if she has been led away by gratitude and kindly feeling, it is difficult to find fault with her. And we may add that the skill and insight needed for literary portraiture are not often combined with the painter's craft.

It is easy to prove the inconstancy of democracy if we omit the case, in New Zealand of "King Dick," and in Mexico of Porfirio Diaz. It was, till about twenty years ago, an axiom that the Latin Americans would never turn to account the marvellous resources they possess, but would, for all time, be the prey of military adventure. Yet the most rapid advance in the world is now to be found in Argentina and in Mexico. In the former State the dominant race is mixed. In Mexico the country has been ruled, since the death of the Austrian puppet of the clerical party, first by Juarez, a pure Indian, and then by Diaz—mainly Indian by blood, and brought up as an Indian. Moreover, the unopposed re-election, time after time, to the autocratic presidency, of Diaz, a Cæsar except in name, has been unaccompanied by restoration of church lands or privilege, and the monasteries are empty, and priests unable to dress as such when they walk abroad. Messrs. Hurst & Blackett publish the *Porfirio Diaz* of Mrs. Tweedie, a book which begins badly, but becomes most interesting when we reach the man himself. The account of the French adventure in Mexico and of the intervention of the United States is truthful, and in sharp conflict with that criticized by us in our review of the memoirs of Dr. Evans. Mrs. Tweedie, however, amazes us at the beginning of her chapter on the subject : "The conqueror of the European continent was at his zenith. Marengo, Solferino, were victories that stirred like flame his soaring ambitions.... Napoleon dreamed of an added empire." We suppose that Mrs. Tweedie distinguishes Bonaparte from Louis Napoleon, otherwise Napoleon III., and that for "Marengo" a battle of 1859, such as Magenta, should be substituted ; but it is not usual to apply the bare name of "Napoleon" to "the man of Sedan," and was not usual, in Europe, even in 1863. Moreover, the ruler who was not able to follow the Austrian army and to keep his promise to "free" "Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic" was not "the conqueror of the European continent." Mrs. Tweedie makes too much of the "simple" life of President Diaz. The railway train built by a grateful senate for his journeys may not be decorated with real Fragonards, as was said, but Chapultepec is hardly "simple." If it is replied that the castle was that of Montezuma, restored by a whim of a European empress, we may add that the President of the French Republic does not find it necessary to inhabit Versailles. Neither do the Presidents of France and of the United States take their morning ride with a troop of cavalry for escort. Yet Mexico, thanks to Diaz, is less dangerous to presidents than Washington or Paris.

Life of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G. Edited by Col. R. H. Vetch. With a Preface by Col. Sir G. S. Clarke. (John Murray.)—Sir Andrew Clarke was an officer of a type seldom found outside the Royal Engineers, and not often in the list of that distinguished corps. After a civilian career with little field service he was appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications, and was at once a pronounced Radical and an ardent Imperialist. His training was varied : it began in Tasmania under Sir William Denison, and was continued in Victoria as Surveyor-General and member of the Legislative Council. Here Clarke met, and formed a very useful friendship with, Childers. Then he was sent to the Gold Coast, and on his return was appointed Director of Works at the Admiralty, Childers being Junior Lord. Clarke's next post was Governor of the Straits Settlements, and his administration was successful. In 1875 he was made additional member of the Viceroy's Council in India, in some respects a trying appointment ; for he was placed over officers with local knowledge which he did not possess, and his aspirations had to be controlled for various reasons. He left India in 1880, and next year was appointed Commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. He advocated the Channel tunnel, and was eventually made Inspector-General of Fortifications. Sir George Clarke says :—

"The appointment was sharply criticized. There were actually persons who believed that Sir Andrew happened to be looking over a hedge somewhere in Victoria when Mr. Childers either stole a sheep or committed a murder—the story varied—and that the Inspector-Generalship was the reward of silence. So far may the minds of estimable people be perverted."

Sir Andrew held the office of Agent-General for Victoria, became Colonel-Commandant R.E. in January, 1902, and died on March 29th of that year. The volume in which this story is told is judiciously edited, and sufficiently illustrated, the frontispiece being an excellent likeness ; while there is a good index. The book is well produced.

The Works of Heinrich Heine.—Vol. XII. *Romancero, Book III., and Last Poems.* Translated by Margaret Armour. (Heinemann.)—The fourth and final volume of Heine's poems is hardly as interesting as its predecessors. The three pieces which make up the third book of the 'Romancero' are, of course, excellent specimens of the poet's work ; but in the 'Last Poems,' although we come across such triumphs as 'Bimini' and the series 'Zum Lazarus,' there is certainly a good deal that the general reader will find trivial or obscure. Many of the poems deal satirically with forgotten literary or artistic topics, and are now more or less unintelligible without explanatory notes, which are not supplied in the present edition. Some of Heine's most audacious verses are to be found in the collection, and these are generally either softened down or omitted in the translation—not always with happy effect. Thus, for example, a poem in the 'Lazarus' series (No. 32) is rendered utterly pointless by the omission of the final stanza, to say nothing of the second stanza being ludicrously mistranslated ; surely in such a case it would have been wiser to omit the piece altogether. We have noted a number of passages in which the German seems to have been misapprehended, and many others in which it has not been rendered with sufficient fidelity ; but otherwise the translation is for the most part distinctly meritorious, for Miss Armour is a skilful and fluent versifier, and often catches the spirit of her author very successfully. Some slips in classical matters ought to have been avoided : *delicta corpus* is inexcusable, and so is "insignia" as a singular noun ; and it gives one something of a shock to find the goddess Selene transformed into a prosaic "Selina," or to read that

> The army of mankind will always be
> Split in two camps : the Helens and Barbarians.

The Champagne Standard. By Mrs. John Lane. (John Lane.)—It is a wholesome experience to see ourselves sometimes as others see us, and Mrs. John Lane's treatment of our national characteristics and social idiosyncrasies is of such genial tolerance that the most thin-skinned can hardly take offence. She is, moreover, a strictly impartial critic, and some of her severest strictures are passed upon the foibles of the people of her own country. In the opening chapter, for instance, that on 'The Champagne Standard'—there is some very plain speaking with regard to the needless ostentation attending the coming out of the American débutante. Elsewhere we learn the usually unsuspected possibility of living with real comfort and economy in America ; whilst some of the difficulties encountered in housekeeping by the American woman in this country may be illuminating to the English housewife. The question of open fireplaces, and consequently airy rooms, is one upon which the sister nations cannot be expected to agree, nor is the British reserve, either of the served or the serving class, likely ever to find favour on the other side of the Atlantic. Mrs. Lane's style is admirably suited to the racy and ephemeral matter which these papers contain, and she treats each topic with such freshness and originality that the book is as entertaining as it is suggestive.

The Liberal Magazine for the completed year of 1905, which comes to us from the Liberal Publication Department, is, of course, too much concerned with party

politics to be the subject of review in our columns. But it contains facts which are useful to all sides, and it has an excellent index.

M. Barrès is at his best in *Le Voyage de Sparte*, the title under which he has chosen to collect recent essays from his pen descriptive of Athens, Corinth, and other parts of the Greek kingdom, but containing also general ideas on Hellenism. The volume is dedicated, in an overstrained note, to Madame de Noailles, the author, as representative of Byzantium and the Phanar, in three pages which will astonish her blood relations. If we mistake not, the lady is the niece of one and granddaughter of another, if not of two, distinguished functionaries of the Turkish Empire; and her genius is not of the Hellenic type though she has Greek blood. Being by M. Barrès, the volume, of course, contains some of his characteristic phrases and a good deal of his personal philosophy. We even find in it words which would have been more appropriate to 'Les Déracinés,' such, for example, as those which declare that "man is not made to dream, but to bite and tear to pieces." We are glad, however, that the broader line which was already noticeable in a recent volume by the author is dominant in the present book.

The first essay is based on the life of an eccentric French Hellenist, Louis Ménard, one of whose fancies was for a spelling of his own, of which specimens are given. When this friend contributed to the first organ of the new French Nationalism in the winter of 1894–5 he insisted that his work should be given with his own spelling. After the first "proof," four revises were necessary in order that his "errors" might be correctly "maintained"; and even on the ultimate publication of the result Ménard wrote, "Ils ont encore corrigé mes fautes!" It is hardly flattering to Ménard, when we take into account the views entertained of the English by M. Barrès, to find M. Barrès writing "if translated, he would have an immense success in Anglo-Saxon countries." Our author explains that

"high preoccupation with religious sentiment pleases foreigners.....Before the war there existed curiosities of the kind in France. They brought us some of the meditations of Lamartine, the 'Port-Royal' of Sainte-Beuve, the work of Renan, and the poetry of Leconte de Lisle."

In spite of such affectations, the interest of the writings of M. Barrès upon Hellenism is great. He does not seek to conceal the fact that he was not prepared by sufficient study or by taste for his travels in the Greek world. He was drawn to Athens rather by French literature—by Chateaubriand, for example—than by true Hellenism, but he is a man of genius, though wrong-headed, and, once at Athens, he thought out a good deal for himself, and constructed a Hellenism of his own, which is well worthy of contrast with the work of his predecessors. We hope that it is possible to look forward to a middle and later career for M. Barrès in which militant Nationalism will have disappeared from literature. The present volume is published by the Librairie Félix Juven.

Ma Vie Militaire, 1800–1810, is a curious book by a cavalry trumpeter, who only became a non-commissioned officer on the first day of the battle of Wagram, while on the morrow his right arm was shattered by an Austrian shell and his service ceased. The preface by M. Henry Houssaye, and the introduction by the grandson of Trumpeter Chevillet, give the facts upon which the genuineness of the book is asserted. It is, indeed, extraordinary that a wrong-headed soldier, who stole and gambled and fought duels throughout his hard campaigns, should have been able to write private letters of enormous length from the battle-fields, sometimes on two successive winter days, and often four times in a week. Incredible though that may seem, we nevertheless are inclined to believe the story. There is not a single point at which we have been able to discover any strong reason for suspicion, other than that we have named; and there are many incidental confirmations of the truth of the narrative, which impress us with the good faith of all concerned. The trumpeter spoke and wrote German and Italian, and had a fair literary knowledge of his own tongue. His English, in the only phrase he uses, puzzled us. In the account of a fight between the author, then a cavalry soldier, and "a kind of English sailor" near Flushing, in January, 1804, "*yorès Frencks day*" is the phrase put into the mouth of the latter. After consideration we found the clue. It is very probable that the astonished Briton, who had not previously seen one of Napoleon's soldiers, exclaimed, "Why, you 're a French dog!" The only other allusion to our country is in the author's expectation, entertained later in the same year, that "we are intended one of these days to cross into England, where we shall have to carry on a frightful war." Our trumpeter displays throughout his letters the *emphase* of the times. He writes during his fifth campaign, in November, 1805, "Cher père, voici encore bien des fatigues surmontées pour la gloire de notre Patrie." His philosophical reflections are in the same style: "The attraction of gain animates the soldier....His alternative is to be miserable—poor or rich." The habit of plundering the wounded is frankly confessed, with full detail, throughout the book; and the sums of money amassed and lost again are considerable. Our trumpeter was specially favoured in his undisciplined career by his command of tongues, and as his service was almost entirely passed in Italy or in Austria, he was frequently employed by officers in service which gave him exceptional opportunities of gain. On one of the several occasions when he rode in among the enemy he used a German phrase which—whether consciously or unconsciously we know not—he translates almost in the words of the Puss in Boots of Perrault. The peasants were told in old French, "Bonnes gens! vous serez tous hachez." Chevillet gives his words as "Soldats! vous allez être tous hachés." The publishers are MM. Hachette & Cie.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Budge (E. A. W.), The Egyptian Heaven and Hell, 3 vols., each 6/ net.
Clodd (E.), Animism, 1/ net.
Giles (H. A.), Religions of Ancient China, 1/ net.
Harrison (Jane), Religion of Ancient Greece, 1/ net.
Instruction of Ptah-Hotep and the Instruction of Ke'gemni, translated by B. G. Gunn, 1/ net.
Legg (J. W.), Ecclesiological Essays, 7/6 net.
Naish (E. M.), Browning and Dogma, 4/6 net.
Picton (J. A.), Pantheism, 1/ net.
Pierson (A. T.), The Bible and Spiritual Criticism, 3/6 net.
Plain Sermons for the Christian Year, Vol. III., 1/
Prayer-Book Commentary for Teachers and Students, revised by Rev. F. E. Warren, 2/
Shettle (Rev. G. T.), A Handbook for After-Meetings, 1/6
Stubbs (C. W.), The Christ of English Poetry, 6/ net.
Word for the Day (The), compiled by A. R., 1/6 net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Art, New Series, Vol. I. No. I., 3/
Bland (R. N.), Historical Tombstones of Malacca, 10/6
Bryant (F. E.), On the Limits of Descriptive Writing apropos of Lessing's Laocoon.
Cust (R. H. H.), Giovanni Antonio Bazzi, 21/ net.
Essex Archæological Society, Transactions, Vol. IX. Part VI., 6/
Fisher (A.), The Art of Enamelling upon Metal, 2/6 net.
Glasgow Archæological Society, Report for Session 1904-5.
Graves (A.), Royal Academy Exhibitions: Vol. IV. Harral to Lawranson, 42/ net.
Jenner (Mrs. H.), Christ in Art, 2/6 net.
La Fontaine (J. de), Tales and Novels in Verse, with 123 engravings, 2 vols. 42/ net.
Ruskin (J.) Fors Clavigera: Vol. 1, Letters 1 to 14, 3/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Browning (R.) Pippa Passes, Introduction by A. Symons, 6*d*.
Chief American Poets: Selected Poems by C. H. Page, 7/6 net.
Fyfe (P.) Kedar, a Drama, 2/6 net.
Hardy (T.), The Dynasts, a Drama of the Napoleonic Wars, Part II., 4/6 net.
Irving (Sir Henry), Tributes to the Memory of, edited by C. F. Forshaw, 5/ net.
Jackson (F. A.), Just Beyond, and other Poems, 2/ net.
Koopman (H. L.), At the Gates of the Century,
Poe (E. Allan), Lyrical Poems, Introduction by A. Symons, 6*d*.
Rice (C. Y.), Plays and Lyrics, 7/6 net.
Virgil, Æneid, with Translation by C. J. Billson, 2 vols., 30/ net.

Music.

Hullah (A.), Theodor Leschetizky, 2/6 net.

Philosophy.

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*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

THE LATE T. H. GROSE.

The Rev. Thomas Hodge Grose, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Registrar of the University, who died on Sunday last, after a somewhat protracted illness, in his sixtieth year, was before all else a college tutor; the business into which he put the best of himself was the making, not of books, but of men. To the outsider—the man who, knowing nothing of the life of a residential university, is forced to apply extrinsic canons of criticism—it might not seem that the training and befriending of undergraduates was a sufficient end whereto to devote a Balliol scholarship and four First Classes. But at least his own university will have no doubts on the subject. If in the course of the last half-century an immense change for the better has occurred in the mutual relations of "dons" and "men," it is due to Grose, perhaps, as much as any one man except Jowett. He was ready to share, not merely his time and his interests, but even his very rooms, with his juniors. Since the somewhat legendary days when Fellows and Scholars lived together in pairs, there has been nothing quite like it. And, when vacation was come, Grose might be seen at the station, starting off to some chosen retreat with a merry party of pupils, himself as merry as the youngest. No wonder that in Queen's he was worshipped. Meanwhile, the undergraduate world at large loved him hardly less. The Union is the very heart and soul of that world, and without its Senior Treasurer and erstwhile President the Society might have strayed far from the ways of sound finance, and become a thing of naught. Besides, the long line of officers of the Society—many of them by this time men of mark—will be able to testify that the help and encouragement they received during the tenure of their decidedly responsible office were due in largest measure to the sheer kindliness and geniality of the man—a greybeard with a boy's heart. May there be many to follow in his footsteps, as there will assuredly be many to mourn his all-too-early death!

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Guildhall, E.C., February 7th, 1906.

With reference to the recent application made to the Upper House of Convocation by the Provincial Society of Notaries Public for the removal of a certain notary public from the rolls, when the jurisdiction of the court was called in question, the following remarks by so eminent an authority as the late Bishop Stubbs are of exceptional interest:—

"The curious anomaly of the notarial commission has existed down to our own days. The power of making notaries was one of the faculties reserved to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the operation of the Abrogation Act of 25 Henry VIII. c. 21, and is still executed by the master of the faculties: a curious relic, like the Lambeth degrees which still issue from the same office, of the ancient jurisdiction claimed for the Papacy, before the Reformation, and at the Reformation lodged in the hands of the Primate alone. The Archbishop of York does not grant degrees or make notaries."—'Chron. Edw. I. and II.,' vol. i., Introd., p. lxxx.

Reginald R. Sharpe.

THE 'ADDRESS TO LORD DENMAN' PSEUDO-TENNYSONIAN.

In the latest—and last—issue of my "Avon Booklets," among other apocryphal poems of Tennyson, is the 'Address to Lord Denman,' recited by the Poet Laureate at a Meeting of the Home Circuit Mess, held at Kingston on 2 April, 1850.' This rhymed Address, of some 80 lines, has long been an annoying puzzle to bibliographers, and for some six months I have in vain sought a solution. However, Col. Prideaux has now solved the mystery by informing me that "the author was Mr. Joseph Arnould, afterwards Sir Joseph Arnould, Chief Justice of Bombay. He had won the Newdigate at Oxford, and had a pretty taste for poetry. I knew him personally forty-six years ago. He was nicknamed Poet Laureate of the Bar Mess, Home Circuit." The thanks of every Tennysonian are due to Col. Prideaux, who so ungrudgingly places the wealth of his literary knowledge at the free service of his fellow literary workmen.

J. C. Thomson.

A LAMB REFERENCE EXPLAINED.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks.

In a letter to Bernard Barton, dated from Enfield, in March, 1829, Lamb describes how he had recently brought home from the bookstalls in Barbican "the whole theological works" of Thomas Aquinas. "My arms aked," he says,

"with lugging it a mile to the stage, but the burden was a pleasure, such as old Anchises was to the shoulders of Æneas—or the Lady to the Lover in old romance, who having to carry her to the top of a high mountain—the price of obtaining her—clamber'd with her to the top, and fell dead with fatigue."

Mr. Lucas, who is not often at fault in running down Lamb's allusions, cannot identify the "old romance" in question. The story, which is of Breton origin, forms the subject of one of the 'Lais' of Marie de France, who gave it the name of 'Les Dous Amanz' ('The Two Lovers'). I printed Marie's poem fourteen years ago in my 'Specimens of Old French' (Spec. xxxv.). Lamb, no doubt, read the tale in a modernized version—perhaps in Miss Betham's 'Lay of Marie' (published in 1816), which he saw in MS. (see his letter to Southey of May 6th, 1815)—as the original is in the Norman dialect of the twelfth or thirteenth century.

Paget Toynbee.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. T. & T. CLARK

have in the press The Knowledge of God, 2 vols., and The Eye for Spiritual Things, and other Sermons, by Prof. H. M. Gwatkin,—The Authority of Christ, by the Rev. D. W. Forrest,—Primitive Christian Education, by Geraldine Hodgson,—History of the Reformation, 2 vols., by Principal T. M. Lindsay,—The New Reformation, by the Rev. John A. Bain,—Sermons in Accents: Studies in the Hebrew Text, by the Rev. John Adams,—James the Lord's Brother, by Principal William Patrick,—and The Gift of Tongues, and other Essays, by Dr. Dawson Walker.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON

announce in Theology and Religion: Expositions of Holy Scripture, by the Rev. Alex. Maclaren: Second Series, The Gospel of Mark, 2 vols.; Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, 1 vol.; Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel, and Kings, 2 vols.; and Acts of the Apostles, Vol. I.,—Rests by the River, by the Rev. G. Matheson,—The Gospel of Life, by Charles Wagner,—Manhood, Faith, and Courage, by Dr. H. Van Dyke,—The Book of Memory, by K. Tynan Hinkson,—Ruth, by the Rev. Armstrong Black,—Literary Illustrations of the Bible, by the Rev. James Moffatt: Book of Judges and Ruth; St. Matthew,—The Scientific Creed of a Theologian, by Dr. Rudolf Schmid,—The Christian Faith, by O. A. Curtis,—Bible Side-Lights from the Mount of Gezer, by R. A. S. Macalister,—The Development of Palestine Exploration, by Dr. F. J. Bliss,—and The Apostolic Age in the Light of Modern Criticism, by J. H. Ropes.

Belles-Lettres, Biography, Education, &c.: The Balfourian Parliament, by H. W. Lucy,—Sir Walter Scott, by Andrew Lang,—History of Comparative Literature, by Frederic Lollié,—Under the English Crown, translated by Firman Roz,—Every Man's Book of Garden Flowers, by J. Halsham,—The Enemy at Trafalgar, by Edward Fraser,—The Political Life of Joseph Chamberlain, by Alex. Mackintosh,—The Battle of the Sea of

Japan, by Capt. Klado,—Life and Sport on the Pacific Slope (new edition), by H. A. Vachell,—Among French Inns, by Charles Gibson,—Studies in American Trade Unionism, edited by Prof. J. H. Hollander,—The Poetry of Life, by Bliss Carman,—A History of Egypt, by Prof. J. H. Breasted,—London from the top of a 'Bus, by A. St. John Adcock,—Britain's Sea Story, The Nature Reader, and Imperial Reader, all edited by E. E. Speight,—The Hand Camera, Companion, and Guide, and several other booklets on photography, edited by the Rev. F. C. Lambert,—Every Man's Book of Garden Difficulties, by W. F. Rowles,—The Modern Home, edited by W. Shaw Sparrow,—and How to Study Pictures, by C. H. Caffin.

Fiction: My Sword for Lafayette, by Max Pemberton,—Giant Circumstance, by John Oxenham,—Sea Spray, by F. T. Bullen,—The Mystery of the Motor-Car, by W. Le Queux,—Karl Grier, by Louis Tracy,—All for the Love of a Lady, by Elinor M. Lane,—Dearlove, by Frances Campbell,—Fisherman's Luck, by H. Van Dyke,—Blazed Trail Stories by S. E. White,—Lady Elizabeth and the Juggernaut, by E. Everett-Green,—The Sign of the Golden Fleece, by David Lyall,—Little Stories of Married Life, by Mary S. Cutting,—Out of Gloucester, by J. B. Connolly,—A Mask of Gold, by Annie S. Swan,—Old Lim Jucklin, by Opie Read,—Rebecca Mary, by A. H. Donnell,—The Lady of the Decoration,—In Cupid's Chains, Nance, The Outcast of the Family, A Coronet of Shame, Her Heart's Desire, and Just a Girl, by Charles Garvice,—and several shilling and sixpenny editions of popular books and novels.

Literary Gossip.

The series of papers which have been appearing in *The Cornhill Magazine* under the title 'From a College Window' will be published as a book, with some additional chapters, after Easter. The author is Mr. A. C. Benson, and the book will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.

The same writer's 'Life of Walter Pater,' in the new series of "English Men of Letters," may be expected in the course of two or three weeks.

Sir Auckland Colvin has just completed a new book on England in Egypt, which will be issued almost immediately. As a former Comptroller-General of Egypt and "Financial Adviser" to the Khedive, he has had peculiar opportunities of insight and study.

M. Paul Sabatier's book on the separation of Church and State has been translated by Mr. Robert Dell, and will be published before long by Mr. Unwin under the title of 'Disestablishment in France.' M. Sabatier is writing a special preface for the English edition, and Mr. Dell is contributing an introduction. The volume will also contain the full text (in French and English) of the Separation Law, with explanatory notes. There will be portraits of M. Sabatier and the Abbé Loisy.

A book on 'Primitive Athens as described by Thucydides' will very shortly be published by the Cambridge University Press. The author, Miss Jane E. Harrison, has endeavoured to set forth a new view as to the character and limits of the ancient city, her conclusions being founded largely upon the recent excavations of the German Archæological Institute. Numerous plans and drawings will be included in support of her case.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. hope to publish about Easter a new edition of Evelyn's 'Diary' in three volumes. The form will be that of the 'Diary and Letters' of Madame D'Arblay, recently issued by the same firm. The text, the spelling of which has been modernized, will follow Bray and Forster; but many minor rectifications have been made and some unsuspected errors corrected. The book will contain the notes of the earlier editors, carefully revised; and additional notes by Mr. Austin Dobson, who has been engaged on editing it for some months past. As in the case of the D'Arblay diary, the new edition will be illustrated by portraits, views, maps, and facsimiles.

Messrs. Sherratt & Hughes will issue immediately, for the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, an important work in two volumes entitled 'The Knights of England,' containing a complete record, from the earliest time to 1904, of the knights of all the orders of chivalry of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of all knights bachelors. A trustworthy and authentic register of English knighthood has long been needed, but hitherto it has been unobtainable, for the simple reason that the scholar has been jealously denied access to the official documents which constitute the ultimate sources of information. Under the patronage of the Chancery above mentioned all these restrictions have been removed, and Dr. W. A. Shaw has been granted access to all such sources for his book. The portion relating to Ireland has been executed by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, of the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, who has also used official sources.

'Wenhaston and Bulcamp, Suffolk,' is the title of a work by the Rev. J. B. Clare, to be published shortly. It will contain a list of vicars of the parish from 1217, and of churchwardens from 1547; and will describe the recently discovered Wenhaston Doom,' and give an account of some of the old wills and lawsuits of the locality. A glossary of old words still in use will also be included. Mr. Elliot Stock is the publisher.

Mr. Herbert Paul writes:—

"In your review of my 'Life of Froude' you say: 'It is noteworthy that of "Oceana" and the books on the West Indies Mr. Paul says nothing. Perhaps he thought that nothing was to be said.' Your inferences and opinions are no business of mine. But as you have here made, of course unintentionally, a direct misstatement of fact, I ask your leave to contradict it in the place where it appeared."

Our sincere apologies are due to Mr. Paul for this error.

Mrs. Percy Dearmer, in her new novel 'Brownjohn's,' which will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on the 26th of this month, relates what happened when two ladies conspired to shake off care by sending, one her two charming but irresponsible stepdaughters (who had been brought up on a "system" by their father, an invererate faddist), the other, two not less troublesome small boys, to vegetate in the country at a village post office — Brownjohn's. A comedy of bewildering complication, in which not a few tragic emotions are interwoven, is the result.

Sir Francis Burnand, who retired from the editorship of *Punch* this week, has fully earned his leisure. We hope, however, to have many more books, and perhaps plays, from his active and witty pen. He is succeeded by his assistant editor, Mr. Owen Seaman, whose verse chaffs, commends, and punishes with equal grace.

The name of one of the translators of 'A Pietist of the Napoleonic Wars,' reviewed by us on February 3rd, should have been Miss Hoper, instead of "Mr. Hooper."

'Birds of Great Britain' is the title of a work by Mr. Charles Stonham, which E. Grant Richards has in preparation, and the publication of which—in twenty parts—will begin immediately. There will be at least three hundred full-page illustrations, all reproduced in most elaborate style, for there will be a separate presentation, wherever necessary, of the hen bird, nestlings, and any particular parts of plumage, such as the outspread wing or tail, which the ordinary drawing does not show. The letterpress will include the derivation of the scientific and English names, the French and German names, and a general description of the habits of the bird, its food, nest, eggs, and plumage.

The death is announced from Dayton, Ohio, of Mr. Paul Laurence Dunbar, who was born on June 27th, 1872. Mr. Dunbar, generally known as "the Negro Poet," worked on newspapers, and gave public readings of his own poems. He was a prolific writer, and, beginning with 'Oak and Ivy Poems' (1893), published 'Lyrics of Lowly Life' (1896), of the 'Hearthside' (1899), and of 'Love and Laughter' (1903), besides several other volumes of verse, and two novels in 1901—'The Sport of the Gods' and 'The Fanatics.'

At the usual monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on Monday, an interesting note was read by the secretary, Mr. W. K. Dickson, on a copy of the First Folio Shakspeare in the library of the Society. The book, which is not noticed in Mr. Sidney Lee's 'Census,' came into the Society's possession in 1784. It is the only copy in Edinburgh, and one of three copies existing in Scotland. It is in good preservation, as First Folios go, though unfortunately four leaves are wanting and the margins have suffered in the binding. On the other hand, there has been no insertion of facsimile pages and no attempt at restoration in the text.

Temple Bar for March will contain a paper on the life and character of Ranke, by his son, General Friduhelm von Ranke, with special reference to his visit to England. Mr. Clarence Rook vindicates 'American Manners'; and "Thormanby," in

'The Laureate of the Beefsteaks,' gives the history of the once famous club, and some specimens of Morris's verses. Mr. Walter Frith writes on 'The Priest of Horus,' and Miss Marjorie L. C. Pickthall on the many-handed Japanese goddess Kwannon.

Macmillan's Magazine for March contains an article on 'Stevenson at Fontainebleau,' by Mr. Robert Douglas. 'My District,' by A. F. C., and 'Back to the Land,' by Mr. K. D. Cotes; both record personal experiences. In 'Where the Flamingo Feeds' Mr. C. L. Leipoldt writes of the salt-pans district in the west of Cape Colony. Another article on South Africa is that by Mr. Stanley Hyatt on 'The Black Peril.' Mr. George Dewar has a paper on 'Old Norfolk Inns.'

The Star will celebrate the opening of the new Parliament and the victory of the Radical party by issuing a "Jubilation Number" on Monday next. Among the contributors will be Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, Sir Francis Burnand, Caran d'Ache, Mr. David Christie Murray, Mr. James Douglas, Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, Mr. Arthur Moreland, and Mr. William Hartley.

A fund for a Lecturer in Celtic Language and Literature for five years, at a salary of 200*l.* a year, has been provided for Glasgow University.

In *Chambers's Journal* for March a Tasmanian gives his experiences of the failure of 'English Public-School Education' as a training for colonial life. The Rev. E. J. Hardy in 'Chinese Cities' deals mainly with Peking, and shows its insanitary condition. Mr. E. J. Prior in 'Relics of the Inquisition' describes some curious leather figures used by the Inquisition at Lisbon, now housed in a strong room at Kennington.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. James Annand, who was recently elected M.P. for East Aberdeenshire, a district where he was born in 1843. Mr. Annand had a long connexion with journalism, beginning with his editorship of *The Buchan Observer*, which he took over in succession to Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid. Much of his work was done in Newcastle, as a leader-writer to *The Chronicle*, and editor of *The Newcastle Leader*. Latterly his health did not permit of his engaging in the regular work of journalism, but he remained an active politician and a frequent writer.

A wide circle of book-collectors and booksellers will learn with regret of the almost sudden death, on Tuesday morning last, of Mr. John Galwey, in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. Galwey was born in Dublin, and when quite a youth went to Paris, where he found employment with a bookseller, and acquired a remarkable knowledge of French literature and bibliography. On returning to England he was employed at Messrs. Dulau & Co.'s. He then spent some years with Messrs. Palmer & Howes, of Manchester, and afterwards with Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co. In March, 1890, he started in business on his own account at 17, Garrick Street, Covent Garden, and for a time did well; but the business was given up in March, 1897, and Mr. Galwey entered the employment of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge as a book-cataloguer. He was a widely read man, and possessed not only an excellent knowledge of French, but also a working acquaintance with several other languages.

Mr. Franklin Thomasson has consented to preside at the Seventy-Ninth Festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, to be held at the Hotel Cecil on May 29th.

Dumfries celebrated on Saturday last the six-hundredth anniversary of the seizure of its old Royal Castle by Robert Bruce. A memorial stone was laid on the site of the Castle, and stirring addresses were delivered by Sir George Douglas and others. It is expected that further Bruce celebrations will follow in historic places.

A bronze medal and diploma have been awarded to Ludwig Rosenthal's Antiquariat, the booksellers of 16, Hildegardestrasse, Munich, for their exhibit at the Liège International Exhibition, 1905. The objects shown consisted chiefly of books and maps illustrating the history of Belgium, and especially of Liège, since early times. The exceptionally wide range of Herr Rosenthal's collections of books is well known to experts.

Recent Parliamentary Papers of some interest to our readers are the Report of H.M.'s Commissioners for the International Exhibition at St. Louis, 1904 (2*s.* 2*d.*); and the Numerical List and Index to the Sessional Printed Papers for 1904 (1*s.* 11*d.*).

SCIENCE

LA FIN DE LA MATIÈRE.

L'une des découvertes les plus étonnantes que les physiciens aient annoncées dans ces dernières années, c'est que la matière n'existe pas. Hâtons-nous de dire que cette découverte n'est pas encore définitive. L'attribut essentiel de la matière, c'est sa masse, son inertie. La masse est ce qui partout et toujours demeure constant, ce qui subsiste quand une transformation chimique a altéré toutes les qualités sensibles de la matière et semble en avoir fait un autre corps. Si donc on venait à démontrer que la masse, l'inertie de la matière ne lui appartiennent pas en réalité, que c'est un luxe d'emprunt dont elle se pare, que cette masse, la constante par excellence, est elle-même susceptible d'altération, on pourrait bien dire que la matière n'existe pas. Or c'est là précisément ce qu'on annonce.

Les vitesses que nous avions pu observer jusqu'ici étaient bien faibles, puisque les corps célestes, qui laissent bien loin derrière eux tous nos automobiles, font à peine du 60 ou du 100 "kilomètres" à la seconde; la lumière, il est vrai, va 3,000 fois plus vite, mais ce n'est pas une matière qui se déplace, c'est une perturbation qui chemine à travers une substance relativement immobile comme une vague à la surface de l'océan. Toutes les observations faites avec ces faibles vitesses montraient la constance de la masse, et personne ne s'était demandé s'il en serait encore de même avec des vitesses plus grandes.

Ce sont les infiniment petits qui ont battu le record de Mercure, la planète la plus rapide; je veux parler des corpuscules dont les mouvements produisent les rayons cathodiques et les rayons de radium. On sait que ces radiations sont dues à un véritable bombardement moléculaire. Les projectiles lancés dans ce bombardement sont chargés d'électricité négative, et on peut s'en assurer en recueillant cette électricité dans un cylindre de Faraday. A cause de leur charge ils sont déviés tant par un champ magnétique que par un champ électrique, et la comparaison de ces déviations peut nous faire connaître leur vitesse et le rapport de leur charge à leur masse.

Or ces mesures nous ont révélé d'une part que leur vitesse est énorme, qu'elle est le dixième ou le tiers de celle de la lumière, mille fois celle des planètes, et d'autre part que leur charge est très considérable par rapport à leur masse. Chaque corpuscule en mouvement représente donc un courant électrique notable. Mais nous savons que les courants électriques présentent une sorte d'inertie spéciale appelée *self-induction*. Un courant une fois établi tend à se maintenir, et c'est pour cela que quand on veut rompre un courant, en coupant le conducteur qu'il traverse, on voit jaillir une étincelle au point de rupture. Ainsi le courant tend à conserver son intensité de même qu'un corps en mouvement tend à conserver sa vitesse. Donc notre corpuscule cathodique resistera aux causes qui pourraient altérer sa vitesse pour deux raisons: par son inertie proprement dite d'abord, et ensuite par son self-induction, parce que toute altération de la vitesse serait en même temps une altération du courant correspondant. Le corpuscule—*l'électron*, comme on dit—aura donc deux inerties: l'inertie mécanique, et l'inertie electromagnétique.

MM. Abraham et Kaufmann, l'un calculateur, l'autre expérimentateur, ont uni leurs efforts pour déterminer la part de l'une et de l'autre. Ils ont été pour cela obligés d'admettre une hypothèse; ils ont pensé que tous les électrons négatifs sont identiques, qu'ils portent la même charge, essentiellement constantes, que les dissemblances que l'on constate entre eux proviennent uniquement des vitesses différentes dont ils sont animés. Quand la vitesse varie, la masse réelle, la masse mécanique, demeure constante, c'est pour ainsi dire sa définition même; mais l'inertie electromagnétique, qui contribue à former la masse apparente, croît avec la vitesse suivant une certaine loi. Il doit donc y avoir une relation entre la vitesse et le rapport de la masse à la charge, quantités que l'on peut calculer, nous l'avons dit, en observant les déviations des rayons sous l'action d'un aimant ou d'un champ électrique; et l'étude de cette relation permet de déterminer la part des deux inorties. Le résultat est tout à fait surprenant: *la masse réelle est nulle*. Il est vrai qu'il faut admettre l'hypothèse faite au début, mais la concordance de la courbe théorique et de la courbe expérimentale est assez grande pour rendre cette hypothèse fort vraisemblable.

Ainsi ces électrons négatifs n'ont pas de masse proprement dite; s'ils semblent doués d'inertie, c'est qu'ils ne sauraient changer de vitesse sans déranger l'éther. Leur inertie apparente n'est qu'un emprunt, elle n'est pas à eux, elle est à l'éther. Mais ces électrons négatifs ne sont pas toute la matière; on pourrait donc admettre qu'en dehors d'eux il y a une vraie matière douée d'une inertie propre. Il y a certaines radia-

tions—comme les rayons-canal de Goldstein, les rayons A du radium—qui sont dues aussi à une pluie de projectiles, mais de projectiles chargés positivement ; des électrons positifs sont-ils eux aussi dépourvus de masse ? Il est impossible de le dire, parce qu'ils sont beaucoup plus lourds et beaucoup moins rapides que les électrons négatifs. Et alors deux hypothèses restent admissibles : ou bien les électrons sont plus lourds, parce qu'en dehors de leur inertie électromagnétique empruntée ils ont une inertie mécanique propre, et alors ce sont eux qui sont la vraie matière ; ou bien ils sont sans masse comme les autres, et s'ils nous paraissent plus lourds, c'est parce qu'ils sont plus petits. Je dis bien plus petits, quoique cela puisse paraître paradoxal ; car dans cette conception le corpuscule ne serait qu'un vide dans l'éther, seul réel, seul doué d'inertie.

Jusqu'ici la matière n'est pas trop compromise ; nous pouvons encore adopter la première hypothèse, ou même croire qu'en dehors des électrons positifs et négatifs, il y a des atomes neutres. Les récentes recherches de Lorentz vont nous enlever cette dernière ressource. Nous sommes entrainés dans le mouvement de la Terre, qui est très rapide ; les phénomènes optiques et électriques ne sont-ils pas être altérés par cette translation ? On l'a cru longtemps, et on a supposé que les observations déceleraient des différences, suivant l'orientation des appareils par rapport au mouvement de la Terre. Il n'en a rien été, et les mesures les plus délicates n'ont rien montré de semblable. Et en cela les expériences justifiaient une répugnance commune à tous les physiciens ; si on avait trouvé quelque chose en effet, on aurait pu connaître non seulement le mouvement relatif de la Terre par rapport au Soleil, mais son mouvement absolu dans l'éther. Or beaucoup de personnes ont peine à croire qu'aucune expérience puisse donner autre chose qu'un mouvement relatif ; elles accepteraient plus volontiers de croire que la matière n'a pas de masse.

On ne fut donc pas trop étonné des résultats négatifs obtenus ; ils étaient contraires aux théories enseignées, mais ils flattaient un instinct profond, antérieur à toutes ces théories. Encore fallait-il modifier ces théories en conséquence, pour les mettre en harmonie avec les faits. C'est ce qu'a fait Fitzgerald, par une hypothèse surprenante : il admet que tous les corps subissent une contraction d'un cent-millionième environ dans la direction du mouvement de la Terre. Une sphère parfaite devient un ellipsoïde aplati, et si on la fait tourner, elle se déforme de façon que le petit axe de l'ellipsoïde reste toujours parallèle à la vitesse de la Terre. Comme les instruments de mesure subissent les mêmes déformations que les objets à mesurer, on ne s'aperçoit de rien, à moins qu'on ne s'avise de déterminer le temps que met la lumière pour parcourir la longueur de l'objet.

Cette hypothèse rend compte des faits observés. Mais ce n'est pas assez ; on fera un jour des observations plus précises encore ; les résultats seront-ils cette fois positifs ; nous mettront-ils en mesure de déterminer le mouvement absolu de la Terre ? Lorentz ne l'a pas pensé ; il croit que cette détermination sera toujours impossible ; l'instinct commun de tous les physiciens, les insuccès éprouvés jusqu'ici le lui garantissent suffisamment. Considérons donc cette impossibilité comme une loi générale de la nature ; admettons-la comme postulat. Quelles en seront les conséquences ? C'est ce qu'a cherché Lorentz, et il a trouvé que tous les atomes, tous les électrons positifs ou négatifs, devaient avoir une inertie variable avec la vitesse, et précisément d'après les mêmes lois. Ainsi tout atome matériel serait formé d'électrons positifs, petits et lourds, et d'électrons négatifs, gros et légers, et si la matière sensible ne nous paraît pas électrisée, c'est que les deux sortes d'électrons sont à peu près en nombre égal. Les uns et les autres sont dépourvus de masse et n'ont qu'une inertie d'emprunt. Dans ce système il n'y a pas de vraie matière, il n'y a plus que des trous dans l'éther.

Pour M. Langevin, la matière serait de l'éther liquéfié, et ayant perdu ses propriétés ; quand la matière se déplacerait, ce ne serait pas cette masse liquéfiée qui cheminerait à travers l'éther ; mais la liquéfaction s'étendrait de proche en proche à de nouvelles portions de l'éther, pendant qu'en arrière les parties d'abord liquéfiées reprendraient leur état primitif. La matière en se mouvant ne conserverait pas son identité.

Voilà où en était la question il y a quelques semaines ; mais voici que M. Kaufmann annonce de nouvelles expériences. L'électron négatif, dont la vitesse est énorme, devrait éprouver la contraction de Fitzgerald, et la relation entre la vitesse et la masse s'en trouverait modifiée ; or les expériences récentes ne confirment pas cette prévision ; tout s'écroulerait alors, et la matière reprendrait ses droits à l'existence. Mais les expériences sont délicates, et une conclusion définitive serait aujourd'hui prématurée.

H. Poincaré.

DR. LE BON'S THEORIES OF MATTER.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

In the following letter I ask leave to combat the positions taken up from time to time in *The Athenæum* concerning the work of Dr. Gustave Le Bon.

In your 'Research Notes' of November 18th F. L. takes occasion to praise the work of Dr. Le Bon. As this is by no means the first time that he has been referred to favourably in your columns, I think it should be pointed out that your estimate of his work differs markedly from that of the majority of those qualified to judge.

Dr. Le Bon claims that he is the discoverer of the universal radio-activity of matter and the author of the theory of the instability of the atom. If he only means that he propounded the doctrine of his title-page, "Rien ne se crée. Tout se perd," before it was accepted by the majority of physicists, nobody is likely to dispute his claim ; but he must fight out the queston of priority with the shade of Heracleitus. But if he means that he propounded the modern scientific theory and established it by his experiments before the work on which it is generally based had been performed, then no more preposterous claim has been made in the history of science.

For, firstly, Dr. Le Bon's utterances were always too vague to be of use as scientific hypotheses, though their vagueness had remarkable advantages for the author : it made it almost impossible to prove him wrong, and it enables him to claim the most diverse discoveries as variations of his own theory. (Many people, for instance, would be surprised to learn that Prof. Rutherford's researches on the changes of radium, already classic and the foundation of a new science, were mere amplifications of the previous experiments on chemical change conducted by Dr. Gustave Le Bon, of Paris.) And, secondly, his experiments are perfectly inadequate to prove his theory under any interpretation. All that can be attributed to Dr. Le Bon is a lucky guess, without experimental support, at something like the present theory, similar to the lucky guess made by Lucretius at something like the atomic theory of chemistry.

The evidence that we have for the disintegration of matter is twofold. There is Prof. Thomson's proof that it is possible to produce from ordinary matter particles smaller than the smallest atom ; and there is Prof. Rutherford's proof that radio-activity is accompanied by a change in the atoms concerned. Now if we allow Dr. Le Bon's experiments their most favourable interpretation, the most that they can prove is that certain substances under the action of light, heat, chemical action, or similar agencies emit rays which ionize the surrounding air. If this is all that is required to prove the disintegration of matter, why did Dr. Le Bon ever perform those laborious experiments of which we hear so much ? It was known in 1895 that metals bombarded by the cathode stream emitted rays capable of ionizing gases—Röntgen rays, as they were called : why did he not revolutionize physics at once by the announcement of his theory ? Of course, the mere production of ions which are larger than molecules cannot prove the "dématiéralisation de la matière" ; but the absurdity of Dr. Le Bon's pretensions becomes clearer when we remember that he is trying to prove that all materials are radio-active. It is one of the essential characteristics of radio-activity, and one of the chief reasons that we have for believing it to be accompanied by atomic change, that the activity is absolutely spontaneous and unaltered by any process to which the active body can be subjected. To prove that all bodies have this property, Dr Le Bon tells us that they become active when exposed to light and heat ! As a matter of fact it is almost certain that all elements are truly radio-active, but the activity is far too small to be indicated in Dr. Le Bon's crude experiments, even if he had tried to detect it.

If I have not disputed so far the correctness of Dr. Le Bon's experiments, it is not because they are unassailable. The observations that he describes are badly designed, and show a total want of appreciation of the properties of ionized gases. A great many of his results were known already, but some new phenomena were described. I investigated one of these, and found it capable of a totally different explanation from that given by Dr. Le Bon ; Mr. Carse has tried and failed completely to repeat another of these experiments.

Dr. Le Bon has an extensive acquaintance with technical terms, but the extent of his real knowledge may be judged by the example quoted in your 'Research Notes' in criticism of Mr. Whetham. Dr. Le Bon stated that all substances gave off an emanation which was not due to radio-active impurity, and quoted in support a paper by Prof. Thomson. Here is Prof. Thomson's summary of the results of the first part of his paper :—

"The question whether all substances give off emanations to a slight extent is one to which I have given a good deal of attention, but so far I have not obtained any emanations other than those whose capriciousness indicated that they were due to minute traces of a radio-active impurity."

Later he says :—

"Though no evidence has been obtained that the property of giving off an emanation is at all general, there is, I think, a considerable amount of evidence that most, if not all, bodies are continually emitting radiation....."

and proceeds to argue in favour of general radio-activity. It is not necessary that all radio-active substances should give off an emanation : we have one well-established

instance to the contrary, uranium. Dr. Le Bon does not appear aware of this elementary fact, nor, indeed, of the distinction between emanations and ionized gases. In the account of many of his experiments he states that he has proved the existence of an emanation, when all that his observations show is the presence of an ionized gas.

F. L. does not seem to see the point at issue: the new experiments which he quotes (Nov. 18) are perfectly irrelevant; they concern neither emanations nor radio-activity. Does F. L. think that all processes of ionization are radio-activity and are accompanied by emanations? Neither is it of any use to cite authorities to prove that all matter is radio-active: Mr. Whetham has never denied it; what he has denied is that Dr. Le Bon has adduced any important evidence for the assertion. To convict him of injustice, F. L. quotes experiments by Prof. Thomson!

The second paragraph of the 'Research Notes' is a most remarkable production. It is a scientific commonplace that an accelerated electron emits electromagnetic pulses or waves: that statement is the foundation of electronic theory, and formed the basis of Stokes's theory of Röntgen rays given in the Wilde Lecture of 1897. So eminent a physicist as M. Langevin would not think of claiming it as his own discovery. Similarly the emission of electromagnetic waves by the oscillatory discharge of the spark formed the basis of Hertz's classical experiments of 1887, in which he confirmed Maxwell's theory of the electromagnetic field. If Dr. Le Bon has really stated that matter turns into light on its way to becoming ether, it only affords one more instance of his fertile imagination: personally I can discover no meaning in the statement.

Let me sum up my case against Dr. Le Bon. I do not doubt that the theory which he advocates now is in the main correct, but I think his expression of it vague and inadequate. I am a firm believer in the general radio-activity of matter and the spontaneous disintegration of atoms; but I protest against Dr. Le Bon's assertion that he is the author of those theories. Nor am I concerned to establish the claim to authorship of any particular person as against him. Barren wranglings over priority have not the smallest interest for me. I merely wish to warn readers who are not professed students of the subject that they must not imagine that Dr. Le Bon's writings are examples of accepted scientific procedure, or that such experimental or ratiocinative methods as he adopts have established, or are ever likely to establish, the validity of any important scientific theory.

Norman R. Campbell.

*** We must add that we received Mr. Campbell's letter at the end of November, and that it would have been published without delay but for the exceptional demands on our space. In the height of the winter season a controversy which seemed likely to occupy many pages could not be contemplated.

'THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.'

There is one passage in Mr. Scherren's communication that I cannot allow to pass without the most emphatic contradiction and protest. He accuses me of amplifying in my article the statement made in my 'Life of Sir Stamford Raffles' with respect to the personal relations between Sir Stamford Raffles and Sir Joseph Banks, and then adds that "there does not appear to be authority for either statement."

The passage in my article in your number for March 4th last reads:—

"He [Sir Stamford] broached the subject in that year [1817] to Sir Joseph Banks, who expressed his warm approval of the proposal."

The passage in the 'Life' reads:—

"During his stay in London in 1817 he [Sir Stamford] had discussed with Sir Joseph Banks a plan for establishing in London a zoological collection and museum which should interest and instruct the public. Sir Joseph Banks warmly supported the proposition."

Will Mr. Scherren indicate where the alleged amplification occurs, and as there is obviously none, why does he make such a charge?

With respect to "the personal relations between Sir Stamford Raffles and Sir Joseph Banks," their character is shown in the letter from Sir Joseph to Dr. Horsfield, partly quoted on p. 449 of Lady Raffles's memoir, and in the letter from Sir Stamford to Dr. Horsfield given on p. 627 of the same work.

It is perfectly true that I have not yet traced what was my authority for stating that Sir Stamford "discussed with Sir Joseph Banks a plan for establishing in London a zoological collection and museum" in 1817; but I am absolutely confident that the authority exists, and that when it is found it will be seen that I have textually reproduced the words "zoological collection and museum," which I certainly would never have chosen myself.

After an interval of nine years it is impossible for me to recollect where I obtained the information, but I feel pretty confident that it came from one of two sources, and that the authority was either Sir Joseph Banks himself or Dr. Horsfield.

Although the Banks MSS. were surrendered by the British Museum to the late Lord Brabourne before I commenced work on the 'Life,' my late friend the Rev. R. B. Raffles had gone through those papers at an earlier date and annotated them. It is not improbable that he made the discovery, although I have as yet been unable to trace the circumstance among those of his notes which have been preserved. I incline to the opinion that the full text of Sir Joseph's letter to Dr. Horsfield will furnish the authority for my assertion.

The Banks papers were subsequently sold at auction, and dispersed. Perhaps some reader of *The Athenæum* may have the means of referring to Sir Joseph's correspondence during 1817, and thus ascertaining what, if any, references they contain to Sir Stamford Raffles and a projected "zoological collection and museum."

Mr. Scherren's expectation that the unknown, and possibly ignorant, composer of the inscription on Mr. Vigors's monument is to be regarded as a witness of equal weight with Mr. Vigors himself, who called Sir Stamford "the illustrious Founder" of the Zoological Society, is typical of his method of dealing with the whole of the evidence.

Demetrius C. Boulger.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries. — *Feb.* 8. — Prof. Gowland, V.P., in the chair. Dr. Haverfield communicated a note on two marble sculptures of the Roman period and a Mithraic relief found in London. Of the sculptures, one represents a river god, the other either a genius or *Bonus Eventus*. The Mithraic relief is singularly perfect, and is inscribed VLPIVS SILVANVS EMERITVS LEG. II. AVG. VOTVM SOLVIT. FACTVS ARAVSIONE. — Mr. Henry Laver, Local Secretary for Essex, exhibited a number of mediæval paving tiles found at St. Osyth's Priory, but not in position. One belonging to a set of nine bears a device that does not seem to have been noticed elsewhere, a concentric series of plain rings with snails creeping along the outer edges of them.—Mr. Worthington G. Smith, Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, exhibited a number of antiquities found in and about Dunstable.—The Rev. G. T. Andrewes exhibited a carved cross of Mount Athos work given to Pope Clement XIV.—Mr. Robert Cochrane exhibited a pair of "tortoise" brooches of bronze-gilt and fragments of a bronze bowl found in a Viking burial at Ballyholme, between Bangor and Groomsport, co. Down. He described their discovery, and stated that the bowl was complete, with chains for suspension, when found, but was destroyed by the workmen. In the year 818 a raid was made by a band of Northern Vikings on Bangor Abbey, half a mile distant, and the burial might date from that event.—Mr. Reginald Smith added some remarks on the find, and exhibited a restoration of the bowl based on examples found in England and Norway. He quoted Scandinavian authorities in confirmation of the date suggested, the style of the brooches being well known in the British Islands and in Scandinavia. Bowls of the kind exhibited were specially common in Norway, where they were referred to the Viking period; while English examples with circular enamelled escutcheons might be somewhat earlier. Brooches of this type were worn by both sexes, but there was little to show the sex of the persons interred at Ballyholme.

Philological. — *Feb.* 2. — Prof. W. P. Ker in the chair. — Mr. W. H. Stevenson read a paper on Old-French influence on English local names. After showing that many local names had not followed the ordinary English sound developments, and that these exceptions usually arose from the retention of written forms that had become fossilized owing to the influence of legal documents, the lecturer suggested that the representation of O.E. palatal *c* by *s* instead of *ch* was due, first, to the retention of Norman spellings, and, secondly, to the application to them of the North Central French pronunciation, which came into use in England late in the twelfth century. Thus the Norman *-cestre* very closely reproduced the pronunciation of O.E. *-ce(a)stre*, but we have evidence in the spelling *-sestre* of a change of pronunciation due to North Central French. By the end of the thirteenth century the *s* had disappeared before the *t*, by French not English sound-change, and hence we get such spellings as Gloucet(t)er by the side of Gloucestre (the modern pronunciation perhaps represents the former spelling). William of Worcester in the latter part of the fifteenth century speaks of "Sissetyr, Cyssetyr *alias* Cirencestre." This city is of interest as preserving the French pronunciation, although the river from which it derives its name appears in the English form of Churn, Worcester's Cheern. A similar instance occurs in Cerne (O.E. Cernel) on the river Cerne, co. Dorset, on which there is a *Charminster* (the site of the A.-S. monastery?). French forms have undoubtedly ousted the native ones in Cambridge, Salisbury (O.E. Searesbyrig), Durham (O.E. Dunholm), Bristol (O.E. Brycgstow; Bristou in Domesday). The *-l* of the last seems to be due to a latinized form Bristollia, in which the *-ou* of D.B. has been improperly regarded as a resolution of *-ol*. The representation of O.E. *-ēa*, *-ēg* in D.B. in Pevenesel (Pevensey) and Gravenel (Graveney) is only explicable by the theory that the *el*, although still written by the Normans, was pronounced *eu*. The representation of Anglo-Norman *eu* in the modern pronunciation of Beechy ("Beau-chief"), Belvoir, Beauchamp, suggests that it did not differ greatly in sound from the early Middle English representatives of O.E. *ēa*, *ēg*. That these inherited forms in *-el* were pronounced according to the spelling at the end of the thirteenth century is proved by the occurrence of such forms as Romenhale for Romney, where the Anglo-Norman spelling Romenel=O.E. Rumanea, has been identified with the English *-hale*. A curious feature that had some influence upon our local names was the artificial application of French sound-changes to English names. Of these the commonest were the representation of English *al* by *au* and *el* by *eu*, by which Aldeburg appears as Audeburg, Alfreton as Auferton, *-fold* as *faud*, *-wald* as *-waud*, *Calde-* as *Caude*, &c. *Elme-* as *Eume-*, *-felde*

as *-feude*, *selde* as *seude*, &c. This practice has been the source of countless errors among antiquaries, who through printing the *u* as *n* have frequently failed to identify the places referred to. By a well-known French sound-change a vowel-flanked *d* (*th* or *t*) disappears. There are numerous instances of the application of this change to English local names, which have, however, usually retained the consonant. Thus Suthewerc appears as Suwerke ; Suthewelle as Suwelle ; Suthehoe as Suthoe ; Bathe as Baa, Ba ; Bradewatre as Brawater ; Bathekewelle (O.E. Beadecan-welle) as Baukewell (now Bakewell) ; Teodekesbury as Teokesbury (Tewkesbury) ; Rothebury as Roubury ; Rothewelle as Rowelle ; Stratham (*i.e.*, Stratam) as Straham ; Ruthe as Rue (now Routh) ; Wadehull as Wahull (now Odell) ; and, with subsequent contraction, Withungrave as Wiungrave, Wengrave (now Wengrave) ; Letheryngsete as Leryngsete ; Wethersfeld as Weresfeld, &c. The change of Grant(h)am to Graham (with loss of *n*) comes under this heading. In other cases the French system of spelling used in England has affected the pronunciation of a name. As in this system English *u* was, except before a nasal, represented by *o*, we can see how O.E. Hnut-lege has become Notley. In like manner the use of I (J) to represent the English Y has caused "In Gyrvum" to assume the form and pronunciation of Jarrow ; Yesemuth has similarly become Jesmond ; Yeddeworth, Jedburg ; and the famous monastery named from the valley of the Yore is Jervaulx. Although Anglo-Norman distinguished *an* and *en*, yet Domesday frequently writes *an* for English *ēn*, *en*, and *am* for *em*, and there are several representatives of these spellings in our local names. Thus O.E. *Hēan-* appears as *Han-*, *Hand-*, *Ham-* (according to the nature of the initial of the second member of the compound), as well as the correct native descendants *Hen-*, *Hem-*, and *Hin-*. Similar variations occur in other combinations of *en*. The lecturer also dealt with cases in which an English *-x-* was represented by *-ss*, a change that has had little effect upon our local names, although a good instance occurs in Lexden *alias* Lessenden (D.B. Lexendena, Lessendena). Other minor changes, such as the interchanges of lingual consonants, were also dealt with.

Mathematical.—*Feb.* 8.—Sir W. D. Niven, V.P., in the chair.—Major P. A. MacMahon made a preliminary communication on 'Partitions of Numbers in Space of Two Dimensions.'—The following papers were communicated : 'The Eisenstein-Sylvester Extension of Fermat's Theorem,' by Dr. H. F. Baker,—'A Chapter of the Present State in the Historical Development of Elliptic Functions,' by Prof. H. Hancock,—'Reduction of the Ternary Quintic and Septimic to their Canonical Forms,' by Prof. A. C. Dixon and Dr. T. Stuart,—and 'The Scattering of Sound by Spheroids and Discs,' by Mr. J. W. Nicholson.

Aristotelian.—*Feb.* 5.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. T. Percy Nunn read a paper on 'The Aims and Achievements of Scientific Method.' The aims of science can be consistently stated and its achievements evaluated only when it is considered not as a body of truths, but as a particular kind of conative process which accepts as its data the "primary facts" that constitute the objective. These primary facts fall into three orders : the orders of physical and psychical *existents*, and objects of thought (such as relations, numbers, &c.), which may be called objective *subsistents*. All these are characterized by the possession of a relevance to human purpose and of a "sameness for all" which are regarded by certain philosophers as the essence of their objectivity—a view to be rejected in favour of the view that these characters merely attend on the presence of objectivity as such in an element of experience. In the case of physical existents the "plain man's" view that the secondary qualities of things are equally objective with the primary qualities must be accepted, while in all the orders distinguished the occurrence of series is of great importance as leading to measurement. The scientific process aims at rendering certain given primary facts intelligible to an individual consciousness—that is, at organizing them into a "secondary construction" or apperceptive system. But as this description applies also to animism and the pre-scientific work of Greek and modern philosophers, and as, moreover, these systems employ a method formally indistinguishable from that of science, the latter can be discriminated only by the material characteristic that its "secondary constructions" are incidents in the development of an interest in the particulars of the objective as such. The scientific aim of rendering the objective intelligible may be mediated by concepts drawn from any context of experience, Ostwald's objections to such hypotheses being evaded by distinguishing their psychological from their real value. They secure not only the immediate aim of the scientific process, but also its achievements from the universal point of view—which consist in the determination of further substantive elements of the objective and of further (objective) relations between them. In particular, the only objection to such concepts as "end" and "vital force" is that they do not yield the particulars of the objective in their full determination, and are thus limited in their usefulness to an early phase in the development of knowledge ; while such concepts as "interaction," which are reactions upon the prima facie deliverances of primary facts, are to be defended against the attacks of aggressive theories *ab extra*. The view advanced differs in important respects from the "descriptive" views which have been claimed by Prof. James as expressions of Humanism, *e.g.*, from those of Poincaré, Le Roy, and Mach. The first admits that science brings real relations to light, but holds that it destroys the claims of "things" to objectivity. The second practically excludes the primary facts (*faits bruts*) from science. The third applies his principle of "economy" without distinction to common-sense concepts like "thing," and scientific concepts like "the conservation of energy." The latter syntheses, however, unlike the former, are effected by means of other concepts drawn from the same (common-sense) stratum as the elements synthesized. This circumstance, implying a distinct break between common-sense and scientific judgments, is to be taken as important evidence for the view of the objective defended.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Royal Academy, 4.—'Enthusiasm in the Pursuit of Sculpture,' Mr. W. R. Colton.
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Modern Warships,' Lecture IV., Sir W. White. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues.	Colonial Institute, 4.—'Our Emigration Plans,' General Booth.
—	Royal Institution, 5.—'Food and Nutrition,' Lecture III., Prof. W. Stirling.
—	Statistical, 5.—'Wages in the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades in the Nineteenth Century,' Messrs. A. L. Bowley and G. H. Wood.
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'A Plea for better Country Roads,' Mr. G. R. Jebb ; 'Country Roads for Modern Traffic,' Mr. J. E. Blackwall.
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Illuminated Manuscripts,' Mr. H. Yates Thompson.
—	Zoological, 8.30.
Wed.	Meteorological, 7.30.—'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1905,' Mr. E. Mawley ; 'Discussion of the General Features of the Pressure and Wind Conditions over the Trades-Monsoon Area,' Mr. W. L. Dallas ; 'The Dispersal or Prevention of Fogs,' Mr. W. B. Newton.
—	British Archæological, 8.—'Some Old Buildings of the Strand,' Mr. A. Oliver.
—	British Numismatic, 8.—'Art and English Coins,' Mr. H. A. Parsons.
—	Folk-lore, 8.—'The Folk-lore of Dolls,' Mr. E. Lovett.
—	Geological, 8.—'The Constitution of the Interior of the Earth, as revealed by Earthquakes,' Mr. R. Dixon Oldham ; 'The Tarannon Series of Tarannon,' Miss Ethel M. R. Wood.
—	Microscopical, 8.—'An Improved Method of taking Stereophoto Micrographs and of mounting the Prints,' Mr. H. Taverner.
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'The Fisheries of the North Sea,' Mr. W. Garstang.
—	Sociological, 8.—'A Practicable Eugenic Suggestion,' Mr. W. McDougall.
Thurs.	Royal Academy, 4.—'The Rough-hewed and the Imitation of Life,' Mr. W. R. Colton.
—	Royal, 4.30.
—	Royal Institution, 5.—'The English Stage in the Eighteenth Century,' Lecture II., Mr. H. B. Irving.
—	Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Crane Motors and Controllers,' Mr. C. W. Hill.
—	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'The Ancient Towns on the Roman Road from Bilbilis to Tarragona,' Mr. A. G. Hill.
Fri.	Physical, 5.—'A Note on Talbot's Bands,' Mr. J. Walker ; and two other Papers.
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Graphical Determination of the Deflection of Beams,' Mr. C. H. Sumner. (Students' Meeting.)
—	Royal Institution, 9.—'The Internal Architecture of Metals,' Prof. J. O. Arnold.
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3.—'George Frederick Watts as a Portrait Painter,' Lecture II., Mr. M. H. Spielmann.

Science Gossip.

In view of the increased attention now being given to science, *The Athenæum* has decided to publish a series of articles on scientific subjects by scholars of European reputation, irrespective of nationality. They will, so far as is possible, deal with general principles, and as care has been taken to avoid mathematical formulas and technical details, they should be intelligible to educated men without special knowledge of the subjects of which they treat. The series begins this week with an article by M. Henri Poincaré, member of the Institut de France and professor at the University of Paris, whose titles to fame are too well known to need recapitulation. Articles by Sir William Ramsay, Prof. A. H. Bücherer (of Bonn), M. Philippe A. Guye (of Geneva), Prof. Norman Collie, and others will follow from time to time.

The Thirteenth International Anthropological Congress is announced to take place at Monaco from April 16th to 21st, by special invitation of the Prince.

Sir William Crookes has been elected to the French Académie des Sciences by 44 votes out of 45.

The Nautical Almanac for 1909 has just been issued ; the data and contents are generally the same as in preceding years. There will be no total eclipse of the sun ; an annular one, on June 17th, will be visible only in Arctic regions, the middle of the central line being over the North Pole.

The orbit of Brooks's new comet (*a*, 1906) has been computed by Herr Ebell, of the Bureau of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* at Kiel, who finds that it passed its perihelion so long ago as December 20th, at the distance from the sun of 1·28 in terms of the earth's mean distance. It made its nearest approach to the earth on the 10th inst., when its distance from us was 0·92 on that scale, or about 86,000,000 miles ; and it is slowly diminishing in apparent brightness. Its place is now in the constellation Draco (near its boundary with Ursa Major), little more than 5° from the North Pole, moving in a south-westerly direction. Prof. Barnard, describing it as seen at the Yerkes Observatory on the morning of the 28th ult., says that it was then of the ninth magnitude, large, round, and very diffused, but gradually brighter in the middle, with an ill-defined and very faint nucleus.

Herr Wedemeyer publishes in *Ast. Nach.*, No. 4074, a continuation of his ephemeris of Giacobini's comet (*c*, 1905), which is now near the star η Ceti, moving in a north-easterly direction, and diminishing rapidly in brightness, so that it is no longer visible to the naked eye.

Prof. Berberich states that one of the eight small planets announced as new discoveries at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 24th ult. is ascertained to be identical with Thisbe, No. 88, which was discovered nearly forty years ago.

A beginning has just been made with the building of the new Magnetic Observatory at Eskdalemuir, which is to take the place of the present Observatory at Kew. The observations at Kew, it is well known, have been seriously affected by disturbances caused by electric installations, railways, &c. Eskdalemuir is fifteen miles from a railway, in a high-lying pastoral district sometimes called the roof of Dumfriesshire.

Mr. Alexander W. Roberts, of the Lovedale Institution, South Africa, intends to gather his various papers upon astronomical subjects into a volume. He is taking a year's holiday in this country. His latest astronomical paper is on 'Pear-shaped Stars,' a subject he has been studying for the past ten years.

Mr. Lynn has in the press new editions of his handy little books, 'Remarkable Comets' and 'Remarkable Eclipses,' brought up to date, which will be issued early next month by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

FINE ARTS

The Royal Academy of Arts: a Complete Dictionary of Contributors and their Work from its Foundation in 1769 *to* 1904. By Algernon Graves. Vols. III. and IV. (H. Graves and Bell & Sons.)

Mr. Graves's third volume makes a considerable advance in the alphabetical arrangement, extending as it does from Eadie to Harraden; and the compiler must have the pleasant conviction that his great task is making considerable progress, although the end will not be in sight for several months. We are glad to have had frequent demonstration during the last few weeks that Mr. Graves's splendid contribution to books of reference has already become a standard work, for in several libraries, public and private, we have noticed it in conspicuous positions. When the comprehensive character of the work, and the great labour which it has involved, are considered, the cost of the quarterly volume is but small, and it is satisfactory to know on excellent authority that the financial side of the undertaking is no longer an anxiety. It would have been little short of a calamity if a dictionary of this kind had been forced to suspend publication for want of material support.

The numerous names contained in the volume are of a bewildering character and variety. Who were all these artists, and where are all the pictures? From the limitations of his scheme, Mr. Graves tells us very little about either of these things, important as they are to those who take an interest in the history of British art. With ample leisure, means, and an unlimited lease of life, one could make some elaborate and highly interesting annotations on Mr. Graves's entries; but even then many of the artists whose works are here recorded would remain mere names, and nothing could rescue them from the oblivion into which, deservedly or undeservedly, they have fallen. Christie's catalogues would doubtless tell us much, but the exhaustion of this source alone would probably take twenty years. A small percentage of the pictures here named are to be found in public galleries in and outside London, a few in well-known private collections, but many probably are no longer in existence.

The most distinguished name in the third volume is that of Gainsborough, whose exhibits from 1769 to 1783 occupy four columns: in one year he exhibited thirteen works, and in another twelve. Thanks chiefly to Walpole's annotations, the names of nearly all Gainsborough's portraits have been preserved. Walpole had a great admiration for this artist's landscapes, one of which he declares to to be "by far the finest ever painted in England, and equal to the great masters." One of the anonymous portraits of "a gentleman" in 1780, No. 189, is annotated "Mr. Bute, author of *The Morning Post*." This is of course an error for Mr. Bate, the famous "fighting parson," afterwards Sir Henry Bate Dudley, one of the ablest and earliest of "gutter" journalists. The "portrait of a gentleman," No. 273 in 1783, is described as "Billy Ramus," which was doubtless Walpole's pleasantly familiar way of describing a man of very great dignity, William Ramus, the king's page, father of the two beautiful ladies painted in or about 1777 by Romney, and again by Gainsborough himself as 'The Sisters.' The portraits by Romney now belong to the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., whilst the Gainsborough canvas was destroyed in a fire at Waddesdon some years ago.

Other more or less distinguished names attract one's notice in turning over the leaves of the volume: Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., Hy. Edridge, Edward Edwards, Elmore, Engleheart, Etty, Faed, Mr. Frith, Flaxman, Goodall, Fantin, and Sir F. Grant, another P.R.A. It is interesting to note that three of these exhibitors were represented on the walls of the Academy for over half a century, Flaxman exhibiting from 1770 to 1827, Goodall from 1838 to 1902, and Mr. Frith (who is still hale and hearty) from 1840 to 1902. Many others have close on a half century of exhibits to their credit, so that if they are no longer household words in the annals of English art, it is not, at all events, their fault. It cannot be said equally of the two sister arts, poetry and painting, that those whom the gods love die young, for whilst many of our greatest poets have died in early manhood, painters seem more long-lived.

Some of the minor names here suggest considerable additional information to that found in the new edition of Bryan's 'Dictionary.' John Eckstein, for instance, is stated in Bryan to have died "in London in, or soon after, the year 1798," and yet he was exhibiting up to and including 1802. He showed very few portraits, and yet he must have been excellent in this way if the fine whole-length—a little too flamboyant, perhaps, according to modern ideas—of Sir William Sidney Smith at Acre, recently on view at Earl's Court, can be taken as an example. Edward Edwards, who was exhibiting from 1771 to the year of his death, 1806, is almost exclusively remembered as a painter of historical subjects, yet we here find that he had a number of portraits hung at the Academy, in some cases of interesting people — Jonas Hanway, for instance, whose portrait was pronounced by Walpole to be "extremely like"; T. Kirgate, the Strawberry Hill printer; and "Mr. Leigh, bookseller," who was, there can be very little doubt, George Leigh, uncle of John Sotheby, both of the firm now known as Sotheby's. Samuel Baker, the founder of the firm, was painted in 1771 by Charles Grignon (*Athenæum*, July 16th, 1898). Edwards would seem, from his exhibits at the Academy, to have painted more portraits and views of places than anything else.

The number of foreign artists, French, German, Spanish, and others, whose names appear in the third volume is remarkable. They exhibited for the most part very irregularly, many of them only two or three times, finding, no doubt, that the advantages of being seen in London were not commensurate with the trouble and expense. Fantin-Latour, however, was represented nearly every year from 1862 to 1900—probably a unique record so far as regards a foreign artist. The well-known picture of his lifelong English friends Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Edwards was exhibited in 1876. Pierre Édouard Frère (Mr. Graves has it Frére) exhibited almost every year from 1868 to 1885; and J. L. Gérôme (whom Mr. Graves deprives of both accents) from 1870 to 1893. The latter was elected an Honorary R.A. in 1870.

Mr. Graves's fourth volume, which extends from Harral to Lawranson, is extremely interesting; a notable feature is the number of family groups of painters with which it deals. We have in this instalment the Hayters, the Hones, the Hoppners, the Holls, the Horsleys, the Landseers, to mention only a few at random. We have also the records of such living veterans as Mr. J. C. Hook, who began to exhibit in 1839; Mr. Holman Hunt, whose earliest exhibit was in 1848; and Mr. George Elgar Hicks, who first appeared at the Academy in 1848. In addition to these three, there are many others here recorded whose careers might very well be taken as a proof of the longevity of artists. Mr. Hook, we think, is the Father of the Academy, so far as exhibitors are concerned, although Mr. Frith is the oldest of the official members, as he was elected an A.R.A. in 1845, six years before Mr. Hook; but he did not begin to exhibit until 1840. Both were born in 1819.

Hoppner, it will be generally conceded, is the great central figure of Mr. Graves's fourth volume, as Gainsborough was of the third and Beechey of the first. His career as an exhibitor was not long, extending only from 1780 to 1809 (thirty-four years less than that of Beechey); but his vigorous activity resulted in 167 pictures, mostly portraits, being hung, and all of these, so far as now known, were of a high quality and excellence approached by no other early English master after Reynolds and Gainsborough. Hoppner started well, and maintained the high promise of his early manhood. In noticing the Academy of 1783 *The Morning Chronicle* acclaimed him as possessing genius, and declared "the great possibilities of art" to be "within his reach. He cannot fail to be a great painter." Mr. Graves has been able to identify many of the earlier anonymous portraits by this artist, but there are a few omissions. The 'Girl with a Salad,' 1782, No. 425, is, we think, an early portrait of his wife; the whole-length portrait of a gentleman, 1785, No. 145, is referred to in our notice of Mr. Skipton's little book on Hoppner (*Athenæum*, September 16th, 1905); 'Capt. Lloyd,' 1786, No. 3, was Capt. Richard Lloyd; and we have in our annotated list of that year's exhibits the name of Mrs. Hoppner entered against the portrait of

a lady, No. 176. The Academy Catalogue of 1797 was compiled with more than the usual amount of carelessness, and errors were pointed out by more than one critic of the time; we should be more disposed to put faith in a booklet entitled 'A Guide to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy,' 1797, than in any other list, whether Anthony Pasquin's or the official catalogue. This 'Guide' does not seem to be known to Mr. Graves; so we may state that, of the Hoppner pictures, his No. 256, 'Portrait of a Nobleman,' was of Lord Gower; and his No. 300, 'Portrait of a Nobleman,' should be 'Portrait of a Lady and her Son,' otherwise Mrs. Caldwell and her son. Our list further differs from Mr. Graves's in some of the 1799 entries. His No. 242 is Lord Melbourne, whereas ours is the Earl of Chatham; and his No. 302 is Lord Euston, whilst we have it as Mrs. Arbuthnot. The 1807 'Portrait of a Lady,' No. 59, was of Miss St. Clare. There are a few other differences which might be mentioned, did space permit.

Several of the entries have obviously given Mr. Graves a good deal of trouble, more particularly with regard to two men of the same name. As a rule, he indicates the doubts, and generously leaves his readers to supply the solution according to their taste or discretion. "G. Harvey, A.N.A.," is an illustration. In his 'Dictionary of Artists' Mr. Graves includes all the exhibits of G. Harvey under the heading of Sir George Harvey, the eminent Scotch artist and P.R.S.A. On going over the same ground for this new dictionary Mr. Graves comes to the conclusion that eight of the entries (1832–39) belong to another individual of the same name, who in 1839 described himself as A.N.A. (*i.e.*, Associate of the National Academy of America). But we have not found any record of such an artist, American or English, and his name does not appear in the lists of deceased members or associates of that institution. The 1849 exhibit of the mysterious "G. Harvey, A.N.A.," certainly belongs to Sir George Harvey, as his address, "Edinburgh," is given in the index. Whether the whole or any of the exhibits catalogued under his name belong to Sir George Harvey (except the one mentioned) we shall not attempt to say. In one instance Mr. Graves could have easily settled his own doubts: "Jeauron" (p. 241) should be given as "Jeanron," as, indeed, it appears in the body of the Catalogue, the error occurring only in the Index. To be quite consistent in his nomenclature, Mr. Graves should have described both Charles Hayter and John Hazlitt as miniature painters, as it is entirely by their miniatures that they are known. "P. Henderson's" (p. 67) Christian name was Peter, and his many exhibits of botanical drawings prove him to have been rather more than a miniaturist. Something of the same kind may be said of "V. Huet" (p. 181), here described as a miniature painter. From Mr. Graves's cross-reference "Huet-Villiers, F. See V," there seems to be a probability that the compiler is about to split one man into two, as all collectors of prints know Huet Villiers did not confine himself to miniatures. One of his most famous portraits, 'Mrs. Q,' engraved by William Blake and printed in colours, has only lately been reproduced in facsimile.

One wonders what would be said to-day of the Royal Academy if the hanging committee admitted five portraits of the same person into the same exhibition. And yet such a thing happened in 1843, when John Hayter sent five portraits in character of Miss Adelaide Kemble. Not content with this, Hayter had three more of her in the 1844 exhibition, one in 1845, and two in 1847. If this distinguished lady were remembered for nothing else, she would at least deserve a niche in biographical dictionaries for the number of her appearances on the walls of the Academy. From Kemble to Irving is not a far cry, and so we note what was probably the late Sir Henry Irving's first appearance at the Royal Academy, when Robert Jackson exhibited in 1874 a marble bust of the great actor.

We have noticed one interesting entry which apparently did not strike Mr. Graves as of importance. Miss A. P. "Jessup" (it should, without doubt, be "Jessop"), of Norwich, is recorded on p. 247 as exhibiting five drawings in 1787. This lady was one of Beechey's art pupils during his stay in Norwich, and master and pupil contrived a runaway match. Ann Phillis Jessop became Mrs. (afterwards Lady) Beechey, and her exhibits as a miniature painter are duly recorded by Mr. Graves in his first volume. Lady Beechey's charges for miniatures varied from two to five guineas each, according, apparently, to the depth of her sitters' pockets.

A few trifles may be noted by way of corrections in the fourth volume. "Pilbeach Gardens" (p. 21) should be Philbeach; "St. Michael Le Fleming's" (p. 212) should be Sir Michael Le Fleming's; "Havod" (p. 280) would be more correct as Hafod; "genre engraver" (p. 260) is presumably a slip for "gem engraver"; and "Rose Josaphat, Brussels" (p. 218), does not seem correct. On the whole, however, Mr. Graves is continuing to perform his onerous task with every reasonable care, and the more frequently one refers to his volumes the more valuable do they seem.

"INDEPENDENT ART" AT MESSRS. AGNEW'S.

In noticing the recent exhibition at the Carfax Gallery of works by members of the Royal Academy, we alluded to this exhibition announced by Messrs. Agnew, and now, after some delay, on view. The two shows complement each other. 'Some Examples of Independent Art' is the title on the catalogue; and though Mr. Strang, who is an exhibitor, must now be reckoned as of the Academy, and though Mr. John and some other forcible workers among the younger men are absent, the visitor may consider the collection of paintings as very fairly representative of the best talent which has not been officially recognized at Burlington House. Certainly the impression received is far more stimulating than that derived from the Carfax exhibition. Here there are several artists who maintain the living and serious tradition of our country's art, so deplorably thrown away by most of its official upholders. And by "tradition" we do not mean the unintelligent repetition of past formulas, the superficial attempt to reproduce a way of seeing form and colour which is no longer natural to our day. We mean the adherence to Reynolds's principles of the necessity, in a large sense, of *design*, of thought concentration on essentials—in Rossetti's phrase, of "fundamental brainwork"—for the production of pictures which shall permanently interest. There are half a dozen paintings in this exhibition which show a genuine and natural affinity with the classics of art; and these are precisely those which have the most original savour and power.

At the same time there is a good deal which differs in brilliance, force, and attraction from the kind of art associated with the Academy, but fundamentally, in aim and ideal, is not so different after all. Mr. Roche's able *Scottish Fishwife* (No. 41), for instance, besides being immensely too large for its subject, has no real pictorial motive. We admire the wonderful skill with which Mr. G. H. Mackie has painted the crossing and reflected lights of a sunny afternoon entering a room beneath half-drawn blinds (24), but the figures of musicians and listeners on whom the lights play do not cohere or provide a central interest. Problems of complex illumination, once solved, become no longer very interesting; the artist has here grappled with and mastered an accident of his subject, without using it to enforce or enhance the essence of it. Again, we cannot feel that Mr. Orpen, though he has found a pictorial motive in his *Wash-house* (36), atones for the photographic character of his vision by his astonishingly brilliant execution. Mr. Lavery is, in popular estimation, a painter of the advanced school; but he does not advance. He seems content with a facile formula, in which a grey background does duty for "distinction." However, one has seen far better work of his than the two portaits (3 and 31), which are sadly lacking in vitality and expressiveness; no stroke seems to be in the right place, and the texture has the disagreeable, almost "slimy," quality which Mr. Lavery affects.

There seems to us no comparison between such work and the *Aliens at Prayer* (14), by Mr. Rothenstein, who surely has here surpassed all former efforts. This is not a clever study of praying Jews by some one interested from the outside in a picturesque corner of actual life. The artist has sunk himself in his subject, as Rembrandt did, and the actual theme suggests that master; but Mr. Rothenstein proves his affinity not by reproducing a Rembrandtesque effect of light or texture of pigment, but by his sincere and serious interpretation of what he sees. The design has dignity, the drawing character and emphasis without a single forced note. Mr. Strang, who can draw and compose as few men living can, suffers a little from a tendency to sacrifice spontaneous and significant gesture to the general rhythm of the design. In his large group of a peasant family, *Supper Time* (35), we do not understand the attitude of the mother, swinging across the canvas, except for the exigence of balance in the composition. And there is something of the same artificiality of pose in *The Bathers* (6). But this is an artist's

fault. In both pictures the design is large and impressive, the colour rich, and the quality of pigment finer than in Mr. Strang's earlier paintings. In Mr. C. H. Shannon's *Millpond* (23) we may wish for a hint of more abruptness here and there in the suave rhythm of the bathers' forms, but the subject is originally conceived, it coheres in an atmosphere of its own, and it is steeped in a poetic mood. We too often forget that imaginative compositions ought to be judged apart from the portraiture, whether of men and women or of scenery, which forms the great bulk of contemporary painting. Let us remember that there has scarcely been a period in art when fine portraits were not painted, and that it is in the main by its imaginative work that a period retains its hold on, and charm for, posterity. Mr. Shannon is one of the exceedingly few living artists who are capable of treading in the footsteps of Watts, Rossetti, and Burne-Jones. With Watts, and to a less degree Rossetti, he has a natural kinship, but his imagination is entirely his own. His second contribution, *Tibullus in the House of Delia* (10), is to our mind the finer. There is a sense of drama in the contrast between the wistful aloofness of the Delia, a tress of whose hair the poet passionately kisses, and the raised hands and cups of the revellers behind. Both colour and design are inventive and rich, full of delightful detail not at once apparent—a richness apt to be sacrificed by the Glasgow painters to insistence on obvious pattern. Opposite hangs the one contribution by Mr. Ricketts, *The Betrayal* (33). Here also is the priceless gift of imagination, though expressed in far different method and temper. Figures, background, sky, colour, handling, are all dyed, so to speak, in the artist's tragic conception. Mr. Ricketts has an instinct for the intense dramatic moment. The spiritual majesty of the betrayed Lord makes itself felt in the isolation of the figure, before whom, with a sudden ashamed gesture, Judas kneels to kiss the hand, not the cheek ; while recoiling and pressing back out of the picture, soldiers lift their sputtering torches. In the moonlight is the young man fleeing naked. Mr. Ricketts has done nothing finer than this impressive design.

There are several good landscapes in the exhibition. Mr. Wilson Steer is one of the few who realize that to paint sunlight, or some novel effect of atmosphere, is not enough to make a good picture. His *Sunset* (11)—apparently on the Wye at Chepstow—is fine in its reserved sentiment ; it has much more than mere observation, it has suggestiveness ; and the painting, especially of the spacious and softly troubled sky, is masterly. We fancy that perhaps some touch of arbitrary definition in the boat, some genial defiance of Nature such as Turner never shrank from, might make this picture still more impressive. Mr. C. J. Holmes's *Hills of Dornach* (4) deserves special mention. We are glad that one of the younger generation has taken up landscape in the spirit of the noble landscapes of Watts. In this vision of mountains, blue in shadow with such blue as Titian rightly dared to see and paint, viewed across autumn woodlands touched with flying gleams that catch white wings above the blue curve of a stream, there is a sense of "glory" such as painters gifted with far more natural facility fail to find. Mr. D. Y. Cameron's *Berwick-on-Tweed* (8) is admirable in another way, tender and delicate in tone. Mr. MacGregor has been seen to better advantage ; and Mr. Peppercorn shows monotony in his refined, sombre scenes. Mr. Roger Fry, however, is at his very best in his *Château de Brécy* (21). Naturally sympathetic to the mood of an older art, he has painted the beautiful gateway in a chequer of light and shadow, with no archaistic spirit. The pale-red roof behind adds charm to a successful colour-scheme ; and if we wish that a waft of Mr. MacTaggart's breezes from a neighbouring picture stirred the rather lifeless tree-tops, we must also say that Mr. MacTaggart's attractive painting suffers much from lack of design and its painfully inchoate foreground.

A very few water-colours are shown, Mr. Brabazon and Mr. MacColl being well represented, Mr. Rich not so well. Altogether the exhibition is one that increases our hope for the future. We have had no space to mention as they deserve characteristic and original works by such men as Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Pryde, and Mr. Conder.

THE ETCHINGS OF CHARLES JACQUE.

The exhibition of Jacque's etchings at Mr. Gutekunst's Gallery in King Street, St. James's, affords an opportunity of seeing some of the rarer work of one of the greater exponents of the art. The thirty-two examples which it contains do not, indeed, amount to a tithe of the total number of Jacque's works at the time of the compilation of M. Guiffrey's catalogue in 1866, and his production continued for at least a dozen years after that date. Mr. Gutekunst's selection is, however, representative, and it is especially interesting as containing several of the most charming of the dry-points, such as *L'Abreuvoir* and *Village au Bord de l'Eau*, of which there is at present no specimen in the collection in the British Museum. Had opportunity allowed, there might also have been included some example of that *naïveté* of humour which is seen in such compositions as 'Petits Petits' (Guiffrey, 187), 'Grave ! Grave ! Très Grave !' (G. 420), or 'Première Leçon d'Equitation' (G. 178). But of those that represent the common scenes of rustic life—in the portrayal of which Jacque's strength lay—we are furnished with examples which show the full orbit of his activity. In such early work as *Un Anon* (1844) there is a certain timidity combined with something of a Callot-like freakishness. The daintiness and delicacy of his art and its power to render the most subtle atmospheric effects are seen in maturity in the seven dry-points of the year 1848, notably in the rainy mist of the *Vaches à l'Abreuvoir*, the soft sunlit haze of the *Village au Bord de l'Eau*, and the Rembrandtesque arrangement of *Le Cavalier*.

With *Une Femme donnant à manger à des Porcs* (1850) may be said to begin the maturity of his vigour and naturalism ; and this culminates in freest interpretation of structure and girth in *Cochons*, and exquisite modelling of form in *Le Berger ;* in the impressiveness of *L'Orage*, where the air is heavy with impending thunder ; and in the ripe simplicity of *Moutons* (1868).

The *Troupeau de Moutons à l'Abreuvoir* of the year 1878 serves to show a decline of power. The forms are somewhat crowded, and inferior in grace and effectiveness ; and we note a certain flatness and indecision in the treatment of the landscape, though Jacque is seldom entirely successful with trees in foliage, and apparently found the leafless structure more congenial to the needle's stroke. *Dans le Bois*, executed in 1879, exhibits signs of exhaustion. It is over-smooth in execution, and seems to lack the fire and freshness of much of his earlier work. It resembles a repetition of some theme of the Barbizon School. Jacque's own sympathies led him to the *lisières de bois*, which form a background for a scene of herding or tending cattle rather than into the depths of the forest.

M. Blanc has sought to show how the influence of Millet led to a gradual change in Jacque's type of peasant-woman from a well-favoured urban type in masquerade to the rough peasant of reality, worn with labour ; but the dates of the etchings he selects to illustrate his theory fail to support his inference. The two have in common a love of rusticity ; but though Millet's influence is certainly perceptible, it was never dominant. Only occasionally—as in the figure of the old man chopping wood in *Une Cour* or that of the tired peasant-woman in the *Femme faisant rentrer des Porcs dans une Porchière*—have Jacque's figures any suggestion of the tragic intensity and unconscious pathos of Millet's peasants ; for when this occurred it was incidental, and formed no part of his general purpose. He was primarily an *animalier*. The *raison d'être* of his peasants is to attend to their flocks and herds, and with this his interest in them ceases. In *La Gardeuse de Vaches*, in contrast with the slightly drawn figure of the attendant, the cattle are drawn with all Troyon's sense of freedom and plasticity of line.

THE DUTCH ARTISTS AT THE FINE-ART SOCIETY.

The interest that proceeds from good workmanship is to be found in the exhibition of water-colours, pastels, and bronzes, by eight living Dutch artists of the younger generation, now on view at the rooms of the Fine-Art Society. These works show a high general level of technical skill, the effect of which is enhanced by the breadth and suavity of their execution, together with the fact that, while characterized by restraint and sobriety of purpose, they possess considerable richness of colouring. The work in landscape is first in importance. The insistent tradition of cloudy skies and dull weather, which Mauve and Jakob Maris have established in Dutch landscape art, is adhered to by Le Conte, Gruppé, and Arntzenius. In the last two it is at times apt to result in a certain monotony of tone, and Gruppé, in the attempt to avoid this, is sometimes betrayed into forcing a note of colour unduly. So his white in the cattle of *Pasture* seems to offer too sharp a contrast to the softness of the atmosphere, and should be more affected by its aerial covering ; and also in the pretty study of windmill and red-roofed houses *At Overschie* the brightness of the distant roofs is somewhat out of harmony with the prevailing hue of greyness.

Schregel's country scenes are especially successful in depicting the play of broken sunlight on plaster walls and pathways ; but his skies in Nos. 16 and 25 seem rather harsh in tone. Le Conte's landscapes are on the whole the most satisfying. His instinct for effective arrangement is in evidence in the picture of *Dunkirk* as seen from the harbour ; here the colours are admirably contrasted. He displays also a true perception of values. The *Vollendam* is harmonious in tone, and possesses great unity of feeling. The grey misty light on the water in the bay is excellently rendered. His small snow scene *Winter* has simplicity and directness, and is very successful in atmospheric effect.

Of the various pictures by Haverman representing peasant-women and babies, some rather haggard in type, the most pleasing is *The Young Mother*, a sketch in

delicate colour, supple and flowing in line, in which the artist has caught very effectively the *abandon* of the mother's attitude.

The bronzes of Charles van Wyk exhibit vigour of conception. In some the action is strained, but it is well translated into structure and tension of muscle in *Toilers of the Sea*, a group of two fishermen dragging a boat by the anchor. The most attractive is the head of *A Fisherwoman from Katwyk*. The shrewd, kindly old face, with wrinkled cheeks and thoughtful brow, has yet something of that suggestion of geniality which characterizes Mino's bust of Bishop Salutati at Fiesole.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

Probably the last public work upon which the late Jules Oppert was engaged was his lectures at the Collège de France upon Assyrian philology and archæology, wherein he devoted himself to the interpretation of the Sumerian text known as the Code of Hammurabi. These had fortunately been completed at his regretted death in August, 1905, and it is hoped that they will before long be published. His version differs somewhat from those accepted in Germany and England, and among other novelties presupposes that the "Code" was not put forward *de novo* by any one lawgiver, but was a kind of digest of the decisions from time to time of many tribunals.

The lectures delivered by M. Édouard Naville at the same institution in November last, under the Fondation Michonis, were well attended, and derived peculiar interest from the fact that the lecturer was the first foreigner who has been admitted to hold forth within the walls consecrated to learning by Francis I. He chose as his subject the religion of ancient Egypt. His idea of the origin of what we call the Egyptian civilization is that Egypt was inhabited in Neolithic times by a white race, the ancestors of the classical Libyans and modern Berbers, who were archers living in wicker huts, and had for domesticated animals the deer and the ostrich. These were the "Anu" or "Tehennu" who as early as the Fifth Dynasty occupied Darfur and Kordofan, and the only hint we get of their religion is contained in the standard planted within the stockade of the village which perhaps formed the totem of the tribe. This race, in M. Naville's opinion, was conquered by Menes and his followers, who came from Punt, or Somaliland, by way of South Arabia and Abyssinia. He does not think that the culture of the conquerors owed anything to Mesopotamia, but holds that it included writing and building with bricks. As to their religion, each invading tribe had a totem, that of the royal tribe being a falcon, the emblem of Horus, with whom the king was always identified. They also believed in the existence of a double or immaterial counterpart, of which the fan carried behind the monarch was the emblem, and even under the Thinite dynasties their religion had become anthropomorphic. The lectures will be published, it is hoped, consecutively, in the *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, where the inaugural one has just appeared and later will form part of one of the publication of the Musée Guimet.

In the same number of the last-named journal is also a review of Messrs. Ayrton and Currelly's publication 'Abydos III.,' wherein M. G. Foucart points out that their discovery of the funerary chapel and stela of Teta Shera clears up the mystery which has hitherto hung over the ancestry of Aahmes I., the founder of the glorious Eighteenth Dynasty. This king, who finally delivered his country from the rule of the hated Hyksos, was, according to M. Foucart, the son of Sequenen-ra, the fierce Sudani prince who first threw off the Hyksos yoke, by Aah-hetep, who was probably of the ancient royal blood of Egypt. Aah-hetep's mother was the Teta Shera last mentioned, and by Sequenen-ra she had Aahmes's predecessor Ka-mes, and by a subsequent husband the celebrated Nefert-ari, whom Aahmes married. The great prominence and the divine honours given in later Egyptian times to the queens of Aahmes's family, and especially to Nefert-ari, lend much colour to M. Foucart's view.

Mr. P. D. Scott-Moncrieff, of the British Museum, has just returned from Khartum, where he has been employed on archæological work by the Sudan Government. He has successfully removed the north wall of the shrine of one of the Candace queens found nearly two years ago by Dr. Wallis Budge and Mr. Crowfoot, Director of Education, on the island of Meroe, and has seen it safely erected in the Museum at Khartum, now in a forward state, the companion wall on the southern side having been presented by the Sirdar to the British Museum. He has also finished the excavation of the temple of Thothmes III. at Wady Halfa, begun by Mr. Holled-Smith and Dr. Budge so long ago as 1866, resumed by Mr. Hay Sadler in 1892, and continued by Dr. Budge and Mr. Crowfoot in 1902, and has built a mud wall all round it to keep out the sand—and tourists. At Senneh, south of Wady Halfa, he discovered some interesting stelas and a fine statue of the Middle Empire, which have yet to be investigated.

The Egypt Exploration Fund's work at Deir el-Bahari is also in a forward state. Dr. Naville's lieutenant, Mr. Hals, also of the British Museum, has succeeded in clearing the southern court of the temple, and has discovered the south temenos wall; while he has ascertained that what has hitherto been believed to be the southern boundary wall of Queen Hatshepsut's temple is really the north temenos wall of that built by the Mentuhoteps of the Eleventh Dynasty. He has also unearthed several new colonnades on the top of the platform. Among the smaller objects found are many painted reliefs in the fine style of the dynasty, including a magnificent statue of the goddess Hathor. He has also recovered a life-size head in sandstone of the King Mentuhotep, and a large vase in pottery covered with a rope network in singularly perfect condition. Dr. Naville has now taken over the excavation, and more discoveries are expected.

An account of the temple at Angkor, which contains the principal relics of the lost civilization of the Khmers, is given by Mr. E. Candler in the first number of the new quarterly *The Acorn*. According to him, their empire was founded by Préathong, son of a king of Delhi about 500 B.C., who revolted against his father, and left India with his army, raiding across the continent until brought up by the swamps and marshes in the Mekong valley. Here he conquered the Khomen, who seem to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, and from the union of the two races formed the nation of the Khmers. It is the Aryan followers of Préa-thong who seem to have built the great temple at Angkor, which is described as being nearly a third larger than St. Peter's, the principal nave measuring 796 by 588 feet, and the top of the highest central pagoda being 250 feet from the ground. It is covered all over with bas-reliefs of the exploits of the founder and his gods in a style which Mr. Candler thinks to be Assyrian, though M. Fournereau will have it that the architecture was inspired by that of Egypt. As the Persian kings pushed their conquests far into India, there is no particular reason why an Indian prince should not have had both Assyrian and Egyptian workmen at his disposal; but as both Assyrian art and Egyptian art were in 500 B.C. in an advanced stage of decadence, the persistence of either of them in the south of Asia wants a good deal of explanation.

At a time when Moroccan questions are very much to the front, it is singular to find M. Édouard Montet, of Geneva, identifying a Moorish tribe with the Druses of the Lebanon. This, however, he has done with the people called Zkara, who are known to travellers as not being Christians or Mussulmans or Jews, but are perfectly willing to profess any of the three faiths for cause shown. While allowing their women a good deal of liberty, they are nevertheless monogamous, reject circumcision, and both eat pork and drink wine. They believe neither in heaven nor hell, but in a series of existences after death culminating in union with the Supreme Being. M. Montet, whose opinion is entitled to every respect, thinks they obtained these doctrines in the eleventh century from the Caliph Hakim, who was certainly the founder of the Druse religion. But it is at least as likely that they derive them from one of the Gnostic sects who in the time of the Byzantine emperors flourished in Africa, as the instance of the Manichæans, to whom St. Augustine once belonged, shows clearly enough.

A curious study by M. Costantin, professor at the Paris Muséum de Zoologie, on the ancestors of man according to the ancients, is now running through the *Revue Scientifique*. According to him, one of these fabulous ancestors was the cuttle-fish, and he gives reasons for thinking that the ancients, even in classic times, considered it a miraculous being. Its occasionally huge size, its rapid and puzzling changes of form, and the intelligence shown by it in directing its course through the waves all go to support his theory, which he illustrates besides by quotations from Callimachus, Athenæus, and other authors. Whatever be thought of his theory, it goes far to explain the large place occupied by the cuttle-fish in early Egyptian and Mycenæan art.

NOTES FROM ROME.

I have already described in an earlier article the discovery of graves of the earliest inhabitants of Rome at the depth of five metres below the level of the Forum, about three metres above that of the sea. Now in the remote age to which the graves pertain, the hollow of the (future) Forum was covered by the waters of the Lesser Velabrum, a *profunda palus*, a deep inlet of the Tiber fed by the river Spinon, and by the local springs of the Tullianum, of the Lautolæ, of the Lupercal, and of Juturna. The existence of this pond, so often mentioned by classics, has been made evident by the discovery of its shores, of its bottom, and of a layer of peat in which stems of reeds were plainly visible, reaching from the Piazza della Bocca della Verita, where the two Velabra came in contact with the Tiber, to the (site of the) Temple of Romulus, son of Maxentius, where the lesser stream terminated. Such being the condition of things, the presence of graves under the foundations of the equestrian

statue of Domitian in the middle of the Forum becomes a problem of doubtful solution, because it involves as a consequence the fact that the primitive dwellers on the Palatine, on the Subura, and on the Carinæ, having at their disposal vast surfaces of dry land in which to lay their dear ones to rest (Acca Larentia was buried on high ground "extra urbem antiquam non longe a porta Romanula"), made use instead of the bottom of a marshy lake below the level of the Tiber, which runs quite close. However, as the official report on these finds has not yet been published (we are still waiting for an account of the discovery of the Basilica Æmilia, made six years ago), it is wiser to postpone any judgment on this affair, and to discuss only facts which have been ascertained beyond any shadow of doubt. Such is the discovery of a skeleton, made in mysterious circumstances, at the south corner of the above-mentioned foundation of Domitian's statue One of our leading anthropologists, Prof. Angelo Mosso, of the University of Turin, gave a description of it at the sitting of the Lincei Academy on the 21st ult., from which I gather the following details.

The skeleton belongs to a woman who was well formed, but a dwarf, only 1m. 20 high. The "sutura metopica" in the fore part of the skull proves this woman to have belonged to a superior dolichocephalic race, which lived on the shores of the Mediterranean long before the invasion of Eastern immigrants, whose skulls are rounded. The dwarf woman was not regularly buried, but simply thrown into the pond, so that her skeleton was lying at the bottom of it, with arms outstretched. We feel an additional interest in the fate of this unhappy being from the fact that she appears to have been murdered. Whether the instrument used was a stone hammer or a stone chisel, the fact remains that the break in the skull is sharp, well defined, and coloured by the same patina of age which has stained the rest of the cranium. The blow was given while the dwarf was either standing or sitting upright. Next to her remains were those of a fœtus a few months old, to whom likewise the honour of funeral rites had been denied. These finds have excited the fancy of sensitive scholars. I have heard some of them whisper wild suppositions about the crime, which they consider to belong to "legal medicine" rather than to archæology, and one of them has gone so far as to mention the name of Rhea Silvia!

This is by no means the only instance of "suggestion" in reference to the excavations of the Forum. We have come to the point when no vulgar brick-stamp, no pipe, no no lamp, no marble fragment, can be unearthed from that district without being proclaimed at once—in certain quarters—as an historical monument marking an epoch in the annals of archæological investigation. We have been reminded of this state of things by the latest sensational announcement concerning the discovery of an alleged *Tribunal Principatus*, on the south side of the Forum, facing the Basilica Julia.

We know that, under the Empire, the Forum, the Comitium, the Rostra, the margins of the Sacra Via, &c., became covered, little by little, with monuments raised to emperors as well as to eminent men, which took every possible shape, from a plain inscribed stone to an equestrian statue placed on a pedestal large enough to contain a small room.

One of these structures—or rather the faint traces of a brick pedestal with a small recess, the pavement of which was once inlaid with marble crusts, and the ceiling moulded in white stucco—has just been discovered on the south side of the Forum. This simple matter-of-fact occurrence has been magnified into an archæological revelation little short of miraculous, and the nameless *ædicula* has been described in the semi-official press as the Tribunal Principatus, the same one from the "rostra" of which Trajan ordered the burning of the registers in which the sums due to the Treasury by negligent taxpayers were registered! The Tribunal Principatus will stand henceforth a worthy companion to the Rostra of Cæsar, to the Cellular Prison, to the Romulean Steps, and other such imaginary monuments with which the popular fancy, thanks to the inspiration or suggestion of certain papers, has filled that unfortunate district of ancient Rome.

In the memoirs of Gaspare Celio (I am not perfectly sure of the name) it is related that when Cardinal Enrico Caetani rebuilt the church of Santa Pudentiana in the year 1597, with the help of Francesco da Volterra, a copy of the 'Laocoon' was discovered at the bottom of the trench dug for the foundation of one of the piers of the dome, on the right-hand side of the apse. It is also said that the contractor, fearing to be interrupted in his work, or to be otherwise inconvenienced by the fact that Cardinal Caetani, as Camerlengo, had absolute power in the matter of treasure-trove and archæological finds, ordered his men to break up the group, and throw the fragments into the foundation wall of the pier. On the strength of this doubtful information some one petitioned the Minister of Public Instruction to be allowed to search for the said pieces, and, strange to say, permission was granted. As long as the searchers kept on digging in the rubbish which forms the subsoil of the Church (where no 'Laocoon' could be found) the official inspectors allowed the search to proceed, but as soon as the pier itself was reached, in the core of which the 'Laocoon' was supposed to be embedded, the search was stopped, for fear of weakening the pier and impairing the stability of the dome. We are therefore left in doubt as regards the authenticity of the tradition related by Gaspare Celio. At the same time we have received good tidings from another quarter. There is no doubt that several copies of the group existed in Rome besides the Belvedere original. Flaminio Vacca describes a wall running under and across the main ward of the Hospital of St. John the Lateran, built with pieces of statuary, some of which, from their shape and exquisite finish, made him think of the Belvedere masterpiece. We are indebted to Dr. L. Pollak for a tangible proof of the existence of more than one Laocoon in Rome. At the sitting of the German Institute held on January 14th, viz., on the very day on which the original group was found four centuries ago (January 14th, 1506) by Felice de Fredis in the main hall of the "domus Titi Imperatoris," Dr. Pollak exhibited a replica of the right arm of the principal figure, which proves, what we had already suspected for other reasons, that its restoration by Bernini (?) is altogether wrong. The arm was not raised, but bent so as to rest on the head, the coil of the snake encircling the wrist. The place of discovery of this valuable piece is not known, the fragment having been purchased by Dr. Pollak from a dealer in whose shop it had been kept for some time. At the end of the sitting President Koerte expressed the wish, on behalf of the assembly, that the Vatican authorities would do away with Bernini's restoration, so disagreeable to the eye and so prejudicial to the effect of the intense action of the group.

The task of editing the papyri discovered or collected in the Fayoum by the Italian mission of 1904 has been entrusted to Profs. Vitelli and Comparetti. At the sitting of the Lincei Academy on Sunday, January 21st, Prof. Comparetti made an interesting communication concerning one of the documents, which belongs to a set of business letters exchanged between an estate agent named Heronynos, of the village of Theadelphia, in the nome of Arsinoe, and many clients who owned wheat-lands in that district. The letter in question, written to Heronynos by the secretary of a landowner named Alypios, contains a curious mixture of (Homeric) poetry and business. He says: "It is ample time you should forward either the wheat or the money gathered from its sale. As regards Thyotis (a small farmer in distress), tell him that if I do not get at once the sack of grain he owes me, or its equivalent in money, I shall place the matter in the hands of the police." Alypios, in reading over the epistle written by his secretary, added in his own handwriting verses 1–2 of the second book of the Iliad: "The gods and the heroes were still sleeping soundly"; and again the words "sleeping soundly," a manifest allusion to the negligence shown by the agent at Theadelphia in serving the interests of his clients.

It is a known fact that Augustus, the founder of the Empire, was a palæo-ethnologist, a student of prehistoric life, and a keen collector of prehistoric remains. The "res vetustate ac raritate notabiles" which he found in the caverns of the island of Capri are described by Suetonius ('Aug.,' 72) as "bones of giants," that is to say, of fossil monsters, and as "arma heroum," weapons of men living in past ages, which is a tolerably good definition. The researches of Augustus are carried on at the present day by a local physician, to whom we are indebted for the following discovery. At a place adjoining the Eremitaggio, and at the bottom of a deep trench, he has found bones of rhinoceros and other great animals, and stone hammers of the roughest make, some of which weigh six pounds. Bones and hammers are buried in a layer of reddish clay—probably the bottom of a marsh—which rests on the limestone core of the island, and which is covered in its turn by a volcanic formation of tufa. This find shows the correctness of the statement of Suetonius. Had Augustus discovered ordinary flint implements belonging to the age of polished stone, the biographer would, as usual, have called them "gemmas ceraunias" or "lapides fulminis" (lightning stones). By making use, however, of the expression "arma heroum" he distinctly alludes to the special kind of heavy hammers just rediscovered at the Eremitaggio, which belong to the first representatives of the human race who ever set foot in the beautiful island, which was still undergoing the process of geological formation.

Rodolfo Lanciani.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 10th inst. the following pictures: T. S. Cooper, Isaac's Substitute, 126*l.* B. W. Leader, The Hills at Lodore, near Keswick, 157*l.* J. A. Lomax, Extract from an Old Diary, 110*l.* Marcus Stone, The Post-Bag, 246*l.* Th. de Bock, A Road to the Village, 178*l.*

The same firm sold on the 12th inst. the following pictures: A. Canaletto, A View of Warwick Castle, with figures promenading in the foreground, 252*l.*; Old Somerset House, with figures on the terrace, 252*l.* R. Falconet, Portrait of a Lady, in blue dress, with fur-lined cloak, 215*l.* Hoppner, Hester Elizabeth, Lady Selsey, in

white dress, with a black lace cap, 220*l.* Romney, Lady Greville, in black cloak, with lace cap with lilac-coloured ribbon, 840*l.*; Lady Greville, in black cloak, with white cap with pink ribbon, 173*l.*

On the 13th inst. the same firm sold the following engravings: After Reynolds: The Countess of Aylesford, by V. Green, 29*l.*; The Duchess of Buccleuch and Daughter, by J. Watson, 29*l.* After Turner: Crossing the Stream, by R. Brandard, 25*l.* After Meissonier: 1806, by J. Jacquet, 36*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

Messrs. Henry Graves & Co. hold to-day a private view of 'English and Foreign Landscape' in water-colours by Baroness von Cramm. To-day is also the private view at the Ryder Gallery of oil paintings and water-colours by various old masters, including Titian and Murillo as well as several early English painters.

At the Fine-Art Society's rooms an exhibition of eighty water-colours by Evelyn J. Whyley, 'From the Alps to the Apennines,' is on view.

Messrs. Dowdeswell are showing etchings in proof state after Corot by several well-known hands.

At the Leicester Galleries pictures in oil and water colour by Mr. Charles Sims are open to private view to-day.

The Prussian Government has lent from the National Gallery, Berlin, thirty-five examples of the work of Menzel to the forthcoming exhibition of the International Society, which opens next Thursday. The Victoria and Albert Museum and many private collections will also afford further specimens of this master's work.

The Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers are opening their exhibition to the press on Thursday and Friday next.

At the spring exhibition of the Bristol Academy, open to private view to-day, the principal exhibits are an altarpiece by Hogarth, painted for St. Mary Redcliffe Church in 1757, which has not been shown since 1860, and a memorial collection of the works of the late Reuben Charles Carter, the black-and-white comic artist, who was a native of Bristol. Mr. Thomas, as a native, is also showing his statue 'Lycidas.'

Two drawings by Millet from the exhibition at the Leicester Galleries have been acquired for the nation. The examples chosen are the elaborate study for the famous picture 'Les Glaneuses' in the Louvre, and the dramatic drawing entitled 'L'Enfant Malade.'

The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Edmonston, a Scottish artist, in his eighty-first year, at Larkspur, Colorado. He was a fellow student of the Faeds, at one time practised as an engraver, and was an exhibitor in water colour and oils at the Scottish Academy.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. Edward Tayler on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Tayler has often been termed the father of the present-day miniature painters, for he was the link between the days of Sir William Ross and the present time. For over half a century his miniatures and water-colour drawings have been known to the public, and for thirty consecutive years he was an exhibitor at the Academy. He was also the honorary treasurer and one of the founders of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters, and in the present exhibition of the Society three of his works appear.

We have received a prospectus from Berlin of "The Graphical Society," the object of which is to furnish faithful reproductions of rare and excellent printed works of art. Each publication will appear in book form and be complete in itself. The cost is to be defrayed by the contributions of members. The annual subscription is fixed at 30 marks, at the beginning of each year, and the publications will appear in the autumn following. Further details can be obtained from the firm of Bruno Cassirer, Derfflingerstrasse 16, Berlin, W.

The friends in Paris and elsewhere of the late William Bouguereau have decided to erect a monument to his memory, and a committee has been formed for the furtherance of the scheme. M. Bonnat is the president, and MM. Carolus Duran, Moyaux, Tony Robert-Fleury, and Henri Roujon are the vice-presidents. The office of the committee is at 28, Rue du Mont-Thabor, but subscriptions will also be received at the offices of the Société des Artistes Français, Grand Palais des Champs-Élysées, Paris.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Josey, a well-known mezzotint engraver who rendered many famous pictures. Mr. Josey was born in 1841, and exhibited at the Academy from 1876 to 1887.

M. Arthur Fontaine, the French Director of Labour, has presented, and there is now printed as a French Yellow Book, a second report on apprenticeship, which, under the title 'Rapport sur l'Apprentissage dans les Industries de l'Ameublement,' gives, by way of introduction, a history of French furniture. The early Middle Ages and the Renaissance are dealt with in interesting fashion, and there are some forgotten facts about the Revolution. Of the great days from Louis XIV. to Louis XVI. there was nothing new to tell.

The death in his fifty-sixth year is reported from Ajaccio of the distinguished sculptor Wilhelm von Rümann. Munich, where he resided, contains many of his works, among them the monuments of Liebig and Ohm. The Bavarian monument at Wörth was also by his hand.

An unusually interesting "lot" was sold at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, this week by M. Maurice Delestre, a *gouache* by Michel Barthélemy Ollivier of the well-known picture in the Louvre, 'Du Thé chez le Prince de Conti,' with young Mozart playing on the harpsichord, and Gélyotte singing, and at the same time playing on a guitar. The picture was exhibited at the Salon in 1777, and has been in the Louvre nearly ever since.

One of the most interesting of the picture sales arranged for in New York during the present season is that of the late Joseph Jefferson, the actor, an enthusiastic collector, and himself an excellent landscape artist. The collection is remarkable for the number of examples of artists of modern French work, whilst of the Early English School there are pictures ascribed to Reynolds, Lawrence, Hoppner, Gainsborough, and Constable.

The Year's Art for 1906 (Hutchinson & Co.), edited by A. C. R. Carter, is a useful guide, which we are glad to have. We think the photographs, which include a drawing by a child of eight, are unnecessary. Who buys a book of this sort for its pictures? The 'Directory of Artists and Art-Workers' is of real value, but will, we hope, be extended to include some well-known art critics. It is accurate and well arranged, as well as wide in range.

The death is announced this week of the French architect Ferdinand Dutest, who had been ill for several years, and whose best-known work is the famous Galerie des Machines, which he designed and carried out in 1889.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Æolian Hall.—*Broadwood Concert.*

The programme of the Broadwood Concert on Thursday week was one of special interest. Of instrumental, and especially orchestral, music there is no lack, but few opportunities are given—at any rate in London—of hearing madrigals and part-songs, those essentially English compositions. The concert was under the direction of Dr. Walford Davies, and the vocal numbers were sung (and admirably) by members of the Temple Choir. There were the following madrigals: 'Lullaby' by Byrd, Morley's "Fire, fire," Benet's 'Thyrsis' and "All creatures," and Gibbons's 'Silver Swan' and "O that the learned poets." It is good to hear the works of composers who in their day shed such glory on native art. Then there were madrigals and part-songs by Stephens, who, of course, was represented by his "Cloud-capt towers," in which the solemn words help one to forget that the music is not strong; two very dainty part-songs by Sir Hubert Parry, and "In dulci jubilo" and 'Sir Patrick Spens' by Pearsall. Between the two groups came a noble cantata by Bach, "Gottes Zeit ist die beste Zeit." Dr. Davies is conductor of the Bach Choir, the very man, therefore, to render honour to the old master. The performance, if not altogether *sans reproche*—at moments there did not seem to be an *entente cordiale* between voices and instruments—was on the whole very impressive, and we hope that it may create a desire to hear more of Bach's many church cantatas. At the Temple Church, of which Dr. Davies is the organist, some are sung, and probably the same may be said of other churches; but in our concert-rooms they are extremely rare. The church is the best place for them; but when given in a concert-room they ought to be in a programme devoted entirely to sacred music. This may sound like a reproach to Dr. Davies, but it is meant only as a hint; in arranging his programme he probably felt that something light and pleasant—the renderings of the madrigals and part-songs, by the way, were among the best things of the evening—would be generally acceptable.

Queen's Hall.—*London Symphony Orchestra.*

The London Symphony Orchestra gave a concert at Queen's Hall on Monday evening. The programme opened with Sir Edward Elgar's 'In the South' Overture, after which came Strauss's 'Tod und Verklärung.' Dr. Richter always conducts well, but in this work he seemed over-anxious, as if he had not given his final instructions to his men. The novelty of the evening was a 'Sym-

phonic Fantasia' by Mr. York Bowen. The book expressly stated that it was abstract, not programme music. From the structure of the work—its number of sections following without break, its strongly contrasting moods, and a recurring theme making for the unity of the whole—we cannot but think that the composer had some poetic basis. The work really wants a clue. There are signs of the influence of Wagner, Tschaïkowsky, and Strauss in it, but this is natural. The music, ably scored, is full of life, also of storm and stress. The composer is only twenty-two years of age, and what he has achieved is of high promise. "Better too little than too much" should be his motto.

MOZART: A CORRECTION.

Savile Club.

MY attention has been drawn by Mr. J. S. Shedlock to a strange mistake in the new edition of Köchel's 'Thematic Catalogue of Mozart's Works,' which has recently been brought out by Count Paul von Waldersee. On p. 19 it is stated that the autograph anthem (which Köchel calls a madrigal!) presented by Leopold Mozart to the British Museum in 1765 bears in the margin ('Auf dem Rande') the following remarks: "This extremely curious and insteresting Composition is not in Mozart's handwriting (sic!)," &c. In this description there are three mistakes: (1) the note—which is in the handwriting of Vincent Novello—is not in the margin of the autograph, but bound up with it, and mounted separately; (2) Novello spells the word "interesting" correctly, and not with an additional *s*; (3) the word "not" does not occur in the original.

As my name is mentioned in the preface to the new edition of Köchel as having supplied information with regard to the Mozart autographs in this country, I wrote to the publishers to inquire what was the origin of these strange misstatements. In reply Count von Waldersee informs me that he is unable now to say where he derived his authority for inserting the word "not," and that he drew attention to the matter by adding "(sic!)" to the copy. Count von Waldersee adds that he will take the opportunity of publishing this correction in a musical paper.

WM. BARCLAY SQUIRE.

Musical Gossip.

THERE was a good attendance at Miss Maud MacCarthy's second violin recital on Tuesday afternoon at Queen's Hall. The programme began with Beethoven's Romance in F, which was rendered with great charm and delicacy. The second number was Bach's 'Chaconne' The rendering of this exacting work, though in many respects praiseworthy, lacked strength and decision: an apology, however, was made for the gifted lady, who was suffering from the effects of a severe attack of influenza.

MLLE. CAMILLE LANDI'S vocal recital at the Bechstein Hall last Saturday afternoon attracted a very large audience. The gifted artist sang Haydn's charming canzonet 'The Wanderer,' though with French words; while French versions were also used for Brahms's two songs with viola *obbligato* (Mr. Alfred Hobday). Why this was done is difficult to understand, as Mlle. Landi sang songs by Bach, Hugo Wolf, and Herr Max Reger in German. Her rendering of Scarlatti's "Per te vive" was piquant, that of 'L'Apparition de Pallas' from Saint-Saëns's 'Hélène' highly dramatic, while in the German songs of Reger and Wolf she was most successful. Reger's 'Mein Traum' is very charming, and not like many of his compositions, in which there is more of art than of nature.

A SUCCESSFUL concert was given by the pupils of Madame Eugénie Joachim Gibson at the Guildhall School of Music on Monday. Of the pupils we would mention Miss Barwell Holbrook and Miss Edith Romea, both of whom have very good and well-trained voices. The programme included a "Song Play," 'The Garden,' the graceful music by Mr. Richard H. Walthew. The orchestra was under the direction of Dr. W. H. Cummings.

THE concerts of the Garde Républicaine at Covent Garden are being given for the benefit of various French charities in London, and for the Hilda disaster and Unemployed funds.

THE programme of the first concert of the Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall on the 27th inst. includes Herr Felix Weingartner's Symphony in G, Op. 23, announced to be given for the first time "in London"; it appears to have been first performed in England at one of the Symphony Concerts at Bournemouth under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey. The following works are to be given during the season: a pianoforte concerto (in one movement), first performance, by Mr. York Bowen; a second set of 'Four Old English Dances,' by Dr. Cowen; Sir Charles Stanford's Second Irish Rhapsody and 'Orchestral Variations on an African Theme,' by Mr. Coleridge Taylor, first performance.

IN connexion with the British music recently performed at Paris, it may be interesting to note that in *The Athenæum* of March 23rd, 1867, English music is said to be "at last creeping into Paris." Pasdeloup, it appears, had given at his concerts two of Wallace's overtures, also Bishop's 'Bon Soir,' *i.e.*, probably a French version of "Sleep, gentle lady," a serenade in 'Clari.'

THE anniversary of the 150th birthday of Mozart was celebrated throughout Germany, and in various ways. The programme of the concert given by the Singkranz at Heilbronn on January 25th was by no means one of the least interesting. A large portion of it was devoted to youthful works of the composer: a Kyrie for mixed choir, with accompaniment of strings, written at the age of ten; the soprano aria, "Conservati fedele," composed at the Hague for the Princess of Weilburg in the same year (1766); also fragments from the operetta 'Bastien and Bastienne' of 1768.

THE 16th of January was the twentieth anniversary of the death of Almicare Ponchielli, composer of 'La Gioconda' and 'I Promessi Sposi,' and in memoriam Annibal Ponchielli is preparing for the press some of his father's unpublished compositions.

M. SAINT-SAENS's new opera 'L'Ancêtre' will be produced at Monte-Carlo on Saturday next, and will be repeated on the 25th and 27th, and on March 6th.

A MONUMENT in memory of Verdi, by the sculptor Laforêt, has been erected on the San Giovanni Square, Trieste. The inauguration took place on January 27th. For this city the composer wrote 'Il Corsaro' in 1848, and 'Stiffelio' in 1850. It was there, too, that the father of Verdi's second wife, la Strepponi, was *maestro al cembalo* at the Grand Theatre. La Strepponi also made her début there in 1835 in Rossini's 'Matilde di Chabran.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Garde Républicaine.—Sunday and every Evening, 8, Covent Garden.—Also Matinées, 3, Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON. M. Delafosse's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. D. F. Tovey's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Broadwood's.
— Miss Kathleen Chabot's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
— Nora Clench Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
TUES. M. Maurel's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Kate Parker's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Irene Scharrer's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Æolian Hall.
— Miss Grace Thynne's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED. Royal Academy Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Madame Sethe's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Gertrude Foster's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. London Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Sunderland-Thistleton Old Chamber Music Concert, 4, Conduit Street.
FRI. Herr Hegedüs's Violin Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Jerome and M. Zacharewitsch's Vocal and Violin Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
SAT. Chappell's Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Mary Cracroft's Concert, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Popular Concert for Children and Young Students, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Mr. D. F. Tovey's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Broadwood's.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

SHAFTESBURY.—*A Gilded Fool: Comedy in Four Acts.* By Henry Guy Carleton.

'A GILDED FOOL,' with which Mr. Nat Goodwin begins a temporary tenure of the Shaftesbury, reaches us with something of a reputation from America. Since the action, which is better suited to the United States, is now laid in England, it is permissible to believe, though we are without information on the subject, that some species of adaptation has been accomplished. It is, however, a matter of little importance, since the work, if moderately sympathetic, is of no literary or dramatic account. Its only object appears to be to show Chauncey Short, its hero—apparently designed for Mr. Goodwin—like Sir Simple Simon, "not such a fool as he looks." Chauncey Short is a multi-millionaire upon whom a shark of an adventurer has cast greedy eyes. A simpleton according to appearance and his own avowal, the hero, so soon as he finds himself in the grip of a scoundrel, displays resourcefulness, self-control, astuteness, and other qualities which fit him to run for the Presidency instead of remaining an outsider in life's race. A love interest is added, in the course of which a lady to whom the hero's millions constitute a drawback is conquered, if not exactly by "doughty deeds," at least by devotion and self-sacrifice so exemplary as may well compensate for the retention of his embarrassing millions. Mr. Goodwin plays the hero with a satisfactory amount of whimsicality and sentiment. One or two capable actors are comprised in the cast but are provided with parts which furnish them with a minimum of opportunity.

NEW ROYALTY.—*Les Surprises du Divorce, en Trois Actes.* Par Alexandre Bisson et Antony Mars.—*Resurrection: Play in a Prologue and Five Acts.* From Tolstoi's Novel by Henry Bataille.

THE lightest, and in some respects the pleasantest, portion of the season of French plays ended with the departure of Mlle.

Thomassin, followed after brief pause by that of M. Galipaux. During her short stay the former had established herself as the prettiest and most gracious *comédienne* of modern days, the possessor of a species of *espièglerie* to which the English public is always susceptible. The latter showed himself a capable and a versatile actor, the master of a species of unbridled fun. For the last entertainment of M. Galipaux was chosen a singularly rollicking and old-fashioned farce, now beginning to seem a little out of date. First produced in Paris at the Vaudeville on March 2nd, 1888, with M. Jolly as the hero, 'Les Surprises du Divorce' was given by M. Coquelin on April 16th of the same year; and an adaptation by Mr. Sydney Grundy, entitled 'Mama,' served for the opening of the newly rebuilt Court Theatre, the principal parts on that occasion being assigned Mr. John Hare and Mrs. John Wood. In recklessness of drollery M. Galipaux surpasses his predecessors, but his performance, like the piece itself, defies criticism. Mlle. Fériel, a French actress born in Spain, made a favourable impression as Diane.

From M. Bataille's workmanlike rendering of 'Resurrection,' produced at the Odéon on November 14th, 1902, was drawn the English version by Mr. Michael Morton, given the following February at His Majesty's. The original was produced on Monday at the Royalty, with Mlle. Berthe Bady as the heroine, and with a cast stronger on the whole than that with which it was first seen. A pleasing and engaging actress, Mlle. Bady played in the prologue with much grace and tenderness, and showed in the later scenes much melodramatic grip. In no respect did the general performance surpass that still remembered at His Majesty's.

Dramatic Gossip.

This evening witnesses at the Waldorf the first of the performances of "classic" comedy to be given by Mr. Cyril Maude. 'She Stoops to Conquer' is substituted for 'The Heir-at-Law.' In this Mr. Maude will be old Hardcastle; Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Hardcastle; Miss Beatrice Ferrar, Constantia Neville; and Mrs. Charles Calvert, Mrs. Hardcastle. Mr. Paul Arthur will be Young Marlow. A new departure will be made by Mr. Sydney Brough, who will play Tony Lumpkin. To show that cub as a youngster is a desirable innovation.

Mr. Martin Harvey is to be seen in London during the spring in a revival of 'The Corsican Brothers,' and also in a romantic piece by Mr. R. M. Dix and Mr. E. G. Sutherland, entitled 'The Rapparee Trooper.'

A revival of 'Measure for Measure' is promised at the Adelphi for Easter. Miss Lily Brayton will be Isabella, and Mr. Oscar Asche, Angelo. The play has scarcely been seen since the memorable revival of it at the Haymarket in 1876, with Miss Neilson as Isabella.

'The Alabaster Staircase' is the title of the new piece by Capt. Marshall, in which, at the Comedy, Mr. Hare will appear next Wednesday as an English Prime Minister.

Sir Charles Wyndham promises a revival of 'The Candidate,' an adaptation, by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, of 'Le Député de Bombignac' of M. Bisson, played at the Criterion on November 2nd, 1884. The piece will, it is said, be brought "up to date."

During the week 'The Prodigal Son' has been given at the Camden Theatre, with a cast including Miss Alma Murray, Miss Lily Hall Caine, and Mr. Norman Partridge.

One consolation may be found by the cynic in the fact that the appropriation by the music-halls of dramatic "turns" seems likely to free entirely the regular theatre from the incubus of the burlesque. It is at the Coliseum that the burlesque of 'Nero' is being given.

'The Voysey Inheritance' was revived on Monday at the Court Theatre, with a cast including the author, Mr. Granville Barker, but differing in many respects from that with which it was presented at the same house in November last.

'Major Barbara' has also resumed its place for a short time, being given on afternoons on which 'A Question of Age' was expected.

The Cambridge Review announces that the next Greek play will be a revival by the University of the 'Eumenides' of Æschylus, which was set to music, it may be remembered, by Sir Charles Stanford.

Ludwig Speidel, whose death is reported in his seventy-sixth year, was one of the foremost dramatic critics of Vienna, and had few rivals as a writer of feuilletons; but he was too much swayed by his artistic prejudices to be impartial. Speidel was born at Ulm, but had lived in Vienna for over fifty years.

To Correspondents.—F. A.—R. P. K.—J. C. T.—Received.

A. R. H. T.—Too late.

H. & Co.—Next week.

J. H. I.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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No. 4087. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1906. PRICE THREEPENCE. REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The READING ROOMS will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, March 1 to MONDAY, March 5, inclusive.
E. MAUNDE THOMPSON, Director and Principal Librarian.
British Museum, February 20, 1906.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

THURSDAY NEXT, March 1, at 5 o'clock, FRANCIS DARWIN, Esq., M.A. M.B. For.Sec.R.S., FIRST of THREE LECTURES on 'THE PHYSIOLOGY OF PLANTS.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.

SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock, Prof. JOSEPH JOHN THOMSON, M.A. LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S., FIRST of SIX LECTURES on 'THE CORPUSCULAR THEORY OF MATTER.' One Guinea.

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GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall Street, E.C.—FOUR LECTURES, free to the Public, will be delivered on MONDAY, TUESDAY, February 26, 27, and THURSDAY, FRIDAY, March 1, 2, at 6 P.M., by W. H. WAGSTAFF, Esq., M.A., Gresham Professor of Geometry. Subject: OPTICS, with Special Reference to Optical Illusions.

READERS' DINNER. — The ANNUAL DINNER of the LONDON ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS, in aid of the Pension Fund of the Association, will be held in the EMPIRE HALL of the TROCADERO on SATURDAY, March 3, LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU in the Chair.—Donations will be gladly received at the Office of the Association, 33, Chancery Lane, W.C., by the Secretary, Mr. S. F. CRAMPIN, from whom Tickets for the Dinner may be obtained.

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THOS. A. COX.

Town Clerk's Offices, Evesham, February 17, 1906.

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February 10, 1906.

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LITERATURE

Gleanings from Venetian History. By F. Marion Crawford. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

A Short History of Venice. By W. R. Thayer. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

It was said not long ago that Venice possessed little interest beyond what it derived from its art. This, though not improbably the view of nine out of every ten tourists who go round the churches and galleries of the city with their Ruskin in their hands, is ludicrously wide of the truth. What, we sometimes wonder, would Aristotle, that student of polities, have said could he have foreseen, or read of, that marvellous aristocracy, scarcely changed, save by the occasional registration of customs already in force, for eleven centuries, with its unfailing lines of chief magistrates succeeding one another in an unbroken series for the same period? The Papacy is the sole institution to compare with it for permanence; but Venice had no Great Schism, nor did any Doge govern from Avignon. Even at that venerable age it succumbed only before the cataclysm under which all the old order of Europe—much of it far less old than it—went down. Surely, in presence of this wonderful record, the most incurable dilettante cannot but own that art does not afford the only, or even the first, ground on which Venice can base its claim to the interest of mankind.

Such, at all events, seems to be the view of the two latest writers on the sea-girt city. Mr. Crawford, indeed, opens with a rhapsody, and throughout seems to find an occasional difficulty in abstaining from the dithyrambic; Mr. Thayer is the philosophical historian always. Also Mr. Crawford tends somewhat to expatiate in the field of anecdote, where Mr. Thayer sternly restrains himself. The former has most to say about people, the latter about events. Thus, to take an instance from that event which perhaps more than any other formed a turning-point in the fortunes of Venice, the League of Cambray and the resulting war, sketched by Mr. Thayer as fully as the limits of his space will permit, serve Mr. Crawford merely as a peg on which to hang, in one place, the true and tragical history of Count Frangipane, his ring, and his faithful wife, and, in another, a description of a wondrous "mummery" with which the indomitable city kept up its spirits when that storm was about to burst upon it. Even of the few pages devoted to painting in Mr. Crawford's book a very large part is occupied with anecdotes, mostly rather well worn, about Pietro Aretino. We do not know, by the way, where Mr. Crawford learnt that that worthy was ever a monk.

On the general character of the Venetian system both authors are at bottom pretty much in agreement; for though Mr. Crawford does once call it "the most unscrupulous, sceptical, suspicious, and thoroughly immoral organisation that ever was devised by man," the details he gives do not bear out this severe judgment. It is all very well, for example, to write:—

"Modern diplomatists, and especially Americans, may be interested to know that the post of an ambassador was so little desired as to make it necessary to impose a heavy fine on any noble who refused it when he was appointed; and it actually happened more than once that men paid the fine rather than ruin themselves altogether in the service of their sordid Government."

It is only needful to read the piteous appeals made by the English ambassadors in Paris towards the end of the sixteenth century for speedy deliverance from "this burdensome charge wherein my fortune is wasted," or words to that effect, or to remember that Castelnau, after many years' faithful service in England, returned to France a ruined man, to realize that Venice was not unique among the Powers of that day in its thrifty treatment of public servants.

Of all the institutions in the Venetian polity, none has perhaps come in for more animadversion, if not from sober historians at any rate from imaginative writers, than the famous Council of Ten. The popular view of this body is as of a blend of the Inquisition and the Vehmgericht, with a dash of the Court of Starchamber—acting mainly on anonymous delations, and punishing the innocent as often as the guilty. Both our authors do their best to show how unjust is this notion. Mr. Thayer says: "In reality the Ten were the Venetian Cabinet"—this perhaps is going a little too far; he is probably nearer the mark elsewhere, where he calls them "the Ministry of Police"—"probably the most hard-working body, generation after generation, in the world." He points out that their spies, of whom so much has been made, were after all pretty much what we should now call detectives; and that as for the secret nature of their proceedings, considering how short an individual member's term of office was, we may conclude that "there were always two or three hundred patricians alive who had been members of the Ten, conversant with its secrets and responsible for its methods." Mr. Crawford is no less emphatic:—

"It cannot be denied that on more than one occasion the execution of the verdicts of the Ten was performed quickly and in a secret manner; yet it does not appear that this was done because the sentence had been passed from any motive of private hatred or vengeance, but only because prudence required that the public should not be allowed to express an opinion on the matter. It may be remarked that in European countries the procedure nowadays is often similar in courts-martial."

On the whole, the Ten had reason to congratulate themselves on the rarity of their mistakes — at any rate, of an irrevocable kind. Seldom did it become necessary for them, after the fashion of the legendary American sheriff, when his committee had hanged the wrong man, to approach the widow with "We must confess, madam, that this time you have the laugh of us." One terrible blunder they did, indeed, commit in the case of Antonio Foscarini, sometime ambassador to the English Court, who was put to death unjustly, as his judges presently recognized—at a time when the nerves of the Venetian Government, not unreasonably, were in a highly sensitive state where anything like conspiracy, especially with Spain, was suggested. (Mr. Crawford, by the way, does not refer to the Bedmar conspiracy, which would have given him much of the material that he knows how to use.) It must be said, too, that the evidence against Foscarini was so skilfully concocted that even Sarpi was convinced of his guilt. Both our authors tell the tragic story, each in his own manner. Full light has never yet been thrown on it, and many documents relating to it are still unexplored. It may be hoped that the researches which Mr. A. B. Hinds is now making at Venice, on behalf of the Master of the Rolls, will clear up this and other obscure byways of seventeenth-century Venetian history.

It is true of Venice, as of most other Italian States, that, though fiction has dwelt more on its later ages, its history has only been adequately written down to the end of the "Cinquecento." One can understand this to some extent for the rest of the peninsula. Once the blight of Spanish domination has settled down, the historian who has followed the course of one of the Tuscan or Lombard city states through the days when it was a power in Europe naturally shrinks from the dismal record of a petty dependent Court. But Venice at least preserved its liberty (though its citizens did not always make a good use of their privilege), and continued to produce an occasional hero. It was not its fault that with the progress of geographical knowledge the course of

trade was swept into other channels, and new rivals arose with whom it could not compete. Luxury and wantonness may have hastened its decline; but it is hard to see how the abstinence of Sparta or the continence of Tacitus's Germany could have postponed the day on which the last Doge laid aside his ducal cap. That a State which saw Charlemagne should have lasted without serious revolution till it was destroyed by Napoleon is marvel enough; and we may be grateful to the writers who have carried us through its whole story.

Occasionally, one finds small points for criticism. It was probably rather the peculiar character of the earlier Venetian territory than, as Mr. Thayer suggests, "her deepest love of liberty and her fortunate isolation," that saved Venice from feudalism. It would be hard to carve fiefs out of a domain consisting of marshes and sea. We do not understand why in an English book Italian forms should be used for the names of people who lived centuries before there was any Italian language. It is no doubt all right for an Italian historian to write of Paoluccio Anafesto; for English readers we prefer—what he doubtless wrote himself—Paulutius Anafestus. Mr. Crawford, who calls him (we know not on what authority) Paulus Lucas, at least avoids this; though even he begins to italianize the names too early. Mr. Thayer should also know better than to write "Rodriguez Borgia." He would not like to be called "Williams Thayer"; yet that is precisely parallel. His occasional illustrations of his subject by reference to modern comparisons add liveliness to his narrative; but he is perhaps carrying it a little far when he writes: "Venice for her part did little to propitiate her ill-wishers. She carried herself with haughtiness among them, making no more effort than the modern Britisher to dissemble the belief in her own superiority."

Of course, Mr. Crawford has something to say about the case of Giordano Bruno. With his estimate of Bruno we agree in the main, though an allusion to "the very scarce volume" of his writings (which are easily obtainable in a modern edition), and another to "one of his obscene comedies" (whereas he is not known to have written more than one), do not suggest any very intimate acquaintance with his works. But Mr. Crawford deals far too lightly with the treachery of Mocenigo, which delivered the unlucky philosopher into the hands of his enemies.

Mr. Joseph Pennell's illustrations are unequal. The photogravures are pretty, with an occasional reminiscence of Turner. The blocks in the page, on the other hand, are for the most part either scratchy or smudgy, and, as the modern fashion is, illustrate as a rule nothing in particular in the text.

The Thread of Gold. By the Author of 'The House of Quiet.' (John Murray.)

This is a book of vagrant essays, which have nevertheless, as the name implies, a certain inner connexion, though not relation. It is a meditative book; busied, indeed, with outward things, but anxious chiefly to catch in them the reflexes of a spiritual light. It represents those moments, far apart in a life, when some passing matter touches the inner consciousness, troubling it to a sudden gleam of spiritual perception, come and gone like the dip of a bird's wing on water. The external cause varies endlessly, often most trivial, and never twice alike: the inner consequences are recognized at once by a common affinity. The themes of these essays are therefore diverse and heterogeneous enough: it is in their effect on the mind of the writer that they claim our interest, and in that exists their secret link. Their measure of interest must depend on the character of the writer, mainly or exclusively. It is a somewhat perilous test; for the greatest sincerity will not, alone, give attraction to the processes of an individual mind or soul.

But the author of these essays has a character which will stand the test. And he has style. One gathers that he resolved to avoid being "fine" (that is, showy: for to be truly fine is to rise with one's subject, elevated thought and emotion bringing inevitably elevation of style, richness of thought and emotion producing richness of style); that he resolved to avoid conscious, deliberate research of language. But his style, though clear, direct, and unelaborate, has an unsought refinement: partly the reflection of character, partly the trained practice of writing, which has given him a technique yielding with facile immediateness to the plastic stress of mind and feeling. The character of which it subserves the expression is attractive and sympathetic: not a man of genius, but a man of delicate talent, a man of individuality, cultivated and with no small measure of the fastidiousness which comes from culture, but marked off from the mediocrity that often enough accompanies fastidious culture by that indefinable and incommunicable quality we name distinction; yet (a trait not common in such a character) having sympathies with broad, elemental, and simple things; and saved from a dilettante ineffectuality not only by these, but still more by a moral gravity and sincerity which endeavour after high living, high thinking, and the seeing of truth. He tells us that he has set down in this book only the things that made for beauty or for joy in his experience. But what distinguishes it from that research of mere æsthetic beauty and delight, mere epicurism of the nerves, which in numerous modern books is so stale, flat, and unprofitable to the reader, so burdened (by inevitable retribution) with an undertone of sad satiety—what separates it from this is the fact that, in his nature, beauty and delight always leave a luminous trail of spiritual suggestion. This it is that gives to the record of these things elevation and sanity, an ozone (so to speak) which makes them tonic to the reader as they were to the writer.

Hence, in what superficially appears a volume of fugitive essays on the most desultory and often trifling themes, we have really the revelation, by significant flash-lights, of a high-minded nature solitarily and often doubtfully feeling its way towards truth and right: always a sympathetic spectacle, and doubly so when the nature is thoughtful and tenderly reverent towards its fellow-men, as it is here.

But though this be the underlying character of all the essays, their external mood and character vary indefinitely. Some, like the exceedingly pleasant paper on the 'Farmyard,' have a quiet and observantly amused humour, which, like the best humour, has a sublatent tenderness never very far from the surface, and needing but a touch to ooze through. Others are glimpses of natural beauty, with touches, at times, of a poet's feeling and fancy; for, like most lovers of the reflective life, he reaps his "harvest of a quiet eye" mainly in the country. Other essays have their origin in art and literature, more from something seen or heard in human intercourse. But all are suggestive to him, and through him to the reader. If a beetle flies in his eye, it begets a speculation on one of the mysterious problems of life.

Some of the closing papers are direct speculations concerning the religious aspects and secrets of existence; and these will be regarded by readers with diverse and divergent attitudes. For ourselves, we find in them much matter both for assent and dissent. But there can be only one attitude towards the sincere and reverent spirit in which they are written. The general tone of the book might almost be defined (if such a contradiction in terms may be permitted) as a believing and hopeful agnosticism: a belief that all things are for good, we know not how; and will be made clear, we know not when or where. The chief fault, indeed, one has to find with the volume is that the habitual iteration of this belief, as the outcome of every chain of meditation or discussion, gradually assumes a cumulative effect of vague and lame conclusion, and, together with the very gentleness and resolved, continual charity of the writer, produces an impression of weakness and want of fibre. The injustice of such an impression there is plenty to demonstrate, but it happens so; to such a degree that we feel actually refreshed by a vigorous, hard-hitting, wrathful assault on 'Paradise Lost' and the later Milton. Here at least the critic is by "no weak pity moved," we say with unregenerate satisfaction; and the languor goes out of our emotional muscles. It is doubtless part of that unholy element in man which found Paradise slow without the snake.

These, however, are the chief, if not the only limitations in a good book—the exposition of a fine and sensitive character, with that touch of the dreamer which makes for distinction, though otherworldliness has not loosened his sympathetic hold on this world.

The Bodleian Manuscript of Jerome's Version of the Chronicle of Eusebius. Reproduced in Collotype. With an Introduction by J. K. Fotheringham. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

The Delegates of the Clarendon Press deserve to be congratulated on publishing this photographic reproduction of the MS. of Jerome's version of the 'Chronicle' of Eusebius belonging to the Bodleian Library. It has been a source of surprise to many that a Dutch publisher, Herr A. W. Sijthoff, should be so enterprising as to issue a series of photographic reproductions of the most important classical MSS. in existence, including the famous Codex Clarkianus of Oxford, while Oxford itself took no part in such contributions to scholarship. It has at last bestirred itself. The work before us is executed with much care and skill, and is of great value to all who devote themselves to the study of antiquity and of ecclesiastical history. Even in this subject, however, the Dutch publisher has been before the Oxford press, for as a supplement to his series he has reproduced photographically the fragments of one of the earliest MSS. of the 'Chronicon,' edited by Traube.

The history of the Bodleian MS. is singular. It was bought by Gaisford in 1824, and deposited in the Bodleian Library. It lay there unnoticed with the inscription on it "Auct. T. II. 6." More than seventy years after its purchase it was accidentally handed to a German scholar, instead of another MS. which he had asked the library attendant to bring him. He saw at once that it was a manuscript of great value, and drew the attention of the chief librarian to it. After the lapse of about a year he sent photographs of several pages to Mr. (now Sir E.) Maunde Thompson, of the British Museum, who came to the conclusion that it belonged to the early part of the sixth century. Shortly after this Mommsen visited Oxford, and the Bodleian Librarian showed him the MS. Mommsen examined it, and wrote an article on it in *Hermes* with the heading 'Die älteste Handschrift der Chronik des Hieronymus.' The attention of scholars was thus attracted to it, and Schöne, who had produced the best edition of the 'Chronicon,' wrote and obtained a collation of it. He thought first of again editing the 'Chronicon,' but gave up the idea. He prepared, however, a book entitled 'Die Weltchronik des Eusebius in ihrer Bearbeitung durch Hieronymus,' in which he discussed all the important questions that emerge in connexion with the oldest MSS. of Jerome's version of the 'Chronicon.' These are numerous, and are of this nature. How far do the MSS. represent the form in which Eusebius left his 'Chronicle'? What do we know of the 'Chronici Libri' of Eusebius? What was the exact arrangement of Jerome's 'Chronicle' as to exhibiting the dates and the events assigned to them? What was meant by the colours, such as black and red, which are employed in some of the MSS.? Did Jerome dictate his translation? Did he issue two editions of it? Are there interpolations even in the earliest MSS.? What is the relation of the Armenian version to the original work of Eusebius? Schöne has gone very thoroughly into these questions. Mr. Fotheringham acknowledges that to his work he is indebted for the suggestion of most of the problems discussed by him. Schöne's discussion is more complete than that of the English writer, and no textual critic of Eusebius or Jerome can do without his book. But Mr. Fotheringham has some decided advantages on his side. He has examined the oldest MSS. with his own eyes, and has consulted others to which Schöne had not access. He has gone over the ground with the greatest care and a resolution to be accurate. And he has offered solutions of some of the questions mentioned above which seem nearer the truth than those of Schöne.

Mr. Fotheringham has added value to the edition by appendixes contributed by himself or others. In one of these he exhibits all the passages which are not clearly legible in manuscript or collotype, and in another a list of passages in red ink. In the MS. there are marginalia, besides notes in a late handwriting. The latter are difficult to read, and a large selection of them is edited in an appendix by Mr. R. L. Poole. There is also an interesting paper by Mr. C. H. Turner on Jean du Tillet, but it has no bearing on the text of the MS., the only connexion being that Du Tillet was for some time proprietor of the MS.

Sir E. Maunde Thompson, as we have seen, assigned the MS. to the early part of the sixth century. Traube argues that the part of the MS. written in uncials, constituting the body of the work, must be placed between 400 and 450 A.D. Mr. Fotheringham agrees with him, and says that "this opinion is confirmed by the opinions of other scholars which have been communicated to me." He thus sums up his conclusions in regard to the 'Chronicon':—

"The further my researches have gone, the more I have been convinced that all forms of the 'Chronica' are ultimately descended from one closely resembling that of the Fleury fragments recently edited by Dr. Traube, that the differences of text between the best MSS. are far from serious, and that there should be no formidable difficulties in the way of an editor armed with photographs of all the earlier MSS."

Versailles and the Court under Louis XIV. By James Eugene Farmer. (Eveleigh Nash.)

The subject of Mr. Farmer's book is one of wide interest: it is, in fact, a chapter in the history of the civilized world. As he most truly writes: "Versailles was a policy and a system of government. Versailles was more than a palace: it was a world." On the whole, we may congratulate him upon its treatment. He writes carefully and without pretence, makes judicious use of the best authorities, and eschews for the most part sweeping statements, whilst occasionally appending to his narrative well-founded conclusions and pithy comments. The book is therefore likely to be of some value as a work of reference, whilst it should also appeal to the general reader.

The first two sections, which are largely based upon Dussieux's work, published some twenty-five years ago, are concerned with the Palace and Park of Versailles, with sub-sections on Trianon and Marly. As was perhaps inevitable from the method of arrangement adopted, this part of the volume rather suggests the very superior guide-book. It is probably none the worse for that, especially as it is free from verbiage, and the present state of the grounds and buildings is treated of in connexion with their past history. Plans of the first-floor of the château and of the gardens, in addition to many well-produced illustrations, should prove of use to visitors to Versailles who wish for something more extensive than the ordinary guide-book, and prefer to have their information in English.

In his account of Marly, Mr. Farmer with some justice characterizes as absurd Saint-Simon's statement that its expense exceeded even that of Versailles itself. According to M. Eckard's researches, based upon official documents, the cost of Marly, including in the estimate that of the celebrated machine, amounted to little more than a tenth of that of Versailles. It is to be noted, however, that Saint-Simon did but represent the general feeling which expressed itself very audibly towards the end of the reign of Louis XIV., when the king was still adding to his favourite palace in the midst of a most devastating war; and that, so far back as 1698 (eight years after the place was supposed to have been finished), even Madame de Maintenon had "ventured to make some remarks" on its increasing expense—remarks which were ill received. Louis XIV. built Marly with the view of getting some slight relaxation from the tyranny of Court life; but how slight that relief was! There were fewer nobles in attendance than at Versailles, and a greater proportion of ladies, and the former were expected to wear their hats when promenading with the king; whilst some of them, when within the château, had even the privilege of a temporary seat in the royal presence. Marly was saved from destruction by Saint-Simon's influence with the Regent Orleans; it fell at the Revolution, "but not in the manner commonly supposed," says Mr. Farmer, who tells the true story. To-day it is a State farm; nothing remains of its seventeenth-century splendour but the ruined basin of the Abreuvoir.

The rest of the work, though a trifle repetitive, is full of interest. It consists of a mosaic of descriptive pieces illustrative of the character and daily life of the king and the chief personages of his family and Court from 1682, when Versailles became the headquarters of the monarchy, until the end of the reign thirty-three years later. Saint-Simon, Dangeau, and the

memoirs of the Duchess of Orleans ("the Palatine") are lavishly drawn upon, but used with judgment. The authority of the 'État de la France,' for instance, is very properly preferred to that of the first named upon the weighty question whether the Grand Monarque wore his short wig in bed or first put it on for the *lever;* and on some other points the keen powers of observation and attractive style of one of the best of modern memoir-writers have not blinded the author to the fact that his pen was that of a writer by no means destitute of prejudices. Mr. Farmer's portrait of Louis XIV. possibly does him a little more than justice; whilst he seems to take an unduly harsh view of Madame de Maintenon. Louis's pride would appear to be considered by him his only serious fault; his second wife's beauty, he writes in one place, was the one genuine thing about her. The author allows us to see that the grave defects of the Regent Orleans were due much less to his own character than to the enforced idleness for which his uncle was entirely responsible.

An instance of the terrors of Court etiquette (and that at Marly) is cited in Saint-Simon's account of the dire offence of Madame de Torcy. She, an untitled lady, was frowned upon throughout dinner by the king merely because the Duchesse de Duras had allowed her to keep the place at table above herself which she had unwittingly taken, Louis informing Madame de Maintenon that he had just been witness of an act of "incredible insolence, which had thrown him into such a rage that he had been unable to eat!" Her husband, who was Foreign Secretary, had to write a letter of abject apology before the king was appeased.

At Versailles even Monsieur, the king's brother, could not sit down until he had been twice asked to do so; and the illness of a near relation was not accepted as an adequate excuse for the non-attendance of ladies at Court. Even in the ballroom each person had a fixed position: the whole thing was reduced to absolute clockwork. So unvarying were not only the king's hours of work and pleasure, but also everything else about him, that it was noticed as remarkable that upon one occasion he actually turned round to speak to some one!

Yet the Roi Soleil was human after all. He had a gigantic appetite; he was accustomed to kiss his old nurse; he could even, at times, appreciate a joke. He was genuinely and spontaneously kind at moments, and at rare intervals he as genuinely and spontaneously lost his temper. But his "poise," as Mr. Farmer calls it, was usually almost inhumanly perfect. One night during supper "a large black form," flung by an unseen hand, was impudently thrown down upon the king's table, with such force as to make the plates jump. Every one was astounded at the impertinence; but the king only turned his head half round and said, "I think that is my fringe!" It was, indeed, a bundle of some crimson-velvet hangings which had been mysteriously cut away from the grand apartments by some person unknown—a person, by the way, who was never discovered.

Probably few people realize what a hard life these splendid satellites, the courtiers of the Sun King, had to lead. The valet of the Maréchal de Noailles was instructed to call him at eight o'clock, "if no one dies during the night." The significance of the qualification is made clear by the story of how La Vrillière secured the succession to his father's secretaryship of state:—

"The news of Châteauneuf's death was brought to La Vrillière by a courier at five o'clock in the morning. He did not lose his wits at the news, but at once sent and woke up the Princesse d'Harcourt, and begged her to come and see him instantly. Opening his purse, he prayed her to go to see Madame de Maintenon as soon as she got up, and propose his marriage with Mlle. de Mailly, whom he would take without dowry if the king gave him his father's appointments. The Princesse d'Harcourt, whose habit it was to accept any sum, from a crown upward, willingly undertook this business. She went to Madame de Maintenon immediately, and then repaired to Madame de Mailly, who, without property, and burdened with sons and daughters, was in no way adverse to the marriage. The king, upon getting up, was duly made acquainted with La Vrillière's proposal, and at once agreed to it."

The king, it was known, would wake at eight o'clock and hear the news: the whole thing had to be done within three hours. As a rule, an alert courtier at Versailles was up and dressed by seven o'clock.

As we have intimated, Mr. Farmer is usually content either to let his authorities speak for themselves (sometimes at great length), or to tell a plain unvarnished tale without aiming at style. He has, however, rare bursts like the following:—

"The Court promenades of Versailles were splendid spectacles, made expressly to be painted. To gain some notion of them, one should stand in the parterre of Latona, and look toward the palace. If the sun is sinking, and the fountains play, the leaping waters flash as they fall aloft on Latona and her children, and afar, beyond the green yews, in the long yellow façade of the château, the lofty windows of the gallery become refulgent. Then, as in the flesh, one may see again the Court of France, in a blaze of pomp and color, descending that huge marble staircase at the heels of the Grand Monarch."

Despite a few Americanisms, such as "to loan," Mr. Farmer's diction is usually pure enough and his translations are faithful. But he is rather prone to use "grand" when he means *great;* and "a salle of verdure," and "the nation entire" are scarcely pleasing phrases. He writes, moreover, of Madame de Maintenon getting an armchair so fitted up as "to shield her from *drafts*," and twice uses "the latter" to express one of four. The illustrations are mostly appropriate and well produced; but the portrait of Turenne seems somewhat out of place, since even his name does not appear in the text: he belongs, in fact, to the pre-Versailles period of the reign. The index is unfortunately far from adequate; but we have seldom read a book containing so much matter which was so free from printers' errors. The blue-and-gilt binding is handsome.

NEW NOVELS.

A Supreme Moment. By Mrs. Hamilton Synge. (Fisher Unwin.)

If all the characters in 'A Supreme Moment' had been drawn with something of the care and insight that have gone to the creation of one of them, we could have called this a very interesting book. Agatha, living a quiet, conventional life with her brother in an English village, devotes her days conscientiously to the trivial duties of her small household and to little acts of parochial kindness. Into their midst comes an orphaned girl from Italy, vivacious as she is beautiful, and unconventional as she is accomplished. How gradually this new element in the household affects Agatha's character, how eventually it lifts her out of her narrow groove and broadens and softens her outlook on life, is shown with marked skill. Unfortunately, all the other characters are wholly wanting in vitality. The narrative, too, lacks force and lucidity. There are suggestions of mystery, but nothing comes of them, and the story has, so far as we can see, no supreme moment.

Mrs. Erricker's Reputation. By Thomas Cobb. (Alston Rivers.)

Mr. Cobb has not written a brighter or cleverer novel than 'Mrs. Erricker's Reputation.' The plot, it is true, is on familiar lines. Mrs. Erricker is a young widow who allows her irresponsibility to carry her to the point of indiscretion. To save the reputation of her sister-in-law, who meets with an accident on an electric launch, she tells the jealous husband that it was she who was the owner's guest, whereupon her mother-in-law, from whom she receives a handsome allowance, requires her to give up the custody of her little son. Mr. Cobb's powers of narrative and dialogue have never been displayed to better advantage. But his characters do not live; they merely talk. Even when Mrs. Erricker faces poverty, the deeper emotions of life are untouched.

No. 101. By Wymond Carey. (Blackwood & Sons.)

To some the fascination of the circle described elsewhere on this page is irresistible. To such this romance will appeal, and not merely on account of its environment: it is crowded with the intrigue, plot, and counter-plot of the fair women and gallants of Versailles at a time when the Pompadour was in the ascendant, and is said to be based on facts unearthed from eighteenth-century MS. dispatches in the British Museum and the Record Office. Few of the figures have the indefinable quality of vitality, but perusal brings the not altogether unsatisfactory sensation of having assisted at a well-staged historical drama while still

enjoying the comforts of the domestic hearth.

A Son of the People. By Baroness Orczy. (Greening & Co.)

Kemény András is the hero of the Baroness Orczy's latest romance, which is a tale of the Hungarian plains. Hungary remains apparently in the condition of the Middle Ages, when peasants were parted from their feudal lords by gulfs. Bideskuty Gyuri, however, is not quite a feudal lord; he is a big landowner, who designs to revolutionize agriculture in his district by the erection of a mill. To do this he borrows from the Jews in the most reckless manner, and signs documents without reading them. One hopes that this is not the habit of the Hungarian gentleman. The mill also incurs the hostility of the peasants, who look upon it as an emanation of the devil. On these simple and primitive materials the author builds her story. It is sentimental and of a conventional type, but the setting is new, and so it takes on a novel air. The aspiration of a wealthy and virtuous peasant to the hand of the fairy princess is not an original theme; nor is it unusual in such cases that the lady, married against her inclination, should scorn her low-born husband, but finally recognize his merits. The peasant behaves with wonderful magnanimity, and all is well in the end. The novel is most interesting for its pictures of Hungarian life.

The Beauty Shop. By Daniel Woodroffe. (Werner Laurie.)

Compactness of design, capable execution, and a light yet remorseless touch on some of the actual crazes and phases of fashionable life characterize this novel. The action centres round a Bond Street "beauty" shop, except when it passes to a rural parish in Kent. Everywhere a sense of rather charmless reality strikes one. The different places and people are kept admirably in hand by a writer who knows how to knit up her fabric and keep in touch scenes and persons, however varied. Bond Street has its code, its language; and the villagers have theirs. The latter serve as chorus (homely and at times a trifle ribald) to the doings of the leisured folk whose lines are cast both in town and country. With little detail or description, many types of manner and character are evolved. The leading motive is the present eager quest after physical beauty when time or nature has proved unkind. In the treatment of this unpleasing and depressing theme touches of humour are not entirely lacking. A soul of pity may be found lurking in the wreckage of even trivial hopes, and the insatiable lust of luxury and pleasure may sadden as well as disgust. There are no plain and overt tragedies, but their presence below the surface is suggested by absolutely undramatic means. The author appears to have few antipathies or preferences, to hold no brief for any one in particular. Presentment, not persuasion, is her business. It takes her to a corner of life not likely to be viewed from the sentimental side. The resultant picture is clever enough. The reader is all along pursued by evil and disquieting influences. They permeate the salons where manicurists, masseuses, and "transformation" makers ply their trade; and where ladies of doubtful or known reputation meet their "friends" and repair their faces. Another form, menacing, sinister, repulsive, is encountered in the hop gardens also. Things known by experience or divined by instinct are vividly pictured. That these undercurrents cannot be ignored or at once forgotten shows the author's ability to make one perceive some of the less palpable yet haunting conditions of existence.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Mr. S. H. Jeyes has, on the whole, executed with success a most difficult task in his book on *The Earl of Rosebery*, in the series "The Prime Ministers of England" (Dent & Co.). There is, however, in addition to a few of the usual errors, one remarkable divergence from the now accepted view, which is so startling that we hesitate to call it a mistake. It is possible that the information of Mr. Jeyes upon this point is new and more or less accurate; but if so, attention should have been directed to its source, for otherwise it stands in contradiction to recent statements made with authority. Mr. Jeyes says in three passages that Gladstone had decided, some time before his retirement from the House of Commons, to propose Lord Rosebery as his successor, and that the choice was "made by the Queen on the advice of Mr. Gladstone." On the publication of Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone' the announcement to the opposite effect, showing that Gladstone had proposed Lord Spencer, was a surprise. But the assertion was made too widely and with too much basis for it to be possible for a contradiction to be so much as considered without explanation of the sources of the denial.

With regard to smaller matters, the points in which Mr. Jeyes, in his otherwise remarkably well-informed narrative, follows the ordinary opinion rather than historical fact may be mentioned. He states that Gladstone "had cheerfully concurred in....a reversal of his own foreign policy by the colleague whom he had appointed." "Cheerfully" is hardly in accordance with the fact. It is certain that at least on the Egyptian question Gladstone did all he could to struggle against a decision which was hateful to him; and this was the most momentous matter of the foreign affairs of 1893–4. Biographers of living statesmen are, as a rule, but most naturally, too friendly to the men whose career they have been drawn by some sympathy to describe. In the case of Mr. Jeyes this cannot always be said; and in the matter of the conflict between Great Britain and France over Siam, at the time of the French blockade of the capital, the attitude of this country is represented as less firm than it was. How great was the risk of war was not known to the public at the time. The answer given in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey was altered by the French subsidized "telegraphic" agency in such a way as to avoid the shock to French public opinion which it would otherwise have given. Many years afterwards Lord Rosebery himself explained, in a speech, that on the day to which the answer in the House of Commons referred, the two countries had been within an ace of war. In the matter of the other famous answer by Sir Edward Grey, relating to what afterwards came to be known as Fashoda, Mr. Jeyes is wrong in suggesting that at the time France had already dispatched an expedition under Major Marchand. He is right, however, substantially, because the five French expeditions, of which the "Liotard Mission" was one, had been decided, and the one which afterwards grew into the Marchand expedition had started. The mistake is caused by the introduction of Major Marchand's name. In the account of the arrangement between Lord Salisbury and Germany which affected the scheme of a Cape to Cairo railway Mr. Jeyes alludes to its having broken the line, "except as regards a stipulated right of way over the non-British portion." It was the failure of Lord Salisbury to secure any such binding or effective stipulation which was the cause of the subsequent trouble. Neither is it the case, as is thought by Mr. Jeyes, that Walfisch Bay "might have been made a formidable rival to Cape Town." The opponents in South Africa of the transfer of Walfisch Bay to Germany never suggested that it was likely to have this kind of importance. It was valuable as being the only good landing-place possible for a trade never likely to be large, and for troops. It is not the case that France, in her opposition to the Salisbury-Drummond-Wolff Convention for the evacuation of Egypt, desired "to get French troops in." That desire has never at any time been entertained in France, and if it had, could easily have been accomplished without risk of war by several modes which were thoroughly understood by the negotiators of the Convention and by its opponents. The French did not desire to admit the *status quo*, and could not afford to do so before their electorate; but quite as little did they desire to disturb it and to risk the blame which the financial world would have thrown on them for the loss of property which would have occurred. Mr. Jeyes goes out of his way to declare on his own part that the undertaking to leave Egypt "ought never to have been entered into." We will not discuss the question involved, but cannot resist the temptation of pointing out the sharp conflict between the opinion of our author on this matter, which concerns ourselves, and that which he expresses for himself and Lord Rosebery as to Russian action at Batoum. The usual Russian reply to us was virtually in the words of Mr. Jeyes—about Egypt.

The account given by Mr. Jeyes of the negotiation between some of the Conservative leaders and Parnell in 1885 is more accurate than that which we have criticized in several recent volumes, including Mr. Churchill's 'Life' of his father; but the events are dated too late. The material fact is, not that a decision was taken, after the formation of the Government, to avoid coercion, and to enter into negotiation on Home Rule while ordering inquiry into Lord Spencer's acts, but that these things had been promised in advance in order to turn out the preceding Government. Mr. Jeyes also puts the responsibility too exclusively upon Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Carnarvon, "and at least one other member of the Cabinet," and excludes Lord Salisbury, except so far as to say that Lord Carnarvon hoped and attempted to convert him to a modified scheme of Home Rule. Further on he says that Lord Salisbury "never wavered." It would be

gathered from his pages that Lord Salisbury was not a party to the offers of Lord Randolph Churchill and to the interviews between Lord Carnarvon and Parnell; but it is, of course, the case that Lord Carnarvon stated in the House of Lords, in the presence of Lord Salisbury, that the Prime Minister was acquainted with every step as it was taken, and it is also the case, as we know from Mr. Churchill's book, that Lord Salisbury had assented in advance to at least a portion of the promises made by Lord Randolph Churchill to Parnell.

On the appearance in 1900 of M. Victor Bérard's book now translated by Mr. H. W. Foskett under the title *British Imperialism and Commercial Supremacy* (Longmans & Co.), we expressed much doubt as to its facts. M. Bérard is a brilliant writer, but in those of his articles in the *Revue de Paris* which are here in part reprinted and in part the subject of addition, he was perhaps less excellent than in his other books, though more specially interesting to us on this side of the Channel. In our notice (No. 3785) we pointed out that the doctrines of the New Imperialism attributed to Mr. Chamberlain by M. Bérard had not "conquered" the whole electorate, as M. Bérard seemed to think, and that, instead of there being a majority of 100 to 1, there had been but a change of a mere percentage, and that, probably, more affected by the education controversy than by "Fair Trade." In the interval Mr. Chamberlain, by his famous speech of three years ago, has raised that "fiscal issue" which had been anticipated by M. Bérard; and the recent election has shown that our doubts as to M. Bérard's figures were well founded. With the main doctrine of the French writer we have much sympathy: it will probably, as a well-grounded foreign view should, antedate the verdict of history. It is, that Mr. Chamberlain has become the strongest man of the Conservative electorate, having repudiated neither his Radical "name nor his theories. ....He only agreed to an alliance with the Tories on condition that they should change their name and state....The Tories have had to resign their obscurantist traditions." When he comes to detail, M. Bérard makes statements far too sweeping; as, for example, in claiming as adherents of Mr. Chamberlain, representing "the Radical element," the Mr. Goschen of a few years ago and Lord Lansdowne. Not only are such allusions—never true—now rendered absurd in the case of Lord Goschen by his violent opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's later developments of opinion, but a large portion of the volume is in a similar position. In face of the recent electoral and present Parliamentary figures, it seems impossible to declare that the particular form of Imperialism described "is all-triumphant." It is also impossible to assert that opponents have become "far fewer in numbers," while "their protestations are stifled." The book largely rests on figures, and these are, of course, hopelessly out of date. It is difficult to maintain that, as yet, even "the Midlands" are "ruined by German competition." The supposed loss of our South American trade is also not based upon modern statistics. M. Bérard quotes the evidence in a Blue-book, now many years old, of consuls in South America, who explain how "in South America" non-British "cotton goods are conquering the market." Another consul is made to declare that "the Germans have conquered South America." It is impossible to justify these assertions in face of the statistics of our trade: the export of British produce and manufactures to Latin America, and to South America in particular, is increasing, and our trade holding its own with that of rivals who are still infinitely behind us. In another portion of the volume the United States are named, as though they, rather than the Germans, were our successful commercial foes in South America: "Their manufactures have already conquered the American shores of both oceans"; and a third British consul is made to add the words, "We continue to lose ground." It is, on the contrary, an extraordinary fact that the United States are not gaining ground in South America, and it is impossible to give scientific study to the economical circumstances of the moment without keeping steadily in view the maintenance of British commercial supremacy in the Latin-American world.

M. Bérard is not completely to be trusted in his account of the historical rise of the New Imperialist doctrine. He names in five or six passages Sir Charles Dilke's 'Greater Britain' of 1868 as teaching the union of the British Empire against the world; whereas the doctrine of that book included under the title 'Greater Britain' the development of English laws and institutions in the United States; and its author has opposed that "Imperial Federation" "beneath the banner of" which he is made, by M. Bérard, to march. Mr. John Morley, too, would repudiate a suggestion with regard to himself which is made on p. 37 of the translation. In some passages M. Bérard quotes from English originals, and his French version is retranslated, without verification, into English. No doubt the translator has checked the passages which he could find, but some have escaped discovery, with the result that they are obviously, though nominally quoted from the English, altered in the process. On the whole, the translation is meritorious, and pains have been bestowed upon the book. One of the few positive mistakes is in the use of the French term "Anabaptists" for our well-known Baptist body. Another is to be found in the phrase "language of Birmingham's deputy," the reference being to Mr. Chamberlain as a member of Parliament.

The House of Commons in 1906, published by the *Pall Mall* Press, is a useful handbook, with electoral factseyand portraits and biographies of members. It is no drawback that some of the portraits are from photographs and others from imaginative caricatures; or the caricatures are more like their subjects. In several cases members have provided photographs so ancient that a gentleman in late middle life is represented as a youth. In the case of hard-worked ministers it must be assumed that the photographs have been otherwise procured, for much later portraits of Mr. Haldane, for example, have appeared elsewhere than that figured in the handbook before us. It is a pity that this should be the case, as a good many of the members whose likenesses are in this volume cannot be recognized from the portraits given here. The opposite is the case with the caricatures. The unfortunate subjects of them may complain that their friends will know them. The only special feature of this volume, as compared with its rivals, which need be noted is that, *The Pall Mall Gazette* favouring redistribution of seats, the electoral figures are set forth so as to prove the necessity of such a measure.

SHORT STORIES.

Visionaries: a Book of Tales—Occult and Pagan, Mystical and Gothic. By James Huneker. (Werner Laurie.)—Here is a volume of short stories, with title and subtitle of an aggressively fantastic character which is a proclamation (one might almost say a war-whoop) of its claim to be what it is the present fashion to call "mystical." But to some the most mysterious thing about it will be the author's nationality. He seems to have an Englishman's knowledge of England, an American's knowledge of America, and a Frenchman's knowledge of France. As a matter of fact, we know that he is a native of Philadelphia who has studied in France, and has taught music and written dramatic criticism in New York. Without this knowledge we should have fixed on his singular notions of humour as certainly Anglo-Saxon.

The stories, despite their flamboyant subtitle, are of a type sufficiently familiar—the fantastic type illustrated by Edgar Poe and such German writers as Hoffmann and Wieland. The influence of Poe is evident enough; and Mr. Huneker might have copied also his moderation in titles. Poe never deemed it necessary to announce his stories by such a terrifying array of adjectives. We dare not conjecture which of the tales are specifically "occult," "pagan," or "mystical." There may be a difference between "occult" and "mystical" in their application to stories of this kind, but we have not discovered it; while "pagan" might be used of the entire book—not least when its subjects are technically Christian. They are clever stories, the work of an able man with a large variety of curious reading; they aim at being "weird," and if morbidity could make them so, they would abundantly attain their end. They are morbid enough to have made Goethe blaspheme, and would have ravished the soul of Mephistopheles, and they are decadent to the core, with the latest decadence of Paris (the fount and origin of decadence). The preternatural is, in itself, morbid; but the unwholesomeness of these tales is something apart from their preternatural character. It is a gratuitous quality. Poe's tales are morbid, sometimes horrible; but he was too good an artist, had too much imagination, to make them repulsive. It is defect of imagination which tries to create a sensation by the violent and mechanical means of sheer repulsion. Because the weird is always unnatural, it does not follow that the unnatural is always weird. Mr. Huneker seems to us to confound the unnatural with the preternatural, or at least to think that one is essential to the other. Perhaps it is merely a grafting of Parisian decadence on the stock of Edgar Poe. Poe's is a semi-insane world, in which nature, the senses, are morbidly heightened and acute. Parisian decadence wishes to invert and reverse nature. So in 'Visionaries' you have people possessed with diseased passion; people in whom a crazed sense performs the functions proper to other senses; women always sensual and sinister; men turned topsy-turvey and effeminate who all seem, morally, to be trying to stand on their heads; love always animal; Judas Iscariot as a maligned person who was crucified as a substitute to save the Christ he repented having betrayed—a phantasmagoria of the perverted, like a landscape in water, but without its beauty.

With all this straining after the repellent and lawless, the tales for the most part miss their designed effect. They are cleverly executed, with no insignificant portion of imagination; yet with two or three exceptions they fail to be uncanny. They are sensationally outside natural experience; they produce an intensely disagreeable feeling; but they give one no shudder,

such as Poe could create with material that would be flat enough in other hands. There was human nature under the horror or the preternaturalness, and it was in the intimate realization of it as a natural experience is realized, and the imaginative use of shadowy suggestion, that the power lay. Here that intimate imagination is lacking, no less than the suggestion—everything is said, and said with overplus, with elaboration. Only in 'The Spiral Road' and 'The Eighth Deadly Sin' is the note of uncanniness really and impressively touched. The latter (a series of visions evoked by the magical manipulation of suggestive scents) has a veritable thrill of horror, partly because it suggests more mystery than is expressed; though even this is spoilt by a riotous elaboration of phrase. Virtuosity of diction, dear to the modern expert in prose, is fatal to the subtle and shadowy effects of the supernatural. Yet, setting aside this pursuit of the weird, so hard of achievement, we confess that the tales are very well written, with a finished mastery over the form of the short story; and some are purely psychological—studies of human types. 'A Mock Sun,' 'A Sentimental Rebellion,' and the opening tale belong to this class; and here Mr. Huneker is entirely successful. They are well observed and skilfully constructed. But in the eerie tale the imagination which cannot be denied him does not, we think, go far enough; or perhaps it is overweighted by culture. Which is it?

The Blue Peter. By Morley Roberts. (Eveleigh Nash.)—Under an excellent title Mr. Roberts groups five stories, all relating to the sea. He describes them as "sea comedies," but they might with better justification be dubbed sea farces. The author has an obvious familiarity with ships and shipmen, and on occasion can scatter nautical slang among his readers to their bewilderment. However, this intimate knowledge of a sailor's life and language has not inspired Mr. Roberts to write seriously and realistically. He is out for a lark in this book, and a lark he has. The first tale relates how the ill-treated captain and mates of the Nemesis turned on their owners, who misguidedly went to sea with them; the second describes how the crew of the Enchantress turned on her bullying captain. The third—more frankly farcical—tells of the wreck of the Swan, and of the iceberg on which the crew were crowded, and of the superhuman luck and spirit of Capt. Spink. Capt. Spink is something of a figure, and it seems a pity that he should be ruffling it in unadulterated farce. Mr. Morley Roberts's methods are broad. He shoulders his way along; he splashes ahead. He is magnificently indifferent to his medium, so long as he can keep going. And the lordliness of his tone is as great as Mr. Kipling's. A brisk and vivid writer, with a sense of character, he never really does himself justice. These stories certainly do not do him justice, but they are essentially readable.

The Measure of Life, by Frances Campbell (Chapman & Hall), is a collection of studies—from the point of view mainly of Celtic mysticism—in that class of subjects to which the adjective "supernatural" is broadly, though inaccurately applied. They are frequently marked by much beauty both of thought and expression, but the author was perhaps ill-advised in introducing any admixture of realism; for while her symbolical personages, such as the "master of illusion," are charming, her contemporary characters, whether English ladies or Irish peasants, do not entirely carry conviction. This criticism does not, however, hold good with regard to the still-life of the picture, which testifies to an intimate and sympathetic acquaintance with Irish landscape, and to a notable gift of description. As the most finished of the short stories here we should select 'The Ship of Heaven,' an appealing fragment of dream-life, and 'The Church of the Four Winds.'

The House of Riddles. By Dorothea Gerard. (Hutchinson & Co.)—More stories than the one which gives its name to this volume are included in it. We regret to say that we find in them little to praise, and there is as a rule more than this to say of works by this writer. But here of character or incident we find not much of interest.

Tales of the Fish Patrol. By Jack London. (Heinemann.)—Mr. London is prolific—dangerously so, perhaps; but he continues to give good measure of adventure in his stories. This collection consists of seven, all dealing with the work of the fish patrol, a sort of maritime police force, in San Francisco Bay. The laws regarding the pursuit of fish on the Pacific coast are stringent and comprehensive, their principal object being the prevention of the reckless decimation of young fish. That the laws are needed is sufficiently shown by these stories of the devices adopted and the risks run in evading them by the wild tribe of Greeks, Chinese, and other alien fishermen who make the bay their hunting-ground, and defiance of the patrol their business. The tales are told in the first person, as by one who, as a lad, worked with the patrol and met with various more or less exciting adventures. Mr. London's style has of late shown marked signs of a chastening process. He progresses. His gift for description and for easy narrative is undeniable. This is better work than 'The Game,' his last book.

Terriens is a volume of Normandy tales, partly in dialect, by M. Jean Revel, whose previous writings include two volumes of the same kind. They are full of observation and humour, coarse, and strong. The publisher is Charpentier (Fasquelle).

Some Parisians, acquainted neither with the Commonwealth nor with Australian literature, have been attracted by the stories contained in M. Paul Warrego's *A l'Autre Bout du Monde* (Librairie Universelle). They are a pale copy of some of the powerful tales contained in the weekly newspapers of Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. No care has been taken to prevent gross errors, and we find, for example, "black-traker" and "un 'cooce'" within three lines.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In *The Source of the Blue Nile* (Smith, Elder & Co.) Dr. A. J. Hayes recounts his adventures, such as they were, when in 1902 he accompanied, as its medical officer, the surveying party sent by the Anglo-Egyptian Government to Lake Tsana, in Abyssinia, and the valley of the Atbara. His own experiences appear to have been unimportant and uninteresting, relating chiefly to the shooting of game and the collection of entomological specimens for museums, when he was not doctoring the patients about whose ailments he gives detailed information, unpleasant to most laymen, and not precise enough to satisfy men of science. But he has a happy knack in quotation, and cleverly ekes out his bald statements about Abyssinian customs and institutions, geography, and other physical conditions by well-chosen extracts from the evidence of earlier and more explicit travellers, from the sixteenth-century Alvarez down to Mr. Augustus Wylde and Mr. Herbert Vivian, and especially from Baker, Mansfield Parkyns, Hormuzd Rassam, and Stecker. The 'Note on the Religion, Customs, &c., of Abyssinia,' which fills the last third of the volume, consists almost entirely of such extracts.

Prof. Cattier has published through Larcier of Brussels an *Étude sur la Situation de l'État Indépendant du Congo*, a book which must be taken with Mr. Fox Bourne's 'Civilisation in Congoland' as giving all the facts with regard to the Congo State. The publication by a distinguished Belgian of a truthful volume on the subject is an historical event of importance. Hitherto there has been an attempt to represent the writing of those who have been horrified by the recent history of the Congo State as being inspired either by Protestant missionaries, British and American, or by interested Liverpool merchants. M. Cattier deals with the matter as a scientific observer of so-called white colonization among black tropical races, and shows, as has been well shown on many occasions by Mr. E. D. Morel, that the Congo State, founded though it was on philanthropic principles, has violated well-known laws, with consequences which were inevitable. The responsibility of the United States—whose treaty is relied on to show that the Congo State is an independent Power, which was actually in existence before the first European Conference regulated its affairs—and the responsibility of our own Government, are so marked in the history of the Congo State that doctrines of non-intervention are inapplicable. Every English and American reader of M. Cattier should realize the fact that he is one of those who are directly responsible for the creation and maintenance of the state of things described. M. Cattier shows how a different view of the labour of the black, and of the future of the black, has grown up in Africa, and especially in the Congo State, from any which can be justified by any creed or ethical rule; and, although the recent commission of inquiry has pointed out the horrors of the situation, which had been denied previously by all official Belgians, M. Cattier points out that, as regards the conception formed of the negro, that commission itself "succumbed to the contagion." He also proves that there has never existed in the history of the world any other Government so completely fulfilling the conditions of an absolute monarchy, resting solely upon one man's will or caprice—Governors and Secretaries of State being but his "blind instruments." He relates the creation of the Private Domain and of the Crown Domain, and shows the investment in Belgium of the enormous sums of money which the Domain of the Congo Crown has produced. He briefly names the expenditure of immense secret funds upon press bribery and upon what he calls paid "legal opinions" and shows that it is thus that "the cry of suffering and the supplications of the native millions have been lost in the silence of the equatorial forest." The charge is one of tremendous weight. It is virtually a direct impeachment—for deliberate slavery, undertaken for personal gain, carried to the point of extermination of millions of people—of the King of the Belgians, published by a distinguished Belgian, in Belgium, and it is all the more forcible for the quiet style in which the grey language of the author states the facts. The conclusion, for example, of the chapter on the Domain of the Crown is that its development has been by

"forced labour applied with such extreme vigour as to decimate the population. It is without doubt the pitiless application of the system which decided the King-Sovereign to take the strictest possible precautions to prevent the public from being able to estimate the revenue which he has drawn from the Crown Domain."

The only doubt which has arisen in the mind of the reviewer in reading the pages of Prof. Cattier concerns the principle of concessions. He has damaged the whole system upon which the concession companies rest almost as heavily as has Mr. Morel, but he comes to the somewhat weak conclusion that it is possible to take precautions which may cause the vices of the system to disappear, and he thinks that a strong clause breaking the concession, "if acted on and enforced," would be satisfactory. We know by our own British experience the difficulty of acting on such a clause.

The astonishing flood of garden books has ceased, and one can hardly regret the shrinking of a flood which brought with it an ill-assorted collection of sticks and straws, odds and ends which it would need the energy of a bower-bird to admire or put to profitable use. Some of these fashionable "horticulturists" could write, but knew nothing of gardening; others could garden, but had not mastered the principles of grammar, much less of rhetoric; a few had a sense of humour, while the majority persisted in cumbering the ground with irritating and irrelevant human characters. In *The Heart of a Garden* (Moring) Mrs. Marriott Watson is both humoursome and practical. Her prose is a fund of fancies new and old, varied with some excellent verse of a quality which is well known to our readers. The result is one of the prettiest books we have seen for many a day. The pictures alone of flowers and gardens are things of real beauty. The prose is full of happy touches, wilful and wistful by turns. But the book has charm—that is the essential point. Charm is sauciness chastened or educated, as Aristotle said, and it is the lack of any such restraint that makes some modern wilfulness tiresome. Mrs. Watson often has "no other than a woman's reason," she takes this and that to be so because she likes it so; but she has the humour to see that one's flower may be another's weed. No point or thought is tortured; all is lightly said, and not the less serious for that.

"*A chaque oiseau son nid est beau*, and there is no extant branch of 'the fancy' but has its own peculiar fads to foster, as tiresome, perhaps, as the nursery's—or the lover's—little language to the detached observer."

It is clear, at least, that the writer loves the birds as few do. She lets her trapped tits go, to the undoing of the strawberries; she writes better about the blackbird than anybody else; and her fancies for barbaric colour and other delights of romance will please many as well as herself. Perhaps there is a superabundance of literary reminiscence here and there, but the general effect is one of admirable unity, not without some sly hits at the authors recalled. Never, at any rate, do we feel that obsession of odd words in wrong places which seems the secret of much modern style. The impression we have is that of a genuine and sensitive personality, giving the quintessence of such talk as might be evoked in the best of talking places by an understanding companion—one who knew birds and flowers and was not afraid of his fancy, as serious persons often are.

Tuscan Folk-lore and Sketches. By Isabella M. Anderton. (Arnold Fairbairns.)—Mrs. Anderton, the author of this delightful collection of Tuscan sketches, was, as we are told by her brothers in a modest biographical note, born at Lower Clapton in 1858, and was educated at the school kept by her father, where boys and girls were taught together, after the manner now followed by many American schools. Among those educated there were the children of the German poet Freiligrath. Miss Anderton taught for four years in the school, but owing to weak health had to take rest. In 1883 she went to Italy, where she began her Italian studies. In 1887 she was obliged to go to the Apennines to recruit, and it was while staying there that she heard these stories from the peasants, by whom she was received with the kindest hospitality. Recollections of Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel are included, and one old woman, whose husband had served in Napoleon's "summer excursion to Moscow," "firmly believed that *le petit caporal* had perished miserably at Moscow pickled in a barrel of salt." The sketches include 'A Wedding in the Pistoiese,' and a visit to a villa where olive oil was made. The proprietor was a man of antiquarian and artistic tastes, and being a lover of Latin inscriptions, had over the door the legend "Parva domus magna quies." There is also a description of the Florentine Calcio. The little volume includes an account of a month in Elba, translations, and other studies.

In 1890 Isabella Anderton was married to Rodolfo Debarbieri, and lived in Florence to the close of her short life. She died there in December, 1904, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery of the Allori, "amid the sunny olive-clad hills she loved so well." In her love for Italy and its people she reminds us of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who "made her poetry a golden band between Italy and England."

Portraits of the Eighteenth Century, Historic and Literary. By C. A. Sainte-Beuve. Part I. translated by Katharine P. Wormeley. Part II. translated by G. Burnham Ives. (Putnam's Sons.)—In these two comely volumes, compiled from 'Causeries du Lundi,' 'Portraits de Femmes,' and 'Portraits Littéraires,' we have yet another proof of the fascination which eighteenth-century France has of late years exercised upon publishers, and presumably also upon the public. The charm of these incomparable essays cannot, in its fullness, survive divorce from the original language. Further, we can hardly expect to find perfect French rendered by English equally perfect. The ideal translator is rare, and we fear that his devotion meets with inadequate reward. It is the more reasonable and more gracious course frankly to acknowledge the merit possessed by such versions as those now before us in giving generally the correct sense of the original and avoiding flagrant errors of taste. It would certainly be impossible to mistake them for anything but translations, and translations of a rather literal order, the difficult phrases being representd more often by a word-for-word rendering than by a corresponding English idiom, and this is especially the case in the portion undertaken by Mr. Burnham Ives, whose name is less familiar to us than that of his coadjutor. The great body of readers, however, is scarcely likely to quarrel with these defects of style, and the subject-matter remains as interesting as ever. The numerous and attractive illustrations are generally taken from fairly authentic sources, and both binding and letterpress are satisfactory.

Matsya: the Romance of an Indian Elephant, by Warren Killingworth (Wells Gardner & Co.), is the story of a young elephant of lineage, whose immediate relations were, however, so far fallen in the world as to be reduced to the labour of hauling teak. But Matsya had ideas, and yearned to be a rajah's elephant, and walk in procession with a jewelled howdah on his back, as his grandfather had done before him. To this glory he soon attained, by a fortunate chance; but he had scarcely time to plume himself on his exalted position before he was kidnapped, and, after various vicissitudes, shipped to England, where he became a circus elephant. But the rajah's chief mahout, whom Matsya loved, tracked him to the very arena, and brought him home in triumph. It is pleasantly told, if with no particular distinction of style; and though we are unable to assert that the author has an insight into elephant life and character, he at least succeeds in making his big beasts humanly interesting. The attractiveness of the book is considerably enhanced by the illustrations, which are both well done and effective.

The Librairie Hachette & Cie. publish a new edition of M. Ernest Daudet's *La Terreur Blanche*, mentioned by us on its first appearance twenty-eight years ago. It is interesting at the moment, for the first part of this history of the south of France during the Hundred Days and the later part of 1815 goes over the ground of d'Hautpoul, named by us in our review of the recently published memoir of that general.

Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management (Ward & Lock), in spite of much imitative competition, still remains the sheet anchor of happy domesticity. Successive editions have more than quadrupled the size of the original book of 1861; indeed, it is to be hoped that, so far as mere bulk is concerned, a culminating point has been reached. The edition now before us, with its 2,050 pages, theoretical, practical, and scientific, on every branch of domestic science, measures five inches across the back, and requires an Amazonian hand to support its weight. New coloured plates, photographic reproductions, and entirely new type give the requisite freshness to this household classic; while the inclusion of a chapter on chafing-dish and casserole cookery and on electric appliances in the kitchen proves that it has been brought thoroughly up to date. We note also that the chauffeur is not forgotten under 'Domestic Servants and their Duties.'

The Lyceum Annual, 1906 (Lyceum Press, 128, Piccadilly), published by the Lyceum Club "as a venture in international periodicals," is written in English, French, German, Dutch, and Italian, and has on its list of contributors Brada, Katharine Tynan, Mrs. Mary E. Mann, the Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco, and other well-known writers. Its most marked characteristic is, perhaps, the complete absence of the note of militant feminism. Next to this we are struck by the prevailing tone of sadness. This is especially observable in the generally sympathetic and graceful stories contributed from the Continent, scarcely one of which can be called cheerful reading. The literary level maintained throughout is high, and none of the items is without merit. The two which most appeal to us are a short poem by a New Zealand author, Jessie Mackay, and a descriptive article (by no means melancholy) on 'An Outpost of Ireland,' by Martin Ross.

The issue of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for February under Mr. Bullen's control is excellent, combining things new and old. The first article is concerned with 'The Pepysian Treasures,' the next with 'Some Recollections of George Gissing,' in which

the writer holds a poorer opinion of his later works than we have expressed. 'The Real Claverhouse' is another article of interest, followed by a rendering from Propertius. 'Correspondence' and 'Retrospective Reviews' are further features of a capital revival. We notice that most of the articles are unsigned. Should they not have some device or letter to mark their authors, which would represent a personality without giving away its secret?

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Allies (T. W.), The Throne of the Fisherman, New Edition, 5/
Benson (R. H.), The History of Richard Raynal, Solitary, 3/6
Book of Angels, edited by L. P., 6/ net.
Bousset (W.), Jesus, translated by J. P. Trevelyan, edited by Rev. W. D. Morrison, 4/
Comforting Words for Widows and Others who Mourn, compiled by M. G., and edited by J. S., 5/
Edmonds (Dom C.), The Early Scottish Church, its Doctrine and Discipline, 6/ net.
Landis (H. M.), Mission Map of Japan, 3/ net.
McCulloch (J. E.), The Open Church for the Unchurched, 3/6 net.
McTaggart (J. McT. E.), Some Dogmas of Religion, 10/6 net.
Mortimer (A. G.), Confirmation, 2/6
New Visits to the Most Blessed Sacrament, edited by Cardinal Wiseman, 6*d.* net.
Schmidt (N.), The Prophet of Nazareth, 10/6 net.
Scrivener's Greek Testament, India-Paper Edition, 6/ net.
Senex, Religions of the Past and the Religion of the Future, 1/ net.
Spiritual Combat, translated from Father Lorenzo Scupoli, New Edition, 6*d.* net.
Weinel (H.). St. Paul, the Man and his Work, translated by Rev. G. A. Bienemann, 10/6
Wordsworth (E.), Psalms for the Christian Festivals, 3/ net.

Law.

Duckers (J. S.), A Guide to Students' Law-Books and to Both Branches of the Legal Profession, 3/6 net.
Highmore (N. J.), The Customs Laws, 6/
Matthews (J. B.), The Law of Money-Lending, Past and Present, 5/
Mews (J.), The Annual Digest of all the Reported Decisions of the Superior Courts, 15/
Pritchard (Dr.), his Trial, edited by W. Roughead, 5/ net.
Wilshere (A. M.), The Elements of Criminal Law and Procedure, 7/6

Fine Art and Archæology.

Amelung (W.) and Holtzinger (H.), The Museums and Ruins of Rome, 2 vols., 10/ net.
Catalogue of Prints in the National Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, Part II., 2/6
D'Hélicourt (R.), Photographic Enamels, 2/6 net.
Field (W. T.), Rome, 2 vols., 10/6 net.
Miltoun (F.), The Cathedrals and Churches of the Rhine, 6/ net.
Thornton (A. G.), Mathematical Drawing Instruments and Materials, 3/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Gooddy (F.), From a Sheltered Nook, and other Poems, 1/6 net.
Iarfhlaith, White Poppies, Poems, 3/6 net.
Roberts (R. E.), Poems.
Shakespeare, Stratford Edition, Vols. IV. and V., each 21/ net.

Music.

Goddard (J.), Deeper Sources of the Beauty and Expression of Music.
Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, edited by J. A. F. Maitland, Vol. II., 21/ net.
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CHAUCER: "PRESTES THRE" OR "PREST ESTRÉ"?

IT is somewhat surprising that among the many students of Chaucer who have stumbled against the "prestes thre" in the 'Prologue' of 'The Canterbury Tales,' not a single one, to my knowledge, has ever tried to amend the reading of this passage. That there was one priest, not three, in the retinue of the prioress is evident, not only from the fact that Chaucer gives us the tale of *the* nun's priest, but also from the number of the pilgrims who met at the Tabard Inn on the eve of the famous journey. Chaucer tells us expressly that they were thirty in all, himself included. Now a simple addition of the characters mentioned in the 'Prologue' will show that they would have been thirty-two if the prioress had really been accompanied by three priests. We may therefore dismiss at once, as utterly impossible, the reading of the manuscripts. Instead of "prestes thre," I would suggest "prest estré," a phrase which sounds very much like the one I am objecting to. *Estré* is an adjective derived from *estre*, a noun much used both in the singular and plural number, not only by French writers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but by Chaucer himself. We read in 'The Legend of Good Women' (l. 1715),

The husbond knew the *estres* well and fyne;

and in 'The Canterbury Tales' (A. 1971),

Lyk to the *estres* of the grisly place;

nor are these the only passages that could be quoted. In modern French the noun *être*, in its plural form, is often used with the meaning of "whereabouts," "ins and outs" of a place, chiefly of a house. In mediæval French the same word occurs more frequently than now, and with a greater variety of acceptations; but whatever the shades may be, the dominant idea is always that of home, interior, privacy.

By "prest estré" we must therefore understand a *presbyter domesticus*, what the French call an *aumônier*. The following passage of 'Lancelot du Lac' (iii. f. 23), quoted by Lacurne de Ste. Palaye, throws a good deal of light on the subject:—

"Il se fist à lui confesser de tous les péchez dont il se sentoit coupable vers Dieu; si lui demanda *le chappellain de son estre*; et il lui compta toute sa vie."

The line which immediately precedes the one we have just now been considering has also, it seems, been tampered with. As it appears in the manuscripts, it does not stand on its legs, being two syllables short. It is highly probable that the word which has been suppressed clashed in some way or other with the "prestes thre," and on this supposition I would suggest the following reading:—

A nonne and eke a prest with hire hadd she,
Who was hir chapeleine and prest estre.

"Clerk" might be substituted for "prest" in the first line.

If it be objected that all the manuscripts which have come down to us have "prestes thre," I would submit that all these manuscripts were probably copied from one another, or that, at any rate, they were reproductions of the same original, in which case the guilty party would be poor Adam Scrivener, in whom Chaucer himself does not seem to have had unbounded confidence.

My emendation of the first line I give for what it is worth, and I confess I do not attach great importance to it; but the substitution of "prest estre" for "prestes thre" I cannot help considering a marked improvement of the text.

V. Kastner.

ANCIENT COAL-FIELDS IN IRELAND.

Willesden, February 19th, 1906.

In the interests of historical truth, and as a point of economic interest, will you allow me to point out an error into which your reviewer falls when criticizing the Rev. W. Carrigan's 'History of Ossory'? While blaming the author for not dwelling upon the Wandesforde family as a distinguished Ossorian house, the review in question practically gives to Christopher Wandesforde, pioneer of the name in Ireland, the entire credit for establishing the coal industry of Kilkenny and Queen's County—of discovering, in fact, "Ireland's only coal-field." This is far from being the truth. Never, at any time, a notable race in Ireland, the Wandesfordes can lay no claim to having sunk these ancient mines. Long before Christopher Wandesforde, through favour of Strafford, obtained control of the territory of "Idough, otherwise O'Brenan," coal was mined there by the original proprietors, the O'Brenans. This can be seen from an article on the district, by that excellent antiquary the Rev. Mr. Graves, in vol. i. of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, wherein many documents from the muniment room of the Marquess of Ormonde are quoted; and in a more recent series of papers, founded upon the Irish Public Records, by Mr. George Dames Burtchaell, in the Kilkenny *Moderator*. So far from Christopher Wandesforde having found Idough, or North Ossory, undeveloped, and the coal lying "on the surface" (as your reviewer would have us believe), there were a dozen mines at least in full working order in 1632, when the Leinster Inquisitions were taken for the district, and several of the O'Brenans are set down as being possessed of "coal-pitts, &c." Iron also was mined, and worked by the O'Brenans to a considerable extent; as can be seen from the very monograph on the Wandesforde family quoted by your reviewer. At p. 275 of this work (by Mr. H. B. MacCall) is given a deed of transfer, by Mrs. Blanchville to Christopher Wandesforde, of "one ancient furnace and one forge anciently erected for the making and casting of iron," in the territory of "Idough, otherwise O'Brenan," and of another similar furnace "called Clannagharet, with all the appurtenances, coal places, mine places, forges, bellows, and all manner of tools belonging to the said ironworks." This is dated March 31st, 1635, which was before Christopher Wandesforde effected what is euphemistically termed a "purchase" of Idough and its 20,000 acres; and, as it may be noted, the mining works are described in the deed as "ancient."

On his death-bed Sir Christopher Wandesforde, evidently remorseful, bequeathed a large sum to the chief members of the O'Brenan clan; but the payment of this conscience money was evaded, after a long Chancery contest, in the reign of William III.

Gerald Brenan.

'NEW COLLECTED RHYMES.'

St. Andrews.

I heartily agree with the praise which the reviewer of my 'New Collected Rhymes' gives to a piece called 'The Food of Fiction.' It is charming. But it is not by me. The 'Rhymes' were printed from a copy of a manuscript collection of my verses made by a friend, who had inserted several things which I detected as *non mea poma*. But 'The Food of Fiction' I supposed to be my own till a lady told me that it was *hers*, and that it had appeared in 'The Sign of the Ship' in *Longman's Magazine*. Then I remembered the circumstances. Unfortunately, this was the lady's one flight in song.

I am sorry to say that another piece in the volume is by another lady: critical readers may detect it if they can. In excuse I can only plead the example of Sir Walter Scott, who not only appropriated and published as his own some lines by a very different person, but attributed Cleveland's song in 'The Pirate' to Byron, and announced that in a collection of his minor pieces published about 1818, he did not pretend to know exactly which were due to his fancy and which to his memory.

I also long since accused Mr. Austin Dobson of the authorship of verses of which he proved me to have been guilty. A. Lang.

'MÉLANGES NICOLE.'

It is the laudable custom in continental universities, when a professor attains a certain length of years or of academic service, to present to him a volume of short papers more or less connected with the subject of his teaching, and written by his colleagues and pupils. Such a *Festschrift* is now before us, and was compiled in honour of M. Jules Nicole, Professor of Greek Philology at the University of Geneva.

M. Nicole, who was a pupil of M. Michel Bréal at the Paris École des Hautes Études, has just completed thirty years' tenure of the chair he adorns, and is well known as the editor of, among other things, Menander's Γεωργός. Among the sixty contributors to the volume are such well-known scholars as MM. Michel Bréal, René Cagnat, Louis Havet, Théophile Homolle, and Gaston Maspero, from France; Profs. Dörpfeld, Furtwängler, Wiedemann, and Helbig, and Dr. Karl Wessely, from Germany and Austria; Profs. Comparetti and Vitelli, from Italy; and Profs. Cavvadias, Spiridion Lambros, Tsountas, and Zenghelis, from Greece; while America is worthily represented by Prof. Goodspeed; Great Britain by Mr. Conybeare, Drs. Grenfell and Hunt, Dr. Mahaffy, Prof. Smyly, and Dr. Tyrrell; and the Swiss universities of Bâle, Geneva, and Zurich by a solid phalanx headed by the veteran Paul Oltramare. Russia, Holland, Belgium, and Bohemia also figure in the list of contributors, the only university of the first rank which is not represented being Cambridge. The whole book is excellently illustrated and got up, and reflects great credit on MM. W. Kündig, of Geneva, from whose press it issues.

It is somewhat difficult to pick out any articles for special mention where all are so good, but among those of general interest we may perhaps notice Prof. Dörpfeld's painstaking essay on the 'Verbrennung und Bestattung der Toten im alten Griechenland.' Following therein his countrymen Böttiger and Becker, he will have it that in all ages the Greeks burnt instead of burying their dead. Even in the tombs of the Mycenæan age he can, he thinks, find traces that the corpse was "passed through fire" before being laid to rest; and in the Homeric and the classical periods he considers the literary evidence too clear to be gainsaid. He does not think that the body was in all cases utterly consumed, as in modern cremations, but considers that it was always exposed to the fire before the interment of the bones. The subject is important, because burial customs are among the most enduring things in this world, any peculiarity in this respect being generally a far better test of race than religion or language, and the burning of the dead is therefore one proof the more that the people who made the graves of Mycenæan, and even of "prehistoric," times were really the ancestors of the classical Greeks. On the other hand, the argument cuts both ways, and the very speedy abandonment in Christian times of the hygienic practice of cremation for the Semitic custom of burying the dead without any attempt to guard against decay demands more attention than it has hitherto received. That this was not at first due to Christian teaching may be gathered from Cicero's statement that interment, and not cremation of the dead, was the practice of the Cornelian *gens* down to the time of Sulla.

Another remarkable article is that by M. Francotte, of the University of Liège, on the distributions of bread in Greek cities. The question of corn imports seems to have been as pressing with the Greeks as it has lately become with us, and in Athens in particular the foreign corn imported was more than double the home production of all Attica. So long as she maintained her maritime supremacy she seems to have made up the deficiency for the most part with the strong hand; and when she lost the command of the seas the assurance of a good market was sufficient to attract corn from Sicily, Egypt, and the Bosphorus. By a law of Antigonus, which seems to M. Francotte to be our chief source of information on the subject, all grain brought into the Piræus had to be taken to the Athenian Agora, and there the price as well as the quality was strictly under the control of the *sitophylaces* and other magistrates. But if, in spite of this, the price

became so high as to be prohibitive for the poorer classes, it was the custom of the rich to make a distribution under cost price. Whether this was always due to strictly charitable intentions, M. Francotte is inclined to doubt, being rather of opinion that it was, in fact, a form of tax, by which those who had made much money by the purchase of corn abandoned to their fellow-citizens a share of the profits that they well knew they would not be allowed to keep. However that may be, it soon degenerated into the distribution of corn gratis; and as many other cities hastened to follow the example of Athens, it was not long before this custom extended to Asia Minor and the colonies. And all this, it should be noticed, took place while Greece was more or less free. Afterwards, when it became incorporated in the Roman system, the emperors did not see their way to withdraw the privileges which the cities, in the time of their liberty, had granted to their poorer citizens.

More technical than either of these essays is that of M. Le Coultre, of Neuchâtel, on the pronunciation of Latin in the days of Charlemagne. He begins by pointing out that at the time of the great emperor's coronation classical learning had fallen to its lowest pitch in the West, and that it was only in Italy and the British Isles that some shred of organized teaching of Latin remained. Alcuin came to Charlemagne, he reminds us, from York, and it is to his teaching that he attributes the revival of the study of Latin in France. He thinks, too, that from his treatise 'De Orthographia' can be recovered a great part of the pronunciation of Latin in his time, although he does not think it affords any hint as to the debated pronunciation of *c* as *k* before the first three vowels. As to the vowels themselves, he is of opinion that all the diphthongs had disappeared from the spoken tongue with the single exception of *au*, which was still used as a very open *o*. The *e* and the *i* had also become assimilated. That there was some similarity between *u* and *i* seems likely from the constant confusion noted by Alcuin between *monumentum* and *munimentum*, *arcubus* and *arcibus*; while it is probable that where two successive *u*'s were employed, as in *tribuunt*, *mortuus*, and the like, there was a tendency to elide one. As for the consonants, *b* seems to have been interchangeable with *v*, even for Alcuin himself; and *d* slid into something like the English *th*, in which we may perhaps see the influence of the Byzantine Court. The *q* seems always to have been pronounced as if followed by *u*, and not turned into a hard *c*, as some authors would have it; while there was a tendency, which has lasted down to our time, to give a sibilant sound to the *ti* in words like *benedictio* and *oratio*. Generally, it may be said that the pronunciation of the vowels had altered much more from what it had been in classical times than had that of the consonants.

Of wider interest, perhaps, in an age so nervous as our own, is the excellently illustrated article by M. Paul Milliet, late professor at the Polytechnic Association of Paris, on the haggard eyes apparent in most of the extant examples of the later Greek art. He shows by many instances, drawn mostly from Pompeii and Herculaneum, that the Alexandrian artists loved to depict even their gods as wearing an intense expression which often resulted in showing the upper part of the iris with a clear space between it and the eyelid, instead of half hidden by the latter, as is generally the case when the face is in repose. He attributes this to an excess of nervous excitement, which he holds to be the peculiar characteristic of the Hellenistic period, and the result of overmuch devotion to the mysteries of "la religion bacchique." This may be so, and he is right when he says that the same expression may be traced in the insipid portraits of the Byzantine Empire. We may not go so far as he does in proclaiming it to be a mark of degenerescence and "la névrose héréditaire," but it may be worth noticing that that observant satirist Mr. Punch reproduced it some years ago in the *facies bicyclica*, or expression produced by bicycling. "Le culte de Dionysos, auquel nous devons les grossièretés de la comédie aussi bien que l'enthousiasme délirant et désordonné des lyriques," as says M. Milliet, was hardly to blame in this last-named instance.

Space fails us to give an account adequate to their merits of the Egyptian articles of M. Maspero, M. Édouard Naville, and Prof. Wilcken, as well as of many other articles that we should like to have noticed; but perhaps enough has been said to send the curious reader to the collection. Mention must, however, be made of the two graceful epigrams—by Prof. Tyrrell and Prof. Mahaffy respectively—which are prefixed to the book. A glance at them will show the instructed that we still preserve our supremacy in the delightful exercise of Greek verse, and we suppose it was only the exigencies of metre which led the last-named scholar to græcize the beneficiary's patronymic as Νικόλλος instead of Νικόλαος.

A LAMB REFERENCE EXPLAINED

Readers will be grateful to Mr. Toynbee for his reference to 'The Two Lovers' of Marie de France. The story is, however, familiar to many, and has been used by Mr. George Meredith (*Once a Week*, December 31st, 1859, p. 10) in a ballad which he has not reprinted. The poem is entitled 'The Crown of Love,' and has a breathless, but not very reasonable, illustration by Millais. Paul Chapman, M.D.

*** Other correspondents are thanked for similar information.

'THE TREE OF LIFE': A CORRECTION.

February 13th, 1906.

May I request the hospitality of your columns for giving publicity to a very necessary correction in my book on religion?

My friend Dr. J. G. Frazer points out to me that on p. 195 I represent him as holding a theory that gods are developed from the bogies frequently used by early peoples for disciplinary purposes. On investigating the matter I find that my statement has no foundation whatever. While I cannot explain how the mistake arose, I am anxious to correct at once such a misrepresentation of Dr. Frazer's views.

Ernest Crawley.

CHAUCER'S ANCESTRY.

Woodbridge.

The results of recent researches among the records of the borough of Ipswich enable me to confirm the statement that on his father's side Chaucer's pedigree is traceable to Ipswich. His father, John le Chaucer, was the son of Robert le Chaucer (known among his Ipswich kinsfolk as "the Sadeler"), son of Andrew Malyn, of Dennington, co. Suffolk, who settled in Ipswich, where he held a tavern near the church of St. Mary le Tower. Robert le Chaucer, also known as Robert Malyn, of Dennington, had a sister Agnes, whose second husband was Geoffrey Stace, of Ipswich; and a daughter Isabella, who married Thomas de Blakeney, citizen of London. The poet's first cousins were Stephen, Joan, and Cristine de Blakeney. V. B. Redstone.

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In Fiction: The Far Horizon, by Lucas Malet,—Ring in the New, by Richard Whiteing,—Made in his Image, by Guy Thorne,—The Way of the Spirit, by H. Rider Haggard, — The Spanish Dowry, by L. Dougall,—Capt. John Lister, by John A. Hamilton, — In Subjection, by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler,—The Artful Miss Dill, by Frankfort Moore,—The Pride of Life, and The House of Riddles, by Dorothea Gerard,—The Only World, by G. B. Burgin,—A Man of No Family, by C. C. and E. M. Mott,—Queen of the Rushes, by Allen Raine,—Thalassa, by Mrs. Baillie Reynolds,—Love Decides, and A Girl of Spirit, by Charles Garvice,—The Magic Island, by E. Everett-Green,—The Wood End, by J. E. Buckrose,—and In the Name of a Woman, by A. W. Marchmont.

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have in hand: — Travel, History, and Biography: Pictures from the Balkans, by J. F. Fraser,—The Adventures of a Born Tramp, by B. Kennedy,—The Thames and its Story, with many illustrations,—Reminiscences of a Radical Parson, by the Rev. W. Tuckwell, a cheap edition,—The Hon. F. S. Jackson, by P. C. Standing,—The Story of Protestantism, by F. H. Gale.

Fiction: A Human Face, by S. K. Hocking,—The Red Seal, by Morice Gerard,—The Hidden House, by J. C. Dane,—A Toy Tragedy, by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture,—The Burglars' Club, by H. A. Hering,—The Mystery of the Shadow, by Fergus Hume,—Highcroft Farm, by J. S. Fletcher,—The Light, by Mrs. Harold Gorst,—The Woman at Kensington, by W. Le Queux, — Miriam Lemaire, Money-Lender, by C. Stanton and H. Hosken.

Reprints and New Editions: Pocket Editions of Dante's Purgatory and Paradise, illustrated by Doré, and other classics,—Wild Nature's Ways, by R. Kearton,—many additions to the National Library, in special binding,—and to the Standard Library,—and Farrar's Life of Christ and other popular volumes at sixpence.

Science, Technical Manuals, &c.: Electricity in the Service of Man, by R. M. Walmsley,—The

Story of the Sun, by Sir R. Ball, new edition,—Pictorial Practical Carnation Growing, by W. P. Wright, — Building Construction, by Prof. H. Adams,—in the "Technical Instruction Series," Practical Painters' Work; Practical Boot and Shoe Pattern Cutting and Clicking; Iron, its Properties and Manufacture; Sanitary Conveniences; Sanitary Construction in Building,—and other technical aids and handbooks.

In Art: Stanhope Forbes, A.R.A., and Elizabeth Stanhope Forbes, A.R.W.S., by Mrs. Lionel Birch,—Royal Academy Pictures, 1906,—Pictorial London,—Flowers and how to Paint Them, by Maud Naftel, a new edition, — new serial publications on The Cathedrals of England and Wales, and Familiar Trees, by Prof. Boulger, with plates by W. H. J. Boot and A. F. Muckley.

THE TRUMAN SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold on four days last week the general library of the late Dr. Edwin Truman, which included the following high-priced books: A'Beckett's Comic Histories of Rome and England, original numbers, 1846, 12*l.* 15*s.* Ackermann's Microcosm of London, 3 vols., 1808, 15*l.* Alken's Analysis of the Hunting Field, 1846, 15*l.* Bacon's Advancement of Learning, 1605, 13*l.* Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, first edition (slightly defective), 1621, 16*l.* 5*s.* The Busy-Body, plates by Gillray, 4 vols., 1816-18, 12*l.* 15*s.* Cries of Paris, by C. Vernet, 100 coloured lithographs, 18*l.* 15*s.* Dickens's Sketches by Boz, 24 original numbers, 1837, 65*l.* 10*s.*; Pickwick, original numbers, 1836-7, 40*l.* 10*s.* Egan's Life of an Actor, first edition, boards, uncut, 1825, 20*l.* 10*s.* Evelyn's Memoirs, extra-illustrated, 1819, 11*l.*; Sculptura, 1662, 14*l.* Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, first edition, 2 vols., original boards, uncut, 1762, 44*l.*; Vicar of Wakefield, 24 coloured plates by Rowlandson, 1817, 10*l.* 15*s.* Ireland's Life of Napoleon, Cruikshank's plates, 1823-7, 17*l.* Lever's Works, first editions (16), 68*l.* Lysons's Environs of London, large paper, coloured copy, 6 vols., 1796-1811, 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Manning and Bray's Surrey, large paper, 1804-17, 17*l.* Marston's What You Will, first edition, 1607, 15*l.* 15*s.* A volume of plays, seventeenth century, including The Merry Devil of Edmonton, 1655, 31*l.* 10*s.* A volume of twelve plays by Massinger, Ford, Rowley, &c., 1631-3, 88*l.* Psalter in English, MS. on vellum, imperfect, Sæc. XV., 56*l.* Miseries of Human Life, illustrated by Rowlandson, 1809, 14*l.* 10*s.* Tragicall Raigne of Selimus, 1594 (imperfect), 19*l.* 5*s.* Tragedie of Locrine, T. Creede, 1595, 24*l.* 10*s.* Shirley's Plays (9), original editions, 1633-55, 35*l.* Albert Smith's Adventures of Mr. Ledbury and The Fortunes of the Scattergood Family, first editions, illustrated by Leech, 1844-5, 36*l.* 10*s.* Smith's British Mezzotint Portraits, 4 vols., 1883, 14*l.* 10*s.* Catalogues of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, complete from 1760-69, numerous illustrations inserted, B. Jupp's copy, 4 vols., 38*l.* 10*s.* Surtees's Sporting Novels (6), first editions, 1852-65, 61*l.* Thackeray's Vanity Fair, original parts, 1847-8, 48*l.*; History of Pendennis, original parts, 1848-50, 10*l.* 5*s.*; Second Funeral of Napoleon, first edition, 1841, 30*l.* Van Dyck's Portraits (111), first state, Antw., s.a., 23*l.* Portraits of English Countesses after Van Dyck (10), 18*l.* Westmacott's The English Spy, 2 vols. (vol. ii. in parts), 1825-6, 31*l.*

Dr. Truman's engravings, drawings, and caricatures will be sold in March and April, and the Cruikshank collections in May.

Literary Gossip.

The centenary of Mrs. Browning in March will be celebrated by a memoir of her by Mr. Percy Lubbock, with a portrait by Mrs. Bridell Fox. On the same occasion will appear the correspondence of Browning with two friends of his youth, Alfred Domett and Arnould, afterwards Sir Joseph Arnould, Chief Justice of Bombay. These letters will appear under the editorship of Mr. F. G. Kenyon, with portraits of the three friends. Both books will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for March 'Mr. Gladstone as I Knew Him,' by Sir Algernon West, gives many personal touches of reminiscence. Sir Francis Younghusband writes on 'General Romer Younghusband and Scinde.' 'Some Natural History: III.' is another of Dean Latham's sketches of Life in Lambeth. The 'Judgment of Œtone,' by R. A. K., is a Tennysonian parody on the choice between volunteering, music, and handicraft at Eton. Mr. W. A. Shenstone writes 'About Solutions,' and Mr. W. J. Fletcher on 'Some Forgotten Admirals.'

The opening article in the March *Independent Review* will be on 'The Religious Difficulty,' by Canon Barnett. It contains a new suggestion for the settlement of the education question. Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald is contributing an article on 'The Labour Party and its Policy,' and Mr. Herbert Paul a paper on Lord Randolph Churchill. Among the other contributions may be mentioned 'Moketo, Gurth, and Bill Brown,' by the editor, Mr. Jenks; 'Satire and Poetry at Olney,' by Mr. Sidney T. Irwin; 'The Situation in Ireland,' by Mr. Robert Donovan; 'Shakespeare at the Théâtre Antoine,' by Miss Marjorie Strachey; and poems by Mr. Wilfrid Gibson and Mr. Herbert Trench.

Mr. Stopford A. Brooke is publishing through Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons another book on the same lines as 'The Gospel of Joy' and 'The Kingship of Love.' This is a volume of extracts from his unpublished sermons and addresses, entitled 'The Life Superlative,' and deals largely with social and civic religion. A new photogravure portrait of the author will form the frontispiece.

Book I. of Mr. Alfred Noyes's poem 'Drake: an English Epic,' appears in the March *Blackwood*. Amongst other articles 'An Underground Republic' gives an account of a recent visit to the stronghold of Damon Grueff, the original organizer of the Macedonian Committee, and 'The Kabul Tragedy' is compiled from the papers of a survivor of the massacre in Afghanistan, 1841–2. In 'Scotch Cousins' some unpublished correspondence gives a picture of the quaint family life of an old friend of Walter Scott; and 'A Camp of Instruction' is a sketch of the Indian army in training "under service conditions."

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt will contribute to the forthcoming number of *The Nineteenth Century* an article on Lord Randolph Churchill. In reviewing Mr. Winston Churchill's biography of his father we said that the records of his relations with Home Rule were hardly complete; and this deficiency Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's reminiscences of his former political and personal friend will do something to supply.

Dr. John Masson, whose 'Atomic Theory of Lucretius' appeared some twenty years ago, has since then kept up his study of the poet. The high reputation which his book enjoys lends special interest to the fact that he has now almost completed for press a much larger work, 'Lucretius, Epicurean and Poet,' which will take account of the important researches of Giussani and others.

Several of the articles in the April number of *The Library* will be on Shakspearian subjects, the most important being a description by Mr. Sidney Lee of the copies of the First Folio which have been brought under his notice since the publication of his 'Census.' Another article of considerable interest will be on 'The Printers of Shakspeare's Plays,' by Mr. H. R. Plomer.

A new county, that of Dorset, has been added to Mr. Phillimore's Register Series. The volume will be issued to subscribers in a few days. In its preparation the editor has been assisted by the Rev. Edmund Nevill and the Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot. It will contain the marriage registers of ten parishes.

The Clarendon Press proposes to publish in the autumn the literary remains of Prof. York Powell, prefaced by a selection from his letters and a memoir. A final appeal for biographical material, and for the loan of letters, is made by the editor, Prof. Oliver Elton, to whom communications should be addressed at 35, Parkfield Road, Liverpool.

Mr. Montgomery Carmichael has just completed a preface for a new edition of his 'In Tuscany.'

Mr. E. Marston ("The Amateur Angler") has in the press with Mr. Werner Laurie 'Fishing for Pleasure and Catching It.' The volume will contain an account of various holiday angling excursions, to which are added two chapters on 'Salmon and Trout Fishing in North Wales,' by Mr. R. B. Marston. It will be illustrated, and printed at the Chiswick Press on special paper.

Mr. Yates Thompson's lecture on 'Illuminated Manuscripts' at the Society of Arts on Tuesday was one of great interest. The purchase by him at Messrs. Sotheby's some three years ago of the second volume of a finely illuminated (but mutilated) manuscript; the discovery of the first volume in the possession of the French Government; and the further discovery at Windsor Castle, by Mr. Warner of the British Museum, of ten of the twelve miniatures which had been cut out of Mr. Yates Thompson's volume, read more like a chapter from a romance than one in real life. The decision of King Edward and Mr. Yates Thompson to have the ten miniatures replaced in their original setting, and the volume offered to France, will, we are sure, be fully appreciated by the French people. The ten miniatures, it may be mentioned, are of special interest because they are by no less a person than Jehan Fouquet.

The death is announced of Mr. David Johnstone Walker, of the Edinburgh publishing firm of Bell & Bradfute. This firm, established in 1734, is the oldest existing publishing house in Scotland, and Mr. Walker had been for many years the sole surviving partner. He was one of the oldest members of the Edinburgh Booksellers' Society, of which he was at one time president. He took a great interest in education and free libraries in New Zealand, and had often been entrusted with important book contracts by the Government of that colony.

Burns's house at Dumfries is now held on lease by the Town Council, and is under the charge of Mrs. and Miss Brown, granddaughter and great-granddaughter of the poet. To the relics preserved in the house a number of important additions have just been made. These include a copy of De Lolme 'On the British Constitution,' one of four books presented by Burns to the Dumfries Public Library. On the fly-leaf he wrote: "Robert Burns presents this book to the Library, and begs they will take it as a Creed of British liberty—untill they find a better." Several private collectors have placed a number of relics on permanent loan.

The death is announced of "Carl Joubert," who wrote a number of sensational volumes on Russian subjects, including 'The Fall of Tsardom,' 'Russia as It Really Is,' and 'The Truth about the Tsar and the Present State of Russia.' 'The White Hand,' a Russian story, was only published the other day. The knowledge of Russia displayed in these volumes was severely questioned by experts. Little is known of the author, except that his real name was not, as generally supposed, Carl Joubert.

A new edition of 'Billiards,' by Major Broadfoot, in "The Badminton Library," has just been published. The history of the game during the ten years which have passed since the first edition appeared is included, and alterations consequent on the abandonment of the push stroke and other modifications have been introduced.

One of the most important book sales of the present season will comprise the choice library of early printed books with illustrations, originally formed by the late Mr. Richard Fisher, and considerably augumented by his son. Mr. Fisher obtained a European reputation as an authority on engravings by and after the old masters, and the dispersal of his fine collection at Messrs. Sotheby's some years ago will be fresh in the minds of many. The collection of illustrated books, which will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby in May next, is as fine in its way as that of the engravings.

Lord Glenesk presided at the Newsvendors' annual meeting on Tuesday last, when Mr. W. Wilkie Jones announced that the year's receipts amounted to 3,252*l.*, this large sum being mainly owing to the successful festival in October last, when Sir Horace Brooks Marshall presided. Four pensioners were elected without having to undergo the expense incidental to a ballot. A small subscription of five shillings a year for ten years qualifies a member for a pension of 25*l.* When the advantages are considered, it is surprising that there are not a larger number of newsvendors' assistants among the subscribers.

As we have already announced, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu will preside at the Readers' Dinner on March 3rd. Among the guests expected are Lord Desborough, Sir John Colomb, Sir Richard Temple, Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, Mr. E. F. Benson, Mr. Warwick Bond, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Dr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. G. W. Forrest, Dr. William Garnett, Prof. Herkomer, R.A., Prof. Mayo Robson, Mr. Howard Saunders, Mr. Owen Seaman, and Mr. Francis Skrine. The dinner is in aid of the pension fund of the London Association of Correctors of the Press.

M. Anatole France is going to publish in March his new comedy in one act, which is of so literary a nature that we prefer to include this paragraph here rather than in Dramatic Gossip.

The letters of Alfred de Vigny, spread over a large part of his life, from 1816 up to less than half a century ago, have attracted notice during the appearance of portions of them in leading French reviews, and are now published in a volume.

A book which is to appear in Paris in a few days, under the name of 'The Women of the Second Empire,' deals with the ladies of the Court of Louis Napoleon.

The new volume of M. P. Louÿs, 'Archipel,' is not, as some had expected, classical, like some of the author's work, but turns out to be a collection of short stories of modern life.

M. P. Bourget's book is now found to be a new edition—possibly with some changes—of a portion of a previous work, though with a different publisher.

Some particulars have just been published concerning the library formed by Thiers, and included in the late Mlle. Dosne's gift of the Hôtel Thiers to the French Institut. It comprises about 4,600 volumes, and includes a complete set of the *Moniteur Universel* from 1789, and of the *Journal Officiel*, its continuation, up to the year 1903, 385 volumes in all. There are a large number of presentation copies, many of which are annotated by Thiers. The series of maps, drawings, plans, and manuscripts is also of considerable extent.

The death is announced from Munich of the eminent philologist and classical scholar Wilhelm von Christ. He was born at Geisenheim in 1831, studied at Berlin and Munich, and in 1860 was appointed professor at the University of Munich, where he was still lecturing this term, in spite of his advanced age. His literary work covered an extensive field. His 'Griechische Literaturgeschichte' has become a standard work in Germany; and his 'Metrik der Griechen und Römer' is well known. He produced an 'Anthologia Græca Carminum Christianorum' in collaboration with Pararikos, and a number of treatises dealing with archæology.

The late Prof. Menger has bequeathed his magnificent library to the University of Vienna. By the terms of his will his considerable fortune is to be employed in endowing an Anton Menger Library for the reproduction of writings which take up the cause of the people. In politics democratic writings are alone to be considered, in theology those that are unorthodox, and in political economy those only in which the point of view is Socialistic.

A museum of objects belonging to Hans Andersen or connected with him has just been opened at Odense, in the house where he was born, now the property of his native town. A good many things have already been given to it, and more are promised by people who knew the great writer of fairy tales.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, held on Thursday, the 15th inst., Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 110*l.* was voted for the relief of 56 members and widows of members. Three new members were elected.

Some curious rock inscriptions have been discovered at Khalsi, in Ladakh, by the Rev. Mr. Francks, of the Moravian Mission. These show that an active trade was carried on between India and Yarkand 1,200 years ago, and in sufficient amount to make a customs revenue profitable. The inscriptions are dedicated to a customs official of that period, and are on rocks overhanging the present main road, and facing the remains of an old bridge over the Indus.

The only Parliamentary Paper of interest this week is the Numerical List and Index to the Sessional Printed Papers of 2nd February, 1904—15th August, 1904, with a Table and Index to the Public General Acts of the same Session (1*s.* 11*d.*).

SCIENCE

Travels of a Naturalist in Northern Europe: Norway 1871, *Archangel* 1872, *Petchora* 1875. 2 vols. By J. A. Harvie-Brown. (Fisher Unwin.)

By name at least, the author must be well known to our readers from his valuable contributions on the fauna of Scotland, noticed in these columns during the last eighteen years; and among ornithologists still living there are few who have achieved equal fame as a pioneer, for as early as 1872 he had pressed eastward beyond the country which was explored by John Wolley, and made collections in the district of Archangel. In addition to the very satisfactory direct results, definite information was then obtained which indicated, almost with certainty, that the breeding-places of several species of waders must be at no great distance further eastward. An ex-

pedition was therefore arranged for investigations in the valley of the Petchora in 1874, and Messrs. Harvie-Brown and Danford were at Charing Cross Station, literally on the eve of starting, when a telegram from Archangel said, "Too late; roads broken up." So the two friends made some modifications in their baggage, and went instead to Transylvania.

In 1875, however, the author reached the desired goal, accompanied on this occasion by an equally keen ornithologist, the late Mr. Henry Seebohm; and it was then that the nesting-places of the grey plover, little stint, and Bewick's swan were discovered, for the first time in Europe. Hitherto the eggs of the former two had been known only from a few specimens obtained by Middendorf in 1843, on the Taimyr Peninsula, very much further to the eastward. Messrs. Harvie-Brown and Seebohm returned to find themselves famous in ornithological circles: the eggs and nestlings of the plover and stint were figured; an account of the entire results of their trip appeared in *The Ibis;* and a book by Seebohm, entitled 'Siberia in Europe,' soon ran out of print. Since the days of Wolley's discoveries in Lapland there had not been such excitement among British oologists; for thirty years ago egg-collectors were an enthusiastic set. Every year, however, shows a diminution in the number of species whose breeding-places remain unknown; and when the nesting-haunt of the great shearwater shall have been discovered, hardly a blank will be left in the cabinet of the collector of eggs of "British" species.

Mr. Harvie-Brown's visit to Archangel and the Dvina valley has been already mentioned, and a list of the birds appeared in *The Ibis* for 1873; but no narrative had seen the light, and Mr. H. M. Cook, late British Consul at Archangel, who had perused important extracts from the author's journals, strongly urged their publication, "because they contained matters of much interest connected with the Archangel government as it was known thirty years ago." In consequence of this and other counsels, it was considered desirable to print the entire journals kept during the two expeditions mentioned, as well as the daily record of a trip to Norway in 1871 with the late Mr. Edward R. Alston, who was also the author's companion on the Archangel visit. There is a freshness about notes made on the spot which is frequently wanting in finished narratives, and we do not complain of the author for having "made no attempt to rewrite or clothe in new phraseology [his] original journals"; but a great many details respecting his daily meals are of no permanent interest after more than thirty years have passed, and might have been omitted with advantage. The Norwegian journal is redolent of the enjoyment of youth, but the route followed—namely, from Christiania to the Sogne Fjord and Vossevangen—calls for no particular remark at the present day. Far more important was then—and would be now—the journey to Archangel; and as the railway in those days ended at St. Petersburg, it was not altogether easy. The experiences of the two collectors near Archangel, and also north-eastward as far as Mezen, are racily described; while the scientific results were valuable.

From this point of view, however, the third expedition, in company with Seebohm, was by far the best; and although the main features have been somewhat discounted by the publications already mentioned, there are to be found in Mr. Harvie-Brown's journals many interesting details which do not appear in Seebohm's book. We have gone through both, date for date, and have found in the journals numerous amusing particulars and side-lights concerning, *inter alia*, the idiosyncrasies of the assistants employed in various capacities. For instance, a Polish exile had been deputed to watch the nest of a wild swan in order to identify the species, and after lying in ambush for about seven hours, he sent a message that the swan would not come near the nest. On reaching the spot Mr. Harvie-Brown found that a fine beaten path had been made in a straight line from the nest to a conspicuous hut, in a wall of which a hole had been left big enough for a culverin. Of course, no swan under the blue vault of heaven would come to its nest in such circumstances.

Very exciting is the description of the adventures at Cape Dvoinic, where the naturalists landed and took up their abode in a stranded wreck for a week, while the steamer was engaged in repairing the beacons, after which it was to return and pick them up. Bad weather, coupled with characteristic indifference, caused delay, and as the Russians employed had been improvident with their provisions the party were nearly starved; but although they prayed clamorously for bread, they would not take the trouble to assist in "rounding-up" the flocks of geese which were then moulting their quill-feathers and unable to fly. Mr. Harvie-Brown by no means limited his interest to birds, and, as a lover of wood-craft, his journals contain many drawings and descriptions of snares and traps for hares, otters, foxes, and squirrels; while several plates are devoted to the reindeer-harness used by the Samoyeds. The index is full, and the print clear; there are four useful maps, two coloured plates of the eggs of the grey plover and the little stint, and many photogravures of scenery as well as of the coadjutors in the various expeditions. The likeness of the author forms the frontispiece of the first volume; in the second is that of Alston, who died in 1881, and, though less deplored, is not forgotten.

The Tree of Life: a Study of Religion. By Ernest Crawley. (Hutchinson & Co.)—We should define Mr. Crawley's book as a brave attempt to prove that religion is as much a part of human life, and as much a necessity, as any other known factor of man's existence. In this attempt Mr. Crawley makes some notable contributions to anthropological science, discusses fairly and sanely problems which generally arouse feelings not conducive to these qualities, and arrives at his conclusion by methods which may properly be called scientific. We need not point out that merits of this nature are somewhat rare in books which deal with religion, and we therefore welcome all the more cordially this particular example, even though we do not agree with Mr. Crawley on all points.

Perhaps his most significant suggestion is one that apparently takes but a small part in his argument, but seems to us to be almost at its root. At the threshold of his inquiry we come upon this passage:—

"The history of religious phenomena exemplifies in the most striking manner the continuity of modern and primitive culture; but there is a tendency on the part of students to underestimate this continuity, and, by explaining it away on a theory of survivals, to lose the only opportunity we have of deducing the permanent elements of human nature."

This sentence at once prepares us for much that is to follow; but Mr. Crawley leaves the point itself untouched, except by implication, until well on in the middle of his book, and then we have his dictum that "it may be finally asserted that nothing which has to do with human needs ever survives as a mere survival." It will at once be seen that we have here a new estimate of the force which survivals play in the evidence of human progress. They prove the continuity of modern and primitive culture. They are part and parcel of modern life, filling a vacuum which has not been filled by modern thought, carrying on, therefore, the standard of religious belief and religious ideal from point to point until they can be replaced by newer ideas and concepts. This definition of survivals is very bold. It answers Mr. Crawley's purpose and argument in a way which no other fact in human history, so far as we can judge, could answer it. It is the basis upon which his whole argument is founded. Occupying such an important place, it should have received explicit investigation, instead of being treated as a sort of side issue of incidental importance.

When explicit investigation is undertaken, Mr. Crawley's case must, we think, break down. Survivals are carried along the stream of time by people whose culture-status is on a level with the culture in which the survivals originated. It matters not that these people are placed in the midst of a higher civilization or alongside of a higher civilization. When once the higher civilization penetrates to them, the survival is lost. There is not continuity between modern and primitive thought here, but, on the contrary, there is strong antagonism, ending with the defeat and death of the primitive survival. This is the evidence wherever survivals can be studied, whether in the midst of our own civilization, or even of primitive civilizations, which constantly exhibit traces of older beliefs and ideas being pushed out of existence by newer. It is, indeed, a mistake to suppose, as some authorities apparently do, that survivals can only be studied when they are embedded in a high civilization. It is almost a more fruitful method to study them when they appear in the lower strata; and even in such a case as the Australian aborigines we think that it is the neglect of observing survivals that has led to some of the erroneous theories which have recently been advanced against Messrs. Spencer and Gillen's conclusions.

We cannot, therefore, accept Mr. Crawley's conclusions, though we recognize all the advantage which must accrue to scientific

investigation through ideas set forth so clearly and patiently as his. Mr. Crawley's method, if tested in other directions not so important in its results as that to which we have just directed attention, is exceedingly helpful, and perhaps his treatment of myth is the best example of this. He sees plainly that myth is not mere imagination. "The object of historical criticism," he says, "being to separate the historical from the legendary and mythical, it must be careful not to destroy the historical residuum, if such there be." There is no need for the last clause, for every myth, unless it is the conscious product of a literary era, contains as its root a central fact, and that Mr. Crawley understands this is evident from his incidental definition of science as "modern magic." This would have been better understood if it had been put the reverse way, namely, that the magic of primitive peoples was their science. Mr. Crawley, in this as in other cases, seems to us just to miss the true statement of the case. He comes so near it, and oftentimes in such brilliant fashion, that it seems regrettable he did not take the one step further necessary to bring him to the final stage of his own thought. And the present reviewer cannot help thinking that one cause of this failure is the persistent acceptance of the axiom that the Bible and Christianity have a fundamental connexion. The life of Christianity is dependent upon the central teaching of its Founder, essentially an ethical teaching, and one often opposed to the principles of Judaic thought. The Bible is the record of traditions which contain the scientific conclusions of early Judaism, and cannot be said to contain such a concept as Mr. Crawley claims for it when he declares that

> "such theories as the Mosaic account of creation or of the Noachian deluge are scientific according to the standard of an early age, the science of which differs from ours, not in kind but in degree, and mark an early stage of Revelation."

Surely there is something wrong here. Revelation cannot be identified with science by a phrase, and at most, on Mr. Crawley's own ground, all that can be said is that these accounts mark an early stage of man's receptivity for revelation. "Revelation suited to the stage of culture in which they appear" is not a phrase one would have expected Mr. Crawley to use; and he disappoints by indulging in such playing with words.

We have said enough to give our general opinion of this interesting book. For the rest, Mr. Crawley states the problem fairly, dealing with the rationalist attack, the anthropological attack, the methods of defence, the theories of religion, the origin of religion, and the function of religion in a series of chapters which are distinctly valuable. Mr. Crawley claims that, if he can eliminate one invariable factor from the facts in the history of religion, we shall have reached the origin of religion. It may be so, but the point has to be proved, for even a common factor may not lead to origins; and when he declares that this factor is the conception of the essence of life, we confess we do not seem to be much nearer the solution of the problem, for the student of anthropology may say that man has ever paused in his career towards the higher culture to ask the inevitable questions of himself, Whence am I? Whither go I? always receiving the answer that it is not given to man to know. Mr. Crawley has advanced enough fresh thought for it to be worth while for anthropologists to re-examine their material, and they may perhaps discover many items which have not been brought into use, but which, in the light of Mr. Crawley's researches, ought to occupy an important place. Mr. Crawley must be content with this position. We cannot say he has succeeded in proving the case he puts forward, but we are prepared to say, and to say emphatically, that he has made out a good case for the re-examination of anthropological data which it has been too readily assumed have yielded their final suggestions for the history of man.

DR. LE BON'S THEORIES OF MATTER.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Feb. 17th, 1906.

I will take the statements in Mr. Norman Campbell's letter—which, I may remark, I see now for the first time—in their order.

He begins by accusing *The Athenæum* of referring favourably to Dr. Le Bon, and states that its opinion differs from that of the majority of those qualified to judge. Yet I find M. Dastre, a member of the Institut, writing in 1901, after referring to the radio-activity of matter: "C'est à Gustave Le Bon que revient le mérite d'avoir perçu, dès l'abord, la grande généralité de ce phénomène," and M. Lucien Poincaré, Inspecteur Général de l'Instruction Publique, speaking in 1903 of "M. Gustave Le Bon, à qui l'on doit de nombreuses publications relatives aux phénomènes d'émission de divers rayonnements par la matière, et qui fut certainement l'un des premiers à penser que la radio-activité est un phénomène général de la nature...." ; while M. de Heen, Professor of Physics at the University of Liège, in his work 'La Matière,' published last year, says of the disintegration of radium: "Un très grand nombre de substances manifestent du reste des tendances analogues, ainsi que l'a montré pour la première fois le Dr. Gustave Le Bon." Here are three sufficiently well-known men of science sharing with *The Athenæum* the guilt of referring favourably to Dr. Le Bon, and against their opinion I can find no published utterances save those of Mr. Norman Campbell and Mr. Whetham, whose ungenerous, and, as it seems to me, unjust review of Dr. Le Bon's 'L'Évolution de la Matière' I have mentioned in 'Research Notes.' Were I to adopt Mr. Campbell's system of inference, I should suggest that he considers himself, Mr. Whetham, and a third unnamed person to be alone qualified to judge who should or should not be referred to favourably. In any case, the balance of learned opinion seems to be against him, and Dr. Le Bon's claim to have first pointed out the universal radio-activity of matter and the disintegration of the atom to be not at all preposterous, but much more widely accepted than he would have us believe.

I come to the charge of intentional vagueness, which, according to him, enables Dr. Le Bon to claim the most diverse discoveries as variations of his own theory. Yet Dr. Le Bon, writing in 1900, declared that "les expériences qui précédent prouvent que tous les corps de la nature sont spontanément radio-actifs, et que cette activité n'est en aucune façon une propriété n'appartenant qu'à un petit nombre de corps tels que l'uranium ou le radium." In the same paper he says by way of summary that "sous l'influence de causes très variées—lumière, réactions chimiques, électrisation, &c.—les corps peuvent subir des états de dissociation," and that matter thus disintegrated "se manifeste sous forme de particules infiniment petites, animées d'une immense vitesse, capables de rendre l'air conducteur et de traverser les corps opaques aussi facilement que la main traverse un liquide"; while in this state "l'atome est probablement dissocié." It is difficult to imagine anything less vague than these statements, though the form in which a pioneer worker in a new field may state his conclusions naturally differs from that in which a teacher will later deliver them cut-and-dried to a pupil. In the same paper he further says: "Si ce ne sont pas les radiations qui agissent, nous sommes obligés d'admettre que les actions produites par les corps dits radifères du type de l'uranium et du thorium sont dues à une émanation de matière émise par ces corps," which, in view of the discovery by Prof. Rutherford and Prof. Dorn of the emanations from thorium and radium respectively, supplemented by the work of Sir William Ramsay and Mr. Soddy, may be accounted another lucky guess—or rather deduction—in addition to that with which Mr. Campbell consents to credit him.

I go on to the proofs of the disintegration of matter, as to which Mr. Campbell will only allow to be valid those given by Prof. J. J. Thomson and Prof. Rutherford. I have nothing to say against either of these, but if Dr. Le Bon, writing before the Canadian professor had developed his theory of the changes in radium, chose to accept as sufficient proofs like the penetration of matter by infra-atomic particles and the magnetic deflection of the cathode stream, who will say that he was wrong? It enabled him, at any rate, to formulate, six years ago, a theory of which Mr. Campbell is now obliged to admit the sufficiency. Dr. Le Bon did not claim the Röntgen rays as a proof of his theory, because he, from the first, accepted the demonstration that they were not emissions of matter, but pulses in the ether, and his description given above of "particules infiniment petites" and the rest, shows that he did not think he was dealing with ions larger than molecules. As for Mr. Campbell's remark about radio-activity being in Dr. Le Bon's opinion induced by heat, it is, as it stands, misleading. It is true that Prof. Rutherford has laid it down that the activity of the naturally radio-active bodies is "spontaneous, and not, so far as is yet known, altered by change in the chemical or physical condition." But he at the same time mentions that the rate of escape of the emanation is very much affected by such conditions, and notably by heat. Now the emanation itself bears no electric charge, and it is the active deposit left by it which is the source of that free emission of Alpha, Beta, and Gamma rays which gives rise to the radio-active phenomena. That before these phenomena were completely observed, Dr. Le Bon should not have been careful accurately to distinguish between them, and should therefore have spoken of heat and chemical change as "the cause," as they are, in the cases given, the ultimate cause of radio-activity, is natural enough. It is the more to be regretted that Mr. Campbell should again affect to ignore this explanation, because it has already been twice given, first in Dr. Le Bon's book, and then in the summary of it in No. 4055 of *The Athenæum*.

Passing to Dr. Le Bon's experiments, which Mr. Campbell pronounces, *papaliter* and without instance given, to be crude, only capable of proving that certain substances will ionize the surrounding air, and badly designed, I see much reason to think that he is unacquainted with the greater part of them. To 'L'Évolution de la Matière' Dr. Le Bon appended details of a few experiments which he states in a prefatory note are "très simples, et, par conséquent, faciles à répéter." It is one of my causes of quarrel with Mr. Whetham that he chose, although I have some reason to think that his attention had been specially

drawn to it, to ignore this note, and to state in his review that "the small-print appendix contains an abstract of the experimental evidence on which Dr. Le Bon is content to rest his theories." It seems to me probable that Mr. Campbell has been misled by this. If not, I would point out that in addition to M. de Heen, who in his 'Prodrome' quotes Dr. Le Bon's experiments frequently, Prof. Rutherford in 'Radio-Activity' mentions, without questioning their validity, his experiments on "lumière noire" and the luminescence of quinine sulphate; that Prof. Fleming in his Cantor Lectures alludes with approval to his "striking experiment" on electrical resonance; and that Dr. Parodi, in a memoir presented to the Institut Égyptien, says that he has repeated his chief experiments on phosphorescence and on the variability of chemical species with perfect success. But I am prepared to believe that it is not every one who can thus follow in Dr. Le Bon's footsteps. I am not acquainted with Mr. Carse's work, but the unnamed case which Mr. Campbell says he investigated and found capable of a totally different interpretation seems to be that of the quinine sulphate. This, as stated in 'Research Notes' (*Athenæum*, No. 4085), Prof. Kalähne, of Heidelberg, has lately repeated, with the result that he finds the reaction due to chemical change, as originally pointed out by Dr. Le Bon, and not to heat, as contended by Mr. Campbell.

I pass over—for the present, at any rate—Mr. Campbell's remarks on myself, as being rather a transparent instance of the device known as abusing the plaintiff's attorney, and I come to what he is pleased to call his summing-up. Here, instead of recapitulating his diffuse arguments, he rather unexpectedly assures us that the theory which Dr. Le Bon now advocates is correct, the innuendo being that Dr. Le Bon has substituted it for some other only lately. Whether this is true or ingenuous the reader who has read the quotations given above can judge for himself. Mr. Campbell further tells us that he is—as Dr. Le Bon has been from the first—a firm believer in the general radio-activity of matter and the spontaneous disintegration of atoms. But in this case why have he and Mr. Whetham taken pains to assail with so much virulence the first promulgator of these doctrines? His protest of disinterestedness in the face of "barren" wranglings for priority is too fervent not to remind one of the fox's declaration that the grapes were sour. With regard to his kind anxiety lest the un-"professed" public should think Dr. Le Bon's writings or methods models of accepted scientific procedure, he may make his mind easy. There are more roads than one to the truth, and, as some of his fellow-workers have lately had occasion to reflect, the final touchstone of all scientific theory is, not the opinion of the Cavendish Laboratory, but, in the words of Prof. Karl Pearson, "equal validity for all normally constituted minds."

F. L.

J. G. GOODCHILD.

A DISTINGUISHED geologist has just passed away in the person of Mr. John George Goodchild, of Edinburgh. His early researches were carried on among the Tertiary strata and drifts of the south-east of England, but on his appointment as an officer of the Geological Survey, he transferred his attention to the old rocks of the north-west, especially those in the Lake District. Many years ago he was removed officially to Edinburgh, where he had charge of the fine geological collections exhibited in what is now the Royal Scottish Museum. Mr. Goodchild was at once a successful teacher and a prolific writer. Many scientific journals attest his industry and versatility by papers not only on geology and mineralogy, but also on such diverse subjects as ornithology, archæology, and the study of dialects. Perhaps his most valuable published work was based on his study of the glacial phenomena of the Eden Valley. For many years he was editor of the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science; and he also devoted much time to editing Dr. Heddle's great work on the mineralogy of Scotland. Mr. Goodchild will be missed from many learned societies, where as a clear and fluent speaker he was always ready to join in discussions on the numerous scientific topics which engaged his attention.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL. — *Feb.* 9.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. W. H. Maw, President, in the chair.—The Report of the Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts for the past year was read. — The President announced that the gold medal of the Society had been awarded to Prof. W. W. Campbell, Director of the Lick Observatory, for his spectroscopic researches, which have greatly increased our knowledge of stellar motions. The President delivered an address setting forth the grounds upon which the award had been founded, and dealing specially with Prof. Campbell's long-continued and extensive researches upon the motions of stars in the line of sight. The medal was received by the American Ambassador for transmission to Prof. Campbell.—The secretaries read the Report of the Council, giving the progress of the Society during the past year, with obituaries of Fellows and Associates, reports of observatories, and notes upon the progress of astronomy during 1905.—The ballot was then taken for officers and Council for the ensuing year.

GEOLOGICAL.—*Feb.* 16.—*Annual Meeting.*—The officers were appointed as follows: *President*, Sir Archibald Geikie; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. R. S. Herries, Dr. J. E. Marr, Mr. Aubrey Strahan, and Dr. J. J. H. Teall; *Secretaries*, Prof. E. J. Garwood and Prof. W. W. Watts; *Foreign Secretary*, Sir John Evans; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. W. Monckton.—The awards of medals and funds were made (announced in Science Gossip, January 13th).—The President delivered his anniversary address, which dealt with 'The Influence of the Geological Structure of English Lakeland upon its Present Features.'

ASIATIC.—*Feb.* 13.—Lord Reay in the chair.—Prof. A. A. Macdonell read a paper on 'The Study of Sanskrit as an Imperial Question.' He first dwelt on the importance of what may be termed Sanskritic civilization as having exercised a profound influence, chiefly through Buddhism, on the life and beliefs of the peoples of the Farther East. He then went on to show that Sanskrit is the linguistic key to the vernaculars of nearly three hundred millions of people in India itself; and that Sanskrit literature was similarly the chief means of explaining historically the modes of thought and the institutions of the modern Hindu. Sanskrit ought therefore to be an essential element in the training of young men preparing to rule a Hindu population. But though still an optional subject in the curriculum of the Indian Civil Service probationers, it had come to be virtually excluded by the new regulations, which had reduced the number of optional subjects to one; for out of an average of over fifty young Englishmen annually going out to India as its future administrators, hardly two now went out equipped with even a rudimentary knowledge of the classical language of the country. After arrival in India the civilian had no time to learn Sanskrit, nor, even if he had, could he obtain adequate teaching in the subject. The remedy for this educationally deplorable state of things seemed to be to make Sanskrit compulsory for probationers assigned to provinces with peculiarly Sanskritic vernaculars, while those going to other provinces might be encouraged to take Sanskrit by a higher scale of marks for this language. Turning to the condition of things in India, the lecturer said that in Sanskrit the teacher had ready to hand a subject which, both on the linguistic and the literary side, could, if properly handled, be made at least equal to Latin and Greek as an agency for developing the mental faculties. At present, however, the subject was by no means so handled in India. The native learning of the Brahmans was a purely traditional affair, unprogressive and uncritical, because the historical and comparative methods were completely beyond its ken. Its object was not, like that of European science, to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge, but simply to hand on the ancient learning unimpaired from one generation to another by the exercise of abnormal powers of memory at the expense of the reasoning faculties. It was bound to die out with the spread of the English system of education. The latter would, however, as far as Sanskrit was concerned, prove a very inadequate substitute in its present form. In the Government colleges students were made to depend too much on memory, and got up their prescribed books in a mechanical way; while the curriculum in Sanskrit was not well thought out, nor were the text-books, as a rule, satisfactorily edited. Matters were still worse in regard to higher studies. For some years past the Government of India had ceased appointing Europeans to professorships of Sanskrit, and soon there would be no Western Sanskritist left in the country who could be relied on either for advice in educational matters concerning Sanskrit, or for the guidance of native scholars in critical methods of research. Moreover, though the subject was a matter of practical and Imperial importance to us, and did not directly concern any other Western nation, we had in Great Britain and Ireland only four endowed chairs of Sanskrit, while Germany had about twenty-six. There being thus virtually no prospects now for young Sanskrit scholars, the study of the subject was inevitably discouraged. The best remedy seemed to be the appointment, in each Indian University, of a trained European to a chair of Sanskrit in association with a native scholar. The teaching of Sanskrit should further be reformed. Under a well-devised system the ancient language and literature of India would be a potent instrument in educating the Hindu mind, in making the Indian peoples understand their own civilization historically, and thus bringing about their intellectual and social regeneration. As a factor in the training of I.C.S. probationers, it would contribute to rendering our rule in India sympathetic as well as just. In referring to the study of Indian antiquities the lecturer paid a tribute to Lord Curzon for having, as Viceroy, been the first to place the archæological department in India on a firm administrative basis.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—*Feb.* 15.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. Howland Wood was elected a Fellow.—Mr. W. C. Boyd exhibited a London halfpenny of Henry VI. of the annulet and rosette coinage. This denomination appears to be unpublished.—Miss McDowall read a paper on 'Contorniates and Tabulæ Lusoriæ,' in which she argued that contorniates, medallic pieces of disputed origin, were in reality *calculi* used for games played on various forms of *tabulæ*, with which they can be connected through similar symbols and inscriptions occurring on both, as well as through the description given by Isidorus. They appear to be of numismatic origin; many are actual copies of coins (used as draughtsmen by the ostentatious), and all bear a strong resemblance to them. The obverse types are usually portraits, literary or imperial; and the reverse types are very varied, including subjects connected with the circus and amphitheatre, legendary scenes, and representations of daily life. Twelve interesting types, hitherto unpublished or imperfectly described, were then dealt with, these including a subject from the 'Phœnissæ' of Euripides, in which the actors wear the full tragic dress, Hercules spinning in the dress of Omphale, Jason taming the brazen bulls, and a reproduction of an important and otherwise unknown coin of Metropolis with head of Solon. In connexion with this paper the President exhibited a series of con-

torniates and a facsimile sketch of an incised slab in the Forum at Rome, which from certain symbols on it, often found also on contorniates, had evidently served as a *tabula* on which games could be played. In conjunction with Lady Evans, the President showed how the game could be played after a set of rules which he had drawn up.

Zoological.—*Feb.* 6.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. F. Gillett exhibited a case of mounted cubs of the timber-wolf (*Canis occidentalis*) which he had obtained in the province of Keewatin, Canada.—Dr. C. W. Andrews exhibited and made remarks upon some restored models of the skulls and mandibles of Mœritherium and Palæomastodon.—Dr. Walter Kidd exhibited lantern-slides of sections of skin from the palmar and plantar surfaces of twenty-four species of mammals, and the plantar surfaces of seven species of birds. The functions of the papillary ridges and the papillary layer of the corium in connexion with the sense of touch were alluded to.—Dr. J. W. Jenkinson read a paper on 'The Histology and Physiology of the Placenta in the Ungulata.'—Sir Edmund Loder exhibited a living specimen of a dwarf species of cavy, probably the salt-marsh cavy (*Dolichotis salinicola*). — A communication from Mr. E. S. Russell contained a description of Trichorhiza, a new Hydroid genus.—Miss Gertrude Ricardo communicated a description of the new genus Melissomorpha, formed for the reception of a horse-fly of the Pangoninæ division of the family Tabanidæ, discovered by Col. C. T. Bingham in Sikkim.—Mr. Harold Schwann read a paper on the mammals collected at Kuruman and Molopo, in Bechuanaland, by Messrs. R. B. Woosnam and R. E. Dent. The specimens, numbering about 120 and belonging to 26 species, were of great interest. —A communication from Mr. R. Lydekker contained a description of a new species of ratel (Mellivora) from Central Africa, also a notice of the occurrence of a new subspecies of chevrotain (Dorcatherium) in that district.—Mr. H. G. F. Spurrell read a paper entitled 'The Articulation of the Vertebrate Jaw.'

Entomological.—*Feb.* 7.—Mr. F. Merrifield, President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had nominated Mr. Herbert Goss, Mr. E. Saunders, and Mr. C. O. Waterhouse as Vice-Presidents for the session 1906-7.—Mr. H. J. Carter and the Rev. W. H. Heale were elected Fellows.—The decease of the Rev. Joseph Greene, author of 'The Insect-Hunter's Companion,' was announced.—Mr. W. E. Sharp exhibited a specimen of *Lathrobium lævipenne*, Heer, a beetle new to the British list, taken by him in a sandpit near Oxted, Surrey, in August, 1905.—Dr. F. A. Dixey exhibited specimens of South African butterflies belonging to the Nymphalinæ, Acræinæ, Danainæ, and Papilioninæ, and remarked upon the odours attaching to them which he and Dr. Longstaff had observed in the field. He drew attention to the significance of the fact that scents of an agreeable nature (as in Pierinæ generally, *Mycalesis safitza*, &c.) were as a rule confined to the male sex, while those of a disagreeable or disgusting character (as in Acræinæ and many Papilios) were often common to both sexes. A discussion followed on the organs and uses of scent for purposes of attraction and defence in insects generally.—Dr. G. B. Longstaff exhibited four species of Acræa taken in South Africa during the visit of the British Association, viz., (1) *A. anemosa*, Hew., from the Victoria Falls, and Mochudi in Bechuanaland; (2) *A. alboradiata*, Auriv., previously known to Mr. Roland Trimen by two females only, and considered by him as a variety of *anemosa*; (3) *A. atolmis*, Westw., to which Westwood gave the names of *atolmis* and *acontias*, although there seems no doubt they are one species; and (4) *A. atergatis*, Westw., of which the two types are in the Hope Collection at Oxford. —Prof. E. B. Poulton exhibited and read a note upon two Diptera which had been observed following the bee *Andrena labialis*, Kirb., by Mr. A. H. Hamm, and identified by Mr. G. H. Verrall as a species of Chortophila.—Mr. W. G. Sheldon exhibited a collection of Rhopalocera made by him in Spain during July and August, 1905, together with typical European specimens for comparison; an aberration of *Argynnis aglaia*, with the black blotches on the superiors enlarged and banded, and with dark suffused ground-colour on all wings; an interesting series of *Læosopis corydon* with var. *hispana* and forms approaching var. *polonus* from the Albarracin Sierra, with intermediates between all the forms, and also British, French, and Swiss typical specimens for comparison. — Dr. G. B. Longstaff read a paper 'On some Rest Attitudes of Butterflies,' and also a paper 'On some Bionomic Points in certain South African Lamellicorns.'—Mr. Roland Trimen communicated a paper 'On some New or Hitherto Unfigured Species of South African Butterflies.' — Commander J. J. Walker communicated 'Some Observations on the Reproduction of Hemiptera-Cryptocera by Claydon Hewett, B.Sc.'

Meteorological. — *Feb.* 21. — Mr. Richard Bentley, President in the chair.—Mr. E. Mawley read his 'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1905.' He said that as affecting vegetation the weather of the phenological year ending November, 1905, was chiefly remarkable for the dryness and mildness of the winter months, the drought and frosts in May, the long spell of hot and dry weather in July, and an exceptionally cold period in October. Wild plants came into flower a few days earlier than usual until about the beginning of May, after which they were, as a rule, about the same extent late. Most of the early spring migrants, such as the swallow, nightingale, &c., reached these shores in advance of their average dates. The best farm crops of the year were those of wheat, beans, and hops; while barley, potatoes, turnips, and mangolds were all over average. On the other hand, the yield of oats, peas, and hay, was almost everywhere deficient, the last being the worst crop of the year. Apples, pears, and plums were in all parts of the British Isles below average; whereas the small fruits, as a rule, yielded well.—The other papers read were 'Brief Discussion of the General Features of the Pressure and Wind Conditions over the Trades-Monsoon Area,' by Mr. W. L. Dallas, and 'The Dispersal or Prevention of Fogs,' by Dr. W. B. Newton.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*Feb.* 20.—Sir Alexander Binnie, President, in the chair.—The papers read were 'A Plea for Better Country Roads,' by Mr. G. R. Jebb, and 'Country Roads for Modern Traffic,' by Mr. J. E. Blackwall.

Anthropological Institute.—*Feb.* 13.—Prof. W. Gowland in the chair.—The Secretary exhibited two clay images used by the A-Kikuyu of British East Africa in harvest ceremonies, and a slide showing four remarkable dance armlets used by the natives on these occasions. The images are about nine inches in height, and are very rude representations of the human figure: they appear to be greatly venerated by the natives. The two specimens shown are, as far as is known, the only ones that have yet reached Europe. — Mr. A. L. Lewis exhibited a selection of slides of rude stone monuments, and read a paper on rude stone monuments in Glamorganshire. He described the monuments at Tinkinswood, near Cardiff, and the fine cromlech at St. Lythian's, which bears close resemblance to that at Kit's Coty House. At Pontypridd there is a curious group of stones, consisting of a rocking stone surrounded by two circles, and two small curved avenues forming the head and tail of a serpent. This group has been considered by many to be ancient, and many ingenious theories have been woven round it; but Mr. Lewis was able to prove conclusively that the stones had not been in position much longer than fifty years. Mr. Lewis also showed slides of the dolmen at Lanyon Quoit.—Mr. N. W. Thomas read notes on 'Deluge Legends,' tracing their distribution.

Historical.—*Feb.* 15.—*Annual Meeting.*—Rev. W. Hunt, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. A. Balfour, H. G. Brown, and T. Kemp were elected Fellows.—The retiring Vice-Presidents and Councillors were re-elected.—Dr. J. Holland Rose was elected a Member of Council in place of Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, who resigned owing to his appointment in the Victoria University, Manchester.—The President delivered an address upon the progress of the Society and upon the nature of historical study, with a reference to the Romanes Lecture of Prof. Ray Lankester.

Physical.—*Feb.* 9.—Prof. J. H. Poynting, President, in the chair.—The Reports of the Council and the Treasurer were read and adopted.—Messrs. F. Kohlrausch and A. A. Michelson were elected Honorary Fellows. — The following were elected officers and Council for the ensuing year: *President*, Prof. J. Perry; *Vice-Presidents*, those who have filled the office of President, together with Dr. C. Chree, Mr. H. M. Elder, Prof. J. A. Fleming, and Mr. J. Swinburne; *Secretaries*, Mr. W. R. Cooper and Prof. W. Cassie; *Foreign Secretary*, Prof. S. P. Thompson; *Treasurer*, Prof. H. L. Callendar; *Librarian*, Dr. W. Watson; *Other Members of Council*, Mr. T. H. Blakesley, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. W. B. Croft, Mr. W. Duddell, Dr. J. A. Harker, Mr. W. A. Price, Mr. S. Skinner, Mr. S. W. J. Smith, Dr. W. Watson, and Prof. H. A. Wilson.—Prof. J. Perry then took the chair and delivered an address.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Royal Academy, 4.—'Modern Sculpture,' Mr. W. Goscombe John.	
—	Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On a Form of Spurious Selection which may arise when Mortality Tables are Amalgamated,' Mr. W. Palin Elderton.	
—	Gresham College, 6.—'The Laws of Light,' Prof. W. H. Wagstaff.	
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Modern Warships,' Lecture V., Sir W. White. (Cantor Lecture.)	
—	Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Assimilation of the Practice of Quantity Surveyors,' Mr. John Leaning.	
—	Geographical, 8.30.—'Travels on the Boundaries of Bolivia and Peru,' Baron Erland Nordenskjöld.	
Tues.	Royal Institution, 5.—'Food and Nutrition,' Lecture IV., Prof. W. Stirling.	
—	Gresham College, 6.—'The Eye,' Prof. W. H. Wagstaff.	
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'A Plea for Better Country Roads,' and 'Country Roads for Modern Traffic.'	
—	Anthropological, 8.15.—'Anthropological Notes from Lake Tanganyika,' Mr. W. A. Cunnington.	
Wed.	Society of Arts, 8.—'London Traffic,' Capt. G. S. C. Swinton.	
Thurs.	Royal Academy, 4.—'The Evolution of Sculpture: Egypt and Greece,' Lecture I., Sir W. B. Richmond.	
—	Royal, 4.30.	
—	Royal Institution, 5.—'The Physiology of Plants,' Lecture I., Mr. Francis Darwin.	
—	Gresham College, 6.—'Optical Illusions,' Lecture I. Prof. W. H. Wagstaff.	
—	Linnean, 8.—'On a New Type of Stem from the Coal Measures,' Dr. D. H. Scott; 'Notes on some Species of Nereis in the District of the Thames Estuary,' Dr. H. C. Sorby.	
—	Chemical, 8.30.—'Studies of Dynamic Isomerism: Part IV. Stereo-isomeric Halogen Derivatives of Camphor,' Mr. T. M. Lowry.	
Fri.	Gresham College, 6.—'Optical Illusions,' Lecture II., Prof. W. H. Wagstaff.	
—	Philological, 8.—'On the Dictionary, and on my Trip to South Africa,' Dr. J. A. H. Murray.	
—	Royal Institution, 9.—'Hippocrates and the Newly Discovered Health Temple at Cos,' Dr. R. Caton.	
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3.—'The Corpuscular Theory of Matter,' Lecture I., Prof. J. J. Thomson.	

Science Gossip.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have appointed Mr. E. T. Whittaker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Andrews Chair of Astronomy, vacant by the death of Prof. Jolly. This chair carries with it the title of Royal Astronomer of Ireland.

On Thursday next Mr. Francis Darwin will deliver the first of three afternoon lectures at the Royal Institution on 'The Physiology of Plants,' and on Saturday at three o'clock Prof. J. J. Thomson begins a course of six lectures on 'The Corpuscular Theory of Matter.'

Dr. Gustave Le Bon, whose name will have become familiar of late to readers of *The Athenæum*, has just been elected Foreign Associate of the Académie Royale of Belgium.

The Twenty-Third Congress for "Innere Medizin" will take place at Munich from April 23rd to 26th, under the presidency of Geheimrat von Strümpell. An exhibition of medical preparations, apparatus, and instruments will be held, and a number of interesting papers have been promised.

Prof. W. H. Pickering having recently called attention to some periodical variations in the size of the glow surrounding the small lunar crater Linné, Prof. Barnard has thought it worth while to examine it with the 40-inch telescope, and his measures have substantiated changes of the kind, though he avoids endorsing Prof. Pickering's theory of their

cause, which is that they arise from deposits of hoar frost about the crater during the lunar night. It will be remembered that about forty years ago the late Prof. Julius Schmidt, of Athens, notified a remarkable change in the size of the crater itself, and that there was much discussion as to the reality of this. Prof. Barnard finds that it is now small (about 0·68 mile or 3,600 feet in diameter) and deep, with a wall of considerable height.

The sun will be vertical over the equator about 1 o'clock (Greenwich time) on the afternoon of the 21st prox., which is therefore the day of the equinox. The moon will be full on the evening of the 10th, and new about midnight on the 24th. She will be nearest the earth on the morning of the 13th. Part of the Hyades cluster will be occulted on the second; disappearance of γ Tauri at 6h. 41m. (Greenwich time), reappearance at 7h. 45m. The planet Mercury will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 18th prox., and will be visible in the evening from about a week before to a week after that date, situated in the constellation Pisces, and moving in a north-easterly direction. Venus is also in Pisces, and sets a little later each evening; she will be in conjunction with the moon on the 25th prox., and with Mercury (to the south of him) on the 28th. Mars moves during next month from Pisces into Aries, setting about 9 o'clock in the evening; he will be in conjunction with the moon on the 27th prox. Jupiter is visible in the evening, situated in Taurus, between the Pleiades and the Hyades; he will be in conjunction with the moon on the 29th prox. Saturn, being in conjunction with the sun to-night, will not become visible until April.

We have received the first number of vol. xxxv. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*. The principal papers are by Prof. Mascari, on the statistics of the sun's spots, faculæ, and protuberances seen at Catania during the second half of 1905, and observations of the solar eclipse on August 30th at the same place, where it was not quite total. There is also an article by M. Hansky, giving some photographs, with description, of the solar granulations as observed with the astrograph at Pulkowa.

FINE ARTS

Social Caricature in the Eighteenth Century. By George Paston. (Methuen & Co.)

Caricature was born in Italy, nursed in Holland, and—says our author—"it might be added that the art attained maturity in England, the land of the free pencil no less than of the free pen." M. Filon, the French critic, would account for its popularity in this country on the ground that

"the English have no taste for abstractions, preferring to have ideas presented to them in a concrete form. Again, they combine a love of mockery with a love of preaching, to which predilections may be added a passion of liberty....Lastly, for the Briton, ugliness is not simply the negation of the beautiful, but an artistic entity to be studied and appreciated for its own sake."

Our present author, however, is prepared with an explanation which, though more prosaic, is scarcely more complimentary to our national vanity. She maintains that

"the chief reason for the eagerness with which the English draughtsman pursued the craft of caricature....may be found in the total lack of facilities for art training in the early eighteenth century....In caricature untrained ability found and seized its opportunity....Like the child and the savage, the amateur or self-taught artist made his meaning clear by exaggerating the characteristics of his models, or by appending a written explanation of his design....To the unlettered patron of these popular prints, with his Saxon love of allegory, it was the pleasant occupation of a winter's evening to solve the meaning of the emblematical cartoon."

Many of these, indeed, would be in themselves obscure to the more informed reader of to-day; but George Paston is familiar with the period, and her descriptive comments render this sumptuous volume an illuminating and instructive history. It contains 213 illustrations, beautifully reproduced, and covers a wide field of English life largely beneath the notice of serious historians—the beau monde, the stage, art and belles-lettres, sport and superstitions.

Although the author's Introduction occupies only a few pages, it includes a concise history and definition of the art illustrated, with summaries of methods in caricature and subjects satirized. George Paston quotes with approval Fielding's well-known comparison between "comic and burlesque art"; she elaborates, from contemporary evidence, the technical training proper for this class of draughtsmen and the basic elements of a varying task in humour: she maintains that the best caricaturists did not love ugliness for its own sake, and reminds us that their portraits were "less libellous than we are prone to imagine them." Indeed, we must not too hastily condemn the coarseness of the artist, for the English of the eighteenth century, from over-indulgence and distaste for exercise, were frequently bloated and unwieldy in figure; while the fashionable of both sexes indulged in absurdities of dress and manner which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

It is perhaps inevitable that the text of the book itself, being obviously "written up" to the illustrations, should be less interesting as a whole, though abounding in isolated good things. But we cannot help feeling that George Paston, with her excellent style and intimate knowledge, ought to have written a social history of the century in its lighter aspects, for which the drawings would have formed a perfectly appropriate ornament and interpretation. Her chosen method, of providing us with what is really no more than a descriptive catalogue, though enriched with criticism and quotation from contemporary literature, is, in fact, the more unsatisfactory from being so well done. We are perpetually tantalized by fascinating glimpses of history in costume and manners; but these lack perspective, and moreover, are immediately withdrawn for a notice of "the next plate."

In other circumstances so careful a writer would have been less arbitrary, or careless, in devoting so much more space to the private history of some draughtsmen than to that of others, and would have avoided, for example, the hasty adoption of Walpole's disproved scandals concerning Lady Mary Montagu and the South Sea Bubble. As each division of the subject is independently completed throughout the century, we are carried backwards and forwards in date, to the confusion of any attempt to form a progressive picture.

But the material is here, and we have no intention of depreciating its value. George Paston has given us the social history of the century, though served piecemeal; while for students of technique the volume also affords ample means of comparing the best works of those three masters of caricature, Hogarth, Gillray, and Rowlandson—so happily contrasted by our author.

Hogarth's great moral and dramatic series are, naturally, left untouched; but

"he was incidentally a caricaturist, and his methods undoubtedly influenced the work of such of his contemporaries and successors as tried their hands at the grotesque. His genius and his example raised the standard of the art, purged it of many of its puerilities, and brought it into repute with persons of cultivated taste."

Gillray, on the other hand,

"never hesitated to hit below the belt, and too often sought to make his points by exposing the infirmities of the body instead of attacking the deformities of the mind. While Hogarth came before the world in the guise of a reformer, Gillray appeared in that of an executioner, and his favourite method of punishment was the torture. No satirist has ever attacked with such concentrated malignity, combined with such skill in touching the raw, persons in private life who had done him no wrong—with whom, in all probability, he had never exchanged a word."

Rowlandson worked, to some extent, under the influence of Watteau and Boucher:—

"Though he too is a *débordant*, he has a caressing touch; and even in his enormities there is an unexpected coquetry that reminds the critic of those 'jolis clowns anglais' who perform their acrobatic feats in white kid gloves....Ruthless towards old age, ugliness, and squalor, he showed a spirit of universal indulgence to all that was young, graceful, and charming. He was on the side of the servants against the mistresses, of the children against the parents, of debtors against their creditors, and of all rebels against established authority....Where Hogarth frowned and Gillray struck, Rowlandson merely shrugged his shoulders and passed on."

Leukas-Ithaka: die Heimath des Odysseus. Von Dr. Peter Goessler. (Stuttgart, J. B. Metzler.)—In this little book Dr. Goessler undertakes to expound to a wider audience the theory maintained with such ingenuity by Prof. Dörpfeld in the *Mélanges Perrot*, to the effect that the Ithaca of the Odyssey is not the Ithaca of classical and modern times, but is to be identified with the island later known as Leucas. Few problems in Homeric topography have given rise to more discussion or more diversity of opinion

than the identification of the various localities mentioned in the Odyssey. On the one hand there have been those who maintained that the poetical topography was purely imaginary, created to suit the exigencies of the situation; on the other those who identified with the minute exactness of a guide-book every locality mentioned by the poet in Ithaca or the adjacent islands. The latter have hitherto had a very difficult task, for it must be frankly acknowledged by any unprejudiced reader that the situation of the island now called Ithaca can only by the most perverse ingenuity be reconciled with the description given by Ulysses. To many the other opinion seems more probable, especially in view of the theory that the Homeric poems were composed on the coast of Asia Minor, and that therefore neither the poet nor his audience was likely to have any detailed knowledge of the topography of the Ionian Islands. A curious contribution to the controversy is found in the attempts that have been made to find the originals of the Homeric descriptions elsewhere—for example, Samuel Butler's theory of the Sicilian origin of the Odyssey, and his identification of all the chief features of its topography in the neighbourhood of Trapani.

Even those who are not disposed to accept Prof. Dörpfeld's theory will admit that it has given the advocates of actual as against imaginary topography in Homer a much more tenable position. If we leave on one side the geological question whether Leucas was an island in Homer's time—a question as difficult and complicated as the silting up of the lagoons and the extent of the harbour at Pylos—its position relative to the coast and to the other islands can be reconciled with the Homeric description as interpreted by Dörpfeld and Goessler, especially in view of the well-attested fact that local navigators tend to regard the adjacent coast of the mainland as running east and west, instead of north-west and south-east. But when we come to details, the correspondence is almost too complete, and the ingenuity expended on the identification of Laertes's farm, of Eumæus's stall, of the harbour of Phorcys and its stone looms and vases of the Nymphs, arouses distrust rather than conviction. So, too, the island Asteris, where the suitors waited in the "double harbour" for Telemachus. Nor is it easy to take seriously the argument that the remark frequently made to strangers on their arrival in Ithaca, "By what ship did you come? For I don't suppose you came on foot," implies the existence of an approach by land and a ferry. This too literal insistence on details may prejudice some scholars against the new theory, and so prevent their giving it the consideration it deserves. It is otherwise with the suggested explanation of the transference of the names—that the people of Homeric Ithaca, driven out of their home by the Dorians, transferred its name to the island that was before called Same, and that the people of Same similarly transferred themselves and the name of their city to Same in Cephallenia. This suggestion is ingenious, and even probable, though it lacks evidence to confirm it. The illustrations, from admirable photographs, show the beauty of Leucas, and make clear the topographical argument.

There is little doubt that those who look for an actual original of the poetical descriptions of the Odyssey will do better to seek it in future in Leucas rather than in the modern Ithaca; but the old controversy between realists and idealists is not likely to be assuaged by this or any other theory.

LEATHER BINDING.

Report of the Committee on Leather for Bookbinding (Society of Arts). Edited by Viscount Cobham and Sir Henry Trueman Wood. (Bell & Sons.)—This is the permanent form of the epoch-making report first issued in July, 1901. Every one interested in the subject must obtain this edition, for not only does it contain a large number of plates illustrating the effect of light, heat, &c., on bookbinding leather, dyed or undyed, and of diagrams illustrating the text most usefully, but also with these there are a number of additional sections of the highest value, dealing with the strength of the skins, the causes of decay in leather, the preservation of books, and the fading of coal-tar colours in sumach-tanned leather. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, Mr. Cockerell, and Lord Cobham, who initiated the movement; the Society of Arts and the Leathersellers' Company, who supported it; and the members of the committee, have deserved, and should receive, the grateful thanks of book-lovers. Their labours have arrested the production of the perishable bookbinding leather used, even by our best binders, no more than five years ago, and made it possible for artists and the public alike to obtain good material without difficulty.

Leather for Libraries. By E. W. Hulme and others. (Library Supply Company.)—This little volume is produced under the direction of the Sound Leather Committee of the Library Association, and consists of five essays of unequal importance: on the history of bookbinding leather in this country, by Mr. Hulme, of the Patent Office Library; on the causes of its decay, by Dr. Parker, a well-known leather chemist; on its characteristics and provenance, by Mr. Seymour-Jones, a tanner; on the repair of books, &c., by Mr. Davenport, of the British Museum; and on the fitting of a small bindery (a hideous term), by Mr. Williamson. Mr. Hulme's historical account shows that sumach tanning was introduced into England early in Elizabeth's reign, and soon spread over the country. English tanners were introduced into Scotland by Lord Erskine in 1620. The use of sulphuric acid in tanning is due to a Dr. McBride, of Dublin (1768); it became general with the invention of aniline dyes. To-day all leathers, except for boots or machinery, may be said to be prepared solely with a view to their appearance. Uniformity and brilliance of colour are obtained by the reckless use of strong acids, which destroy the fibre of the leather; inferior sheepskins are grained to imitate highly priced morocco or pigskin, and when this deteriorated material comes into the bookbinders' hands, it is pared down to a thin layer destitute of any power of resistance. It is not surprising that librarians and others have raised frequent complaints against this state of things. Search was made for the cause of it, and the first answer given was the "sulphur in the coal gas" theory. But libraries in which no artifical light was used suffered in almost an equal degree. At last matters got to such a point that no sensible man would have a calf-bound book in his library, and morocco or buckram was the only reasonably safe binding for permanent use. Then a small committee was formed to initiate inquiry, which produced the standard volume just noticed. Sumach-tanned leathers seem to be by far the best, the catechol-tannins being unsuitable. The use of sulphuric acid in any form is absolutely condemned; and strong light is found to be harmful. The Library Association, working on this basis, have appointed an official examiner of leather, who will report on the nature and suitability of any sample of leather at a small fixed rate. A certain number of manufacturers have taken up the matter, and make sound bookbinding leather. H.M. Stationery Office has drawn up a specification insisting on proper manufacture of the leather supplied to it, and, if they will, librarians now have the matter entirely in their own hands. They have only to insist that the leather used for binding shall (1) not be "stripped," retanned, or artificially grained; (2) be genuine as described, tanned with pure sumach, or oak and sumach without the use of mineral acids either in tanning or in binding. The binder, who buys from a leather broker, will doubtless be unwilling to give this guarantee; but if his customers insist on it, he will be forced to obtain a similar warranty from his brokers, and these from the tanneries. The fact that there are leading firms ready to give their warranty makes this moral compulsion easier.

Unfortunately, a serious problem is before us as to what is to be done with the decaying bindings already on our shelves. No efficient preservative has yet been found. It is well for those using polishes, &c., to bear in mind Dr. Parker's warning against mixtures containing turpentine. Undoubtedly the best preservative is the natural oil of the skin. Books in constant use do not dry or crack. Vaseline evaporates too readily, and leaves the binding worse than before. Lanoline is just better than nothing. In our experience a solution of paraffin wax in castor oil, very lightly applied, gives the most satisfactory results as a softener and preservative. A good furniture polish, free from turpentine, may then be used.

The existence of an official leather analyst is a great step in advance. We strongly commend Mr. Davenport's advice to librarians: "Do not accept any bindings except under a guarantee that they contain no sulphuric acid, and even then send a six-inch strip of the leather for examination." This little work should be in the hands of every librarian, bookbinder, and owner of books.

The Decoration of Leather. From the French of Georges de Récy by Maude Nathan. (Constable & Co.)—This workmanlike book differs considerably, and for the better, from its French original, which appears to have been intended by its author to exploit the capabilities of leather as a medium of decoration in the style of the *Art Nouveau*. In this edition many of the French plates are superseded by examples of leather work, ranging from the Winchester Book and the best work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to English leather work of our own days—less pure and vigorous in style, perhaps, than its predecessors, but free from merely perverse eccentricities. The book appeals to a growing class of amateurs, willing to work, and capable of acquiring the requisite dexterity. Any one with a reasonable aptitude in the use of tools, and (what is indispensable) a feeling for the limitations of the medium, should by the aid of this manual be able in a reasonable time to produce respectable results. Of course, no one expects to learn an art without a master, but it should considerably facilitate a student's progress. One thing only strikes us unfavourably about the book, and that is the cool way in which leather-workers seem to allow themselves to treat their material. Acids which in a few years will reduce their work to chips and dust are applied to it, apparently in the belief that they can be washed out when done with. Alkalis which destroy the very substance

of the fibre are also as light-heartedly used. "Soda has the same effect as potash, except that it is a little less strong; both substances have always been much employed in dyeing skins": the author is here speaking of caustic soda and potash. "Sulphate of iron....is also somewhat injurious. It is useful, however," &c. "Colours obtained from potash and sulphate of iron are much used for groundwork." "The dye may be removed subsequently by....decolorants. Sulphuric, hydrochloric, oxalic, nitric, or muriatic [*sic*] acid, diluted with water in the proportion of one in five, can be used for this purpose." An artist who sells leather-work treated in this way, without informing his client that his purchase is doomed to speedy disintegration, is, consciously or otherwise, deceiving him. A man buys a piece of fine leather-work because he knows that if it is properly kept leather is one of the most durable of materials. The solitary consoling reflection is that posterity will be saved the bewildering contemplation of their ancestors' *Art Nouveau*.

THREE EXHIBITIONS.

THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

The exhibition of works by Mr. Charles Sims at the Leicester Galleries affords an interesting presentment of the art of a promising painter of the younger generation in its formative period. Nine out of ten of the works shown are sketches in water colour, some of which may be said to be studies in various manners. For example, the Nocturnes Nos. 32 and 33 and the pretty sketch of moonrise (No. 53) approach the method and the faculty of vision of Whistler, and the same influence is seen in Nos. 31 and 36—bright stretches of sand dotted with bathing tents, and ladies in light summer dresses, with children digging and flying kites. In like manner the scenes in parks and watered woodlands where figures are reclining in siesta have something of the spirit, and much of the influence, of Fragonard and Boucher. In others, again, of the more mythological sort, there are memories of the brilliant colour visions of Tiepolo; and in a few there are traits in common with the work of Böcklin. In thus attempting to recount some of what we conceive to be tutelary influences we are not unconscious of the presence of a certain native grace and delicacy of colour, a daintiness of conception, and a fantastic humour effective on occasion. The quotations of Scripture used as titles for many of the sketches tend sometimes to darken counsel, but their application is usually intelligible after a careful study of the picture. *Hide Thyself for a Little Moment* is one of the easier. It represents a girl playing hide-and-seek with a child upon a sand dune. It is very delicate and charming in texture, and the drawing is spirited and free. Mr. Sims's boldness in use of colour is effectively displayed in the note of crimson of the girl's sash, which contrasts admirably with the greens and browns of grasses and sand dunes.

The child's head seen in shadow, with curly tangled hair, has something of the elfin look of Hornel's children, and the same analogy strikes us in the large oil painting of children peeping through foliage entitled *Beech Boughs. Sunshine and Wind*, a sketch in oils with the same two figures, shows skilful brushwork. Here, as in his picture in the Independent Art Exhibition, Mr. Sims is especially successful in rendering the action of the wind upon the light fabric of the dress.

The composition of *Jack Frost* suffers from the lack of structural lines in the lower half of the picture. In their absence the tangle of bracken and bramble becomes uninteresting. The large oil *Washing Day* has very successful portions, notably the painting of the linen and of the head of the woman in shadow on the right. As a whole it lacks unity. The figures do not seem to be there for any other purpose than to make a group for the painter. The red skirt on the right is not an entirely successful attempt to introduce variety in the scheme of colour. It seems to dominate the whole too insistently.

The most attractive of the works in oils is the *Bacchus and Ariadne*. Here the colours are completely harmonious, and entirely subdued to the disposition of the light. The figure of Ariadne seen in shadow is very skilfully modelled. The translucency of the air above the car of Bacchus and the dim figure with lifted arms seen against the sky are like a fantasy of Tiepolo's.

FROM THE ALPS TO THE APENNINES.

The exhibition of water-colours entitled 'From the Alps to the Apennines,' by Miss Evelyn J. Whyley, now visible in the rooms of the Fine-Art Society, portrays scenes in Italy and Switzerland with much fidelity of colour and exact interpretation of atmospheric conditions. It attains a high and a remarkably even standard of execution. Of the various architectural studies we may cite as among the most effective the *South Porch—Bergamo Cathedral*, the *West Door, Verona Cathedral*, and *A Lombard Tower, Susa*; these, and more especially the last, have a suggestion of Prout's Italian studies in their simplicity and sense of stillness, and in the impression they convey of the air as steeped in sunlight. In like manner the scenes of Swiss lakes and mountains may be said to breathe the inspiration of Turner. It is certainly perceptible in the two delicate studies of sunrise, *The Sun's Awakening Touch: the Gemmi*, and *Flush of Sunrise, Montreux*. In the former the sun is touching the clouds which lie wreathing the base of the rock; in that on Lake Leman its action on the misty air and its faint flush in the water are rendered with much subtlety and power. We may also mention the *Daybreak, Lago di Garda*, and the *Lovere, Lago d'Iseo*, as among the most delightful of the lake scenes.

Among the studies of Italian hill towns, which constitute the most numerous section, one of S. Gemignano excites comment, if only from the fact of the sky being overcast; the changing tones of the plaster and stones of walls and towers as seen in the diffused light are rendered with great delicacy of touch. The foliage of the olives in the foreground is perhaps somewhat too opaque. Of the group of studies in and about Assisi we like best *Hazy Dawn, the Town of St. Francis*, in which the huge buttresses of the monastery, seen from the valley, loom impressively above the light morning mist; and as a type of several we may note a sketch of *Signa*, looking over the shoulder of the hill, across the valley of the Bisenzio, to the hills beyond: the air of the valley seems tremulous with heat, and the lights and shadows of the distant hills are excellently rendered. Lovers of Italian scenery will find much to interest them in Miss Whyley's work.

THE GRAVES GALLERIES.

The series of landscape paintings in water colour by the Baroness Helga von Cramm comprise picturesque scenes in England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Riviera, Madeira, and Egypt. They are rich in interest to the traveller, and we are all travellers nowadays. However, the Baroness von Cramm has a happy knack of selecting pretty and effective subjects and a true eye for colour; but over-close adherence to detail, a timidity of execution, and a lack of power to render properly the gradations of distance militate considerably against the artistic value of her work. Her distant outlines are apt to be too definite; her foregrounds lack the requisite boldness of treatment. So the prettily arranged sketch of part of *Sorrento*, as seen from the sea, would gain in effectiveness if the ripples of the water in the near foreground were proportionately larger than those further away. The *Chalets at Zermatt* is a pleasing sketch which presents very effective contrasts of colour in the browns of the timber houses and the greens of the Alpine pasture; and *The Blue Lake, near Kandersteg*, with the branches of the submerged pines seen through the water, is a very picturesque conception. In the *Antique Doorway, Rothenburg*, and the façade of *An Unknown Blue Mosque in Cairo*—the latter lustrous with Persian tiles, the former soft with the greys and greens of sculptured stone—the artist's care in treatment of detail is very effective in result; and of the various sea pictures we may mention *The Harbour of Las Palmas* and *Camera di Lobos, a Fishing Village on Madeira*.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 17th inst. the following pictures: P. Bordone, Portrait of a Lady, in rich crimson dress, a gentleman standing behind her, 462*l*. Early English, Portrait of a Lady, in grey and white dress, 609*l*. Gainsborough, a Young Girl, seated in a landscape, with a pitcher, 199*l*. Giorgione, Portrait of a Lady, in rich slashed dress, holding a fan, 110*l*. Andrea Mantegna, St. Peter, and Three Other Saints, 924*l*. A. van Ostade, a Tavern Brawl, 168*l*. C. Janssens, Portrait of a Lady, in dark dress, 147*l*. Lawrence, Miss Drake, in white dress, 315*l*. J. Ruysdael, A Rocky Waterfall, 168*l*. J. de Mabuse, The Virgin and Child, 105*l*. A. Canaletto, The Quay of St. Mark's, Venice, 346*l*. J. Marieschi, The Rialto, Venice, 210*l*.; A Canal Scene, Venice, 131*l*. Venus, a drawing by F. Boucher, fetched 105*l*.

The same firm sold on the 19th inst. a drawing by S. Prout, Market Figures in an old Town, 54*l*.

On the 20th inst. the same firm sold the following etchings and engravings: The Breaking-up of the Agamemnon, by Sir F. Seymour Haden, 25*l*. The Kitchen, by Whistler, 30*l*. Turner's Liber Studiorum, 71 plates, with 14 of the Etchings, and a duplicate of Calm, 525*l*. Henry, Duke of Norfolk, by J. Becket, 37*l*. After Morland: Bathing Horses, by W. Ward, 35*l*.; Giles, the Farmer's Boy, by the same, 52*l*.; The Thatcher, by the same, 29*l*.; The Warrener, by the same, 30*l*. Inside of a Country Alehouse, by the same, 46*l*.; The Turnpike Gate, by the same, 27*l*.; The Last Litter, and The Hard Bargain (a pair), by the same, 162*l*. Paying the Hostler, by S. W. Reynolds, 53*l*. Innocence Alarmed, by R. Smith, 43*l*. The First of September: Morning and Evening (a pair), by W. Ward, 113*l*.; The Farmer's Stable, by the same, 77*l*.; The Sportsman's Return, by the same, 46*l*.: Feeding the Pigs, by J. R. Smith, 73*l*.; The Return from Market, by the same, 117*l*.; The Farmyard, and The Farmer's Stable (a pair), 84*l*.; The Cornbin, and The Horse-Feeder (a pair), by J. R. Smith, 75*l*.; Breaking the Ice, and Milkmaid and Cowherd (a pair), by the same, 56*l*.; The Fisherman's Hut, and Selling Fish (a pair), by the same, 67*l*.; Stable Amusement, and The Public-house Door (a pair), by W. Ward, 189*l*.; The Country Butcher, by T. Gosse, 33*l*.; Sailors' Conversation, by W. Ward, 30*l*.; A Conversation, and Peasant and Pigs (a pair), by J. R. Smith, 86*l*.; Fishermen Going Out, and Fisherman on Shore (a pair), by S. W. Reynolds and W. Hilton, 54*l*.; Nurse and Children in the Fields, by G. Keating, and The Kite Entangled, by W. Ward, 63*l*. After W. Owen: The Roadside, by W. Say, 25*l*. A Christmas Holiday, by and after J. R. Smith, 29*l*. After Lawranson: A Lady at Haymaking, by J. R. Smith, 32*l*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Messrs. T. Agnew & Sons are showing some examples of 'Independent Art of To-day,' English, Scottish, and Irish.

Messrs. Colnaghi have on view a selection of engravings and colour prints after Reynolds, Romney, and others.

At Messrs. Obach's galleries Dutch water-colour drawings by Sir John C. Day are on view.

At the Rowley Gallery 'Belgian Water-colours' are on view.

Thirteen women artists are showing sculpture, paintings, and miniatures at the Doré Gallery next week. The private view is on Friday and Saturday. A day earlier Miss Patience E. Bishopp opens an exhibition at the same place of 'Sketches in Town and Country.'

The forty-fifth annual exhibition of the Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts is now open.

Mr. F. G. Stephens, our art critic for many years, sent to *The Times* of Friday, the 16th inst., a vigorous denunciation of Mr. Holman Hunt's charges against him in 'Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.'

There is about to appear in Paris a fine illustrated volume on Gustave Courbet.

A volume with a preface by M. Bataille, the dramatic author, contains a clever series of drawings, slightly suggestive of Gavarni, concerning "Paris, Province, Étranger."

A work on Monet which appeared five years ago with coloured illustrations is now republished in a smaller edition, with twelve new and original compositions, wholly different from the illustrations of the previous book, which was also well turned out.

The Société des Artistes Français are reorganizing their scheme of retiring pensions for such members as have fallen on evil days. At the beginning of last year 107 artists were compelled to accept a pension; by January 1st in this year 15 of these pensioners had died, but there were 18 new claimants. We are glad to hear that the fund for pensions has been increased from 947,479fr. to 1,028,382fr.

The death in his fifty-eighth year is announced from Vienna of the genre and portrait painter Eduard Charlemont, who was a pupil of Makart, and noted for his pictures of children.

M. Loys Delteil, the Paris engraver and expert, who has already published an important work on Honoré Daumier, announces the first volume of 'Le Peintre-Graveur Illustré.' It will appear next month, and will be devoted to Millet, Th. Rousseau, Jules Dupré, and J. B. Jongkind. Instead of the usual descriptive text, each engraving will be represented by a much reduced facsimile, and the text will consist chiefly of a description of the various states, and the prices realized at auction during the last twenty years.

Although Paul Verlaine's monument is not yet erected at the Luxemburg, his memory is being perpetuated at the Musée Carnavalet, to which M. F. A. Cazals has just presented a death mask of the poet. The same museum has lately received some other interesting relics, including a mirror which once hung in Voltaire's study; a lock and key from the famous debtors' prison at Clichy; and the "cocardes" worn by Robespierre at the Jacobin Club and by Saint-Just at Wissembourg.

The Antiquary for March will include the following articles: 'Mary, Queen of Scots: being some Account of her Connexion with Art and Letters,' Part I., by Mr. W. G. Blaikie; 'An Illustrated Note on the Church of St. Fiacre in Brittany,' by Mr. Warwick H. Draper; 'Old Heraldic Glass in Brasted Church,' by Dr. W. E. Ball (conclusion); 'Notes on the Old Church Bands and Village Choirs of the Past Century,' by the Rev. F. W. Galpin (illustrated); and 'Destiny and Wizardry in the Northern Sagas,' by the Rev. W. C. Green.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Queen's Hall.—*Mr. Newman's Benefit Concert.*

Mr. Robert Newman's benefit concert took place last Wednesday week, when the programme consisted entirely of overtures, from Mozart to Tschaïkowsky. To select overtures likely to please the public is one thing; to present those which best exhibit the different phases of the overture from the days of Mozart onwards is something different. If the latter was the scheme intended, then 'Leonore' No. 3 would have been better than 'Egmont,' while 'Mignon' might well have made way for a Gluck overture. That Wagner should occupy nearly the whole of the second part was natural enough, for in his overtures we find how he first followed classical lines, and finally created a form for himself. The various performances under Mr. Henry J. Wood's direction were excellent.

Bechstein Hall.—*Mr. Theodore Holland's Concert.*

Mr. Theodore Holland gave a concert at the Bechstein Hall yesterday week, when the programme, with the exception of the last number, was devoted to his own compositions. Now although, on the whole, they show a skilful and fluent pen, and though some of the songs are pleasing, and the violin solos, Romance, Ballade, and Canzonetta—admirably performed by Herr Carl Halir—very tasteful, yet similarity of style caused a certain feeling of monotony. Mr. Holland was a student of the Royal Academy of Music, and afterwards of Prof. Joachim at the Hochschule, Berlin. The concluding number of the programme was a Pianoforte Trio in F sharp minor, Op. 84, by Herr Max Reger, a composer whose works have been much played in Germany. He studied under Dr. Hugo Riemann, and at present he is professor of the Organ and Composition at the Munich Academy of Music. Of his great ability there can be no question, but, as we remarked last week in writing about a simple song of his, most of his compositions show more of art than of nature; and among works of this kind we should include the trio in question.

Queen's Hall.—*Symphony Concert. M. Delafosse's Orchestral Concert.*

Madame Teresa Carreño was the pianist at the Symphony Concert last Saturday afternoon, and her reading of the Tschaïkowsky Concerto in B flat minor was strong and vivid. She plays in what may be termed a grand style, while her command of the keyboard is absolute. Mr. Wood recently placed a Mozart symphony at the head of a programme which ended with Strauss's 'Don Quixote,' and at the concert now in question Haydn's 'Le Midi,' an early yet characteristic symphony, was opposed in similar manner to 'Heldenleben.' As Mr. Wood is making a special feature of Strauss's music, we naturally presume that he thinks it epoch-making; we should not, however, be surprised if, in the long run, the public, weary of clever and complex symphonic poems, turned for rest and refreshment to the symphonies of old, yet ever new masters.

M. Léon Delafosse, who gave an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Monday, is a pianist of great skill. He has considerable technique, and his touch in soft passages is remarkably delicate; in loud passages, however, his tone becomes somewhat hard, and consequently unsympathetic. He charms at one moment, disturbs at another: the rendering of Chopin's Prelude in D flat, for instance, was delightful, while that of the G flat Étude, Op. 10, No. 5, was unpoetical, and, moreover, spoilt by certain additions. To increase the difficulty of the composer's music may show off M. Delafosse's fine technique, but it does not improve the music. In a well-written, though superficial 'Fantaisie' for pianoforte and orchestra the pianist-composer achieved success. The London Symphony Orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Landon Ronald.

Musical Gossip.

Miss Kathleen Chabôt, who gave a pianoforte recital at the Æolian Hall last Monday evening, has studied with Miss Fanny Davies, whose style she reproduces with fidelity. To her performances of Beethoven's 'Moonlight' Sonata, three harpsichord pieces by Scarlatti, and a group of Mendelssohn's 'Songs without Words' the young artist brought a sound technique, good taste, and refinement of style, and she had no difficulty in pleasing her audience.

Another very promising pianist is Miss Irene Scharrer, who at her recital in the same room on Tuesday evening made a strong impression by reason of her fine technical equipment and the remarkable intelligence which she brought to bear upon her readings of the chosen works. The youthful artist's command of varied expression enabled her to present Chopin's Ballade in G minor and Nocturne in F sharp in a singularly attractive manner, while her performance of Beethoven's 'Moonlight' Sonata was notable for earnestness, feeling, and refinement of style. If she continues to study hard, Miss Scharrer should make a name for herself.

Four special Saturday afternoon concerts are to be given at the Crystal Palace on the

following dates: March 3rd, 10th, and 31st, and April 7th. At the first and third the London Symphony Orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Walter W. Hedgcock. On March 10th and April 7th there will be violin recitals, by Mischa Elman and Miss Vivien Chartres respectively.

Two cycles of the 'Ring des Nibelungen,' under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter, will be included in the regular opera season at Covent Garden, which opens on May 3rd. The dates of the cycles are as follows: May 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th; and 12th, 14th, 16th, and 18th. The work will be given without cuts, and the hours of commencement will be 8.30 for 'Rheingold,' 5 for 'Die Walküre' and 'Siegfried,' and 4.30 for 'Götterdämmerung.' There will be the usual interval of an hour and a half after the first act of the last three sections.

THE season's répertoire will include Gluck's 'Armide,' Cornelius's 'Barber of Bagdad,' Tschaïkowsky's 'Eugene Onegin,' Massenet's 'Le Jongleur de Notre Dame,' and E. Poldini's 'Der Vagabund und die Prinzessin,' and possibly other novelties. Among the artists engaged are Mesdames Melba, Destinn, Agnes Nicholls, Giachetti, Wittich, Kirkby Lunn, Reinl, and Edna Thornton; and MM. Burrian, Caruso, John Harrison, Lieban, Gilibert, Journet, Van Rooy, Sammarco, and Scotti. The conductors will be Dr. Hans Richter, Signor Campanini, and M. Messager.

THE Bach Choir will celebate its thirtieth season this year by holding a Bach Festival, under the direction of Dr. Walford Davies, on April 2nd and 4th. The programme of the first concert will include two church cantatas and the Concerto for Two Violins in D minor. At the second concert the 'Hohe Messe' will be performed for the twelfth time by this society.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Garde Républicaine.—Sunday and every Evening, 8, Covent Garden.—Also Matinées, 3, Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON. Mr. Charles Williams's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. D. F. Tovey's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Broadwood's.
— Miss Nora Long and Miss F. Jennings's Vocal and Violin Recital 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Messrs. Tertis and York Bowen's Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
TUES. Miss Maud MacCarthy's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Mavis Wingfield's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED. London Ballad Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Royal Choral Society ('The Redemption'), 8, Albert Hall.
THURS. Broadwood's Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
FRI. Miss Betty Booker and Mr. F. Harford's Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
SAT. Berlin Philharmonic Trio, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Symphony Concert (Queen's Hall Orchestra and Leeds Choir), 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. D. F. Tovey's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Broadwood's.
— Miss Emilie Owen's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
— Special Concert (London Symphony Orchestra), 3.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

THE revival at the Waldorf Theatre of 'She Stoops to Conquer' reveals once more Miss Winifred Emery as the best existing Miss Hardcastle and Mr. Cyril Maude as an admirable Mr. Hardcastle. In the more broadly comic characters, and notably in the Tony Lumpkin of Mr. Sydney Brough, there is a regrettable amount of over-accentuation.

MADAME SIMONE LE BARGY appeared on Monday at the New Royalty Theatre, playing her original part of Jacqueline (otherwise Jack) in 'Le Détour,' a three-act play of M. Henry Bernstein, first given at the Gymnase on January 5th, 1902. Her presentation of the heroine—who, after an unavailing attempt to free herself, by a bourgeois marriage, from the trammels of early associations, allows herself to lapse into a congenial, but unrecognized alliance—was an admirable piece of acting, but the subject is distasteful.

'THE LITTLE STRANGER,' a three-act piece by Mr. Michael Morton, which, after one or two preliminary trials in the country, was produced at the Criterion Theatre last week, has not the slightest claim to consideration as drama, but is likely to hold the public for many a month to come. In the person of a dwarf who, at the age of some fourteen years, preserves the appearance of a child of two, Mr. Morton has discovered a source of apparently unending laughter. To the development of the eccentricities of this freak everything else is sacrificed. Miss Sydney Fairbrother, as the nurse of the little monster, convulsed with fear at his unwonted proceedings, acted with comic intensity altogether overpowering.

ON Tuesday afternoon next the Court will witness the production of two novelties by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, the first entitled 'Pan and the Young Shepherd,' a pastoral in two acts, the second, 'The Youngest of the Angels.'

NEXT Saturday, at the Imperial Theatre, Mr. Lewis Waller will produce Sir Conan Doyle's 'Brigadier Gerard,' with Mr. A. E. George as Napoleon, Mr. Edward E. O'Neill as Talleyrand, and Miss Evelyn Millard as the Comtesse de Roquelaure. Mr. Waller takes the part of Gerard.

MISS JESSIE MILLWARD will appear at the Scala Theatre on March 3rd in 'The School for Husbands,' a four-act comedy by Mr. Stanislaus Stange, in which she will be supported by Mr. Frank Cooper, Miss Ethel Matthews, and Miss Dolores Drummond.

'A JUDGE'S MEMORY,' a new play by Mr. Brandon Thomas, will succeed 'The Heroic Stubbs' at Terry's Theatre, the cast including Mr. James Welch, Mr. Sam Sothern, Miss Wallis, Miss Beatrice Terry, and Mrs. E. H. Brooke.

'ALL-OF-A-SUDDEN PEGGY' is the title of a comedy by Mr. Ernest Denny, in which Miss Marie Tempest will next Tuesday be seen at the Duke of York's Theatre, supported by Miss Florence Wood, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. Gerald Du Maurier, and Mr. Alfred Bishop.

THE Drury Lane pantomime is to be transferred in September next to Paris, and to be given by a French company at the Porte Saint Martin.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S 'Nero' will be published in book form on March 2nd by Messrs. Macmillan.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. C. T.—E. D.—R. B. J.—J. H. B.—F. H.—received.

J. R. M.—We know of none of worth. You must rely on your own experience.

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LITERATURE

The Origin and Influence of the Thoroughbred Horse. By William Ridgeway, Disney Professor of Archæology. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THE title of this book does not at first sight suggest more than a fraction of the interest Prof. Ridgeway's work must have for students of animal or of human history. Stories, indeed, are already being told of prominent friends of the turf who, having bought the volume for the study of "form," have shown an amazed disappointment upon reading of Hittite basreliefs and colour-inheritance in Muscovy ducks. Prof. Ridgeway's purpose has been to trace the history of the use of horses by mankind, and to determine the influence which the possession of them, and in particular the possession of the North African horse, has exercised upon the development of the chief nations of all historical periods. To this task he has applied all the stores of his learning and the most indefatigable and catholic research. Regarded simply as a contribution to archæology and history, this work of the Cambridge Professor would in several sections of it mark an epoch. But this is not all, for the author has not allowed himself to be confined within any academic limits of his own subject; and the result of the width he has given to his range of view is a notable contribution to another science. It is the simple truth that no such addition has been made in biology to the study of a domesticated animal since Darwin wrote.

We need not now be reminded of the valuable material for the science of heredity which Darwin found in the study of domesticated animals, and the results produced by the conscious selection of favourable varieties. Domestication has provided through the ages, as he said, "an experiment on a gigantic scale"; yet we cannot now avail ourselves of the data given by this experiment, in the absence of conscious records of them, without elaborate historical inquiry. To restore these data Darwin gave such limited time as his own experiments left to him, and that was in the days when scientific archæology was in its infancy as regards material if not method. If we compare the survey which he gives, often tentatively, of the course of the domestication and development of our horses with the detailed wealth of the information Prof. Ridgeway has brought together, ranging over the whole field of ancient and modern history, we can realize effectively the immense value of the help which this new instrument of precise historical inquiry has supplied, in Prof. Ridgeway's hands, to that branch of biology.

After a condensed review of the geological records of the ancestry of the horse—records whose recent enrichments Darwin could not profit by, though he foretold them—Prof. Ridgeway investigates closely the relationships of all the existing Equidæ. On this side it is enough to say that his conclusions are in the main supported by the work of Prof. Osborn in America and by that of Prof. Ewart in Edinburgh, whose studies in zebra hybrids are so well known, and to whom this book is dedicated. Some opposition at first evoked is already beginning to lose its champions.

In his third chapter Prof. Ridgeway describes the horses of prehistoric and historic times, and it is here that he shows the greatest wealth of research and versatility. Unluckily, this chapter betrays a lamentable want of method in the arrangement of its accumulated details. It constitutes three-fourths of the whole book, but the presentation of the matter is inartistic and sometimes confusing. Every tree is worth study and claims ungrudging praise, but the forest is too often lost from view. A great improvement could be effected in later editions by the employment of smaller type for subordinate evidence, and the liberal use of subdivisions and guide-headings: in so extensive a field of study the reader should be saved by these elementary devices from the great effort at present required to keep the main issue in view.

The chief thesis developed here is the definite assignment of the "blood" horse to a North African ancestry not far removed from the quagga races. It is shown that for the improvement of the native European horse, which was primarily slow and intractable, constant infusions of Libyan blood, with its accompaniments of speed, good looks, and extreme docility, have been made since the earliest times. The weight of the historical evidence, which Prof. Ridgeway brings forward in detail, of the importations of "blood" horses from Africa to Spain, through Spain to Gaul, to Greece, to Rome, and to the East, is entirely on the side of the conclusion that

"it is now beyond all doubt that from the dawn of history down to the early centuries of our era the Libyan horse surpassed all others in swiftness, and that no horse was able to compete with him save those of Spain, Gaul, and Greece, which were themselves wholly or in great part sprung from the same blood."

A very interesting inscription has recently (1903) been discovered at Rome which gives striking support to this conclusion. It was set up in honour of a famous charioteer of the first century A.D., when racing was an absorbing passion at Rome, and it not only sets forth a list of his winning horses, but also supplies a description of their breeds. Of 42 horses in all, actually 38 were purely North African horses; one was Spanish, one Gallic, and two Lacedæmonian: none, it must be noted, was of Arabian or Asiatic origin.

This significant omission is confirmatory of one of Prof. Ridgeway's main conclusions, namely, that Arabia, to which legend and so much current belief ascribe the origin of the "blood" horse, and from which the best ancestors of English thoroughbreds were derived in the seventeenth century and later, was not the original home of the so-called "Arab," and did but transmit the strains acquired comparatively lately—in the centuries after Christ—from Africa, and that at the beginning of the Christian era the Arabs of the peninsula did not possess the Libyan horse, or indeed any other. We confess that Prof. Ridgeway's accumulated evidence in support of this view seems to us irresistible. The point, moreover, is shown to be one of far wider interest than if it concerned only the history of the thoroughbred. For it is claimed by the author that the acquisition of good horses by the Arabs in the centuries just before the birth of Muhammad was one of the most momentous events in the history of the world:—

"All the fervour and fanaticism of the Prophet would have been of little avail, and Islam might never have affected the world as it has done, had it not been that....their leading men had obtained horses....and had become skilful horsemen."

This nexus between the use of horses of a high type and the development and success of the races owning them is referred to again and again, and it is this which gives so high an historical interest to Prof. Ridgeway's inquiries. He urges the lesson

"that all the races which have in their turn held the mastery in Asia, Africa, and Europe, have owed the extension of their power, or the preservation of their liberty, to the possession of horses;....that the lack of horses till after the conquest of Gaul was the great weakness of Rome;....that had not the Franks owned good horses by 732 A.D. Western Europe might have been enslaved by the Saracens; that the possession of horses enabled the Normans to conquer at Hastings;....whilst Marlborough's great victories were largely due to his cavalry."

Pregnant as these pages are with living human interest, they are charged also with facts and suggestions of the greatest biological value. Prominent among these is the evidence, which appears in more than one direction, of a correlation between physical qualities and such an apparently irrelevant character as coat-colour. It is shown, for instance, that one of the results of crossing the bay Libyan horse with the dun or white horses of Asia and Europe was a black, and that this particular result among all the others—grey, piebald, chestnut, and the rest — is combined generally with strength and fair speed; and in all ages and in all countries the black horse has been valued for war. The quality of speed seems correlated definitely with a bay coloration — the ancestral Libyan coat; and the rigorous selection for speed exercised through the past century among racehorses in England has not only effected an inevitable development of pace, but also has incidentally obliterated all colours other than bay from successful racehorses of the present day. Other points of biological interest cannot now be dealt with, but we may mention the evidence put forward of reversion among blood horses to ancestral African features, and the material supplied for the study of the gigantic experiment unconsciously performed by the introduction of horses to South America in the sixteenth century—as to which Prof. Ridgeway brings forward new details of interest—and their lapse into the feral condition.

Prof. Ridgeway supplies some interesting concluding pages upon the development of equitation and the implements and ornaments associated with it. These, like the rest of the volume, are admirably and abundantly illustrated. We have only to complain that a work so important as this in two separate departments of thought, and of such internal fascination, should be compelled to wear the dull and unattractive livery of the "Cambridge Biological Series"—a series properly devoted to class manuals and text-books. Prof. Ridgeway can well afford, however, to disregard any risk which might threaten other works than his with burial in that series.

The Coming of Love: Rhona Boswell's Story, and other Poems. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. (John Lane.)

In his introduction to this seventh and enlarged edition of 'The Coming of Love,' Mr. Watts-Dunton explains that the new poems incorporated are those which had been "lent to friends in manuscript and mislaid" when the book was originally published. Their absence was indicated in previous editions by breaks in the numbering of the sections and by asterisks. Since then, "as the missing portions were one after another found, they were printed in the *Athenæum* and the *Saturday Review*." The poem is now complete, and can be judged as a whole. As it is in structure, as well as imaginative quality, one of the most original poems written during the past century, it is worth while to try to define its place in the development of poetic art.

Aristotle said that a play is meant to be read as well as acted. This was peculiarly true of the Greek drama with its Chorus, one of whose functions was to fill up with oblique statements the lacunæ in the dramatic action caused by the incidents transacted off the stage. The Chorus, of course, was a reminiscence of the old Thespian drama, the primary object of which was the chanting of Bacchic hymns. This reminiscence the Greek drama never lost until it decayed altogether. Something very like this occurred in the evolution of the English drama, which had its origin in the mysteries, in which the primary object was recitation. In the same way, the English drama, right down to the last of the Shakspeareans, never lost the ruling idea that it was a recitation as well as a dramatic picture. This accounts for the great flexibility of the old English drama. Although the dramatist could not get into its structure as much of himself as he could get into a modern novel, he still could secure something of the self-indulgence of expression which the imaginative writer requires. But as the theatrical demands of the acted drama increased year by year, this flexibility became more and more repressed. The result is, as may be seen in Mr. Pinero's latest play, 'His House in Order,' that the dramatist now makes but little attempt to get beyond the theatrical "business." No dramatist is more capable than Mr. Pinero of painting subtle shades of character, but his genius is stifled by the tyrannical limitations of the theatrical form. Poets have inevitably been so completely baffled by this growing impossibility of getting anything into a play except "business" that they have shrunk from making the attempt. When they do not shrink from it, they find, as Mr. Stephen Phillips found in writing 'Nero,' that they must actually collaborate with the actor-manager and the stage-carpenter. It would be interesting to know how many of the situations and curtains and stage-effects in 'Nero' are due to Mr. Tree. The fact that Mr. Phillips felt bound to acknowledge publicly his obligation to Mr. Tree is not without significance. The dramatist might not have chosen the burning of Rome as the climax or anticlimax of his tragedy, if he had been free from the tyranny of "business." He would probably have carried the action to its natural end, the death of Nero.

Dramatic dialogue without the restrictions of theatrical form remains the one way of telling a story so that it brings out the delicate details of character. It was the recognition of this artistic law that in the first half of the last century gave rise to what was called the "dramatic poem": that is to say, the poem which is a drama untrammelled by theatrical conditions. It is Charles Wells's grasp of this fact in 'Joseph and his Brethren' which gives him a place in our poetic literature which is realized only by such critics as Mr. Swinburne and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. In 'Joseph and his Brethren' we find, as Mr. Swinburne has pointed out, the character of a woman, Phraxanor, which for vitality has never been surpassed except by Shakspeare.

Following 'Joseph and his Brethren' came Bailey's 'Festus.' Bailey was almost a great poet, as may, perhaps, be recognized when dilettantism in poetry and criticism is dead and buried. But Bailey was much more inartistic than he ought to have been, in spite of the fact that he was defying the restrictions of theatrical form. There was no need for him to put into the mouths of his characters such preposterously long-winded disquisitions as those in which Festus and Lucifer indulge. And when, in the subsequent editions of his poem, he introduced, as a speech made by one of the angels, an entire poem which he had previously published as a separate epic, it must be admitted that he allowed the poetic egoist to throttle the poetic artist. Whatever the artistic defects of 'Festus' may be—and they are unpardonable—many a poet who now laughs at Bailey would never have written his best lines if Bailey had not written 'Festus.' Sydney Dobell, who was an acknowledged pupil of Bailey, produced in 'The Roman' a far more satisfactory dramatic poem. Indeed, despite the length of some of the speeches, it is the best specimen of the blank-verse dramatic poem that exists; for Alexander Smith's 'Life Drama' is so defective in characterization as to fall below Dobell's work either in 'The Roman' or in 'Balder.' It was 'Balder,' no doubt, that prejudiced English poets against the dramatic form, and no serious attempt was made to revive it until Mr. Watts-Dunton published 'The Coming of Love.' Since then Mr. Thomas Hardy has embarked upon 'The Dynasts,' a bold attempt to overthrow and annihilate that tyranny of theatrical form which has enslaved the English dramatic poet for hundreds of years. 'The Dynasts,' as Mr. Hardy explains in his preface to the first volume, is "a play intended simply for mental performance, and not for the stage." He contends that, "by dispensing with the theatre altogether, a freedom of treatment" is attainable that is "denied where the material possibilities of stagery" have to be "rigorously remembered." He goes on to say:—

> "Whether mental performance alone may not eventually be the fate of all drama other than that of contemporary or frivolous life, is a kindred question not without interest. The mind naturally flies to the triumphs of the Hellenic and Elizabethan theatre in exhibiting scenes laid 'far in the Unapparent,' and asks why they should not be repeated. But the meditative world is older, more invidious, more nervous, more quizzical, than it once was, and being unhappily perplexed by
>
> Riddles of Death Thebes never knew,
>
> may be less ready and less able than Hellas and old England were to look through the insistent, and often grotesque, substance at the thing signified."

It is clear, then, that a revolution

against the tyranny of the theatre is in active progress. It is raging fiercely in the Irish Literary Theatre, where its rise may be traced to the influence of Maeterlinck and his "static theatre," another phase of the same revolt. And concurrently with this revolt of the dramatic poet there is a similar revolt in the minds of the more intelligent playgoers, who are beginning to grow weary of the florid pageantry of stage spectacle and trivial "business."

There is, of course, a great difference between the kind of dramatic poem above described and 'The Coming of Love.' In the first place, 'The Coming of Love' is composed throughout in rhyme, whereas the dramatic poems of Wells, Bailey, Dobell, and Mr. Hardy are written in blank verse (Tennyson's 'Maud,' of course, is not really a dramatic poem, but a dramatic monologue). Indeed, as it is a lyrical dramatic poem, 'The Coming of Love' is more nearly related in point of form to Burns's cantata 'The Jolly Beggars.' And this leads us to the suggestion that the true ally of the dramatic poet is the musical composer. If such poems as 'The Jolly Beggars' and 'The Coming of Love' are to be acted at all, they might be acted with music, the imagination of the spectator supplying the scenery and the other physical details.

Among the new poems we note the important addition of the 'Haymaking Song.' This lovely dramatic lyric is placed at the opening of the second part, and the effect is magical. The whole poem is transfigured by it. The fragrance of rural England is shed upon the story, and upon the characters who sing in turn the song of the sweet-scented hay. Another important addition, perhaps the most beautiful part of the entire poem, and one which knits it to 'Aylwin,' is the long section entitled 'The Haunted Girl.' In this poem, after Rhona's lover has gone to sea, Sinfi Lovell takes her to the Knocker's Llyn on Snowdon, with the intention of hypnotizing her by the music of the crwth, and by this means reading through the eyes of Rhona the mirrored pictures in the Llyn, thus discovering something about Henry Aylwin, the man she herself loves. Rhona, however, is so possessed by her own love affair that she is powerless as a clairvoyante, and can call up nothing but pictures of her parting from Percy. The poem is iridescent with Rhona's changing moods, which answer with exquisite grace the changing moods of Sinfi's music. This delicate effect is new both in its conception and execution. The metrical form responds as subtly to Rhona's changing moods as Rhona's changing moods respond to Sinfi's music. Indeed, the musical richness of 'The Haunted Girl' suggests at once an opportunity for a composer, especially as the effect in the last stanza is obtained by the use of the simplest words :—

> Closer, closer, my dearest !
> Let me feel the dear breath on my face !
> Closer, my nearest and dearest !
> The last embrace.

The unity of the poem is greatly enhanced by the fresh section called 'New Year's Eve in the Alps.' Here is shown the effect of solitude and sorrow upon the poet, transmuting Nature the Malignant into Nature the Benignant :—

> New Year, the stars do not forget the Old !
> And yet they say to me, most sorely stung
> By Fate and Death, "Nature is ever young,
> Clad in new riches, as each morning's gold
> Blooms o'er a blasted land : be thou consoled :
> The Past was great, his harp was greatly strung ;
> The Past was great, his songs were greatly sung ;
> The Past was great, his tales were greatly told ;
> The Past has given to man a wondrous world,
> But curtains of old night were being upcurled
> Whilst thou wast mourning Rhona : things sublime
> In worlds of worlds were breaking on the sight
> Of Youth's fresh runners in the lists of Time.
> Arise, and drink the wine of Nature's light !"

We note several irritating misprints, such as "sobb" for *sob* ; and in the last line of 'Kissing the Maybuds,'

> Where never a sight could fright or power bend her,

a second "could" has dropped out.

The point is important, for it raises the question, on which poets have differed, whether "power" ought to be treated as one syllable or two.

Almond of Loretto. By R. J. Mackenzie. (Constable & Co.)

If any one of middle age or younger will reflect on the different appearance which the streets even of London present on a hot day in the summer, as compared with that afforded fifteen or twenty years back he will have some notion of the work of the late Head Master of Loretto. Nowadays straw hats and flannels will be visible everywhere ; the stove-pipe hat and the frock coat, though not absent, will clearly be no longer the normal dress of the Londoner in sweltering weather. A few years ago it was hardly possible for a man to walk the streets of an English provincial town in knickerbockers without the risk of sneers. At this moment such freedom of dress awakens no remark. That the change is due entirely to Almond is of course an exaggeration. The general wave of athleticism has much to do with it, as has, perhaps, the fact that there is a game, which was once chiefly Scottish, but now appeals to hundreds throughout Great Britain for whom football is only a memory and even cricket either a regret or an indiscretion. Colonial views of dress have also become of importance since the Boer war. Yet we think that the greater part of this movement to rational freedom is due to the dialectic of Almond, to his energy and faith. To be accurate, it is to the public-school system, as refined and modified by a great personality and a real educator, that the change is due. Even recently we have heard of a very important English head master who regarded socks instead of stockings as indecent ("save the mark !") for boys running in a paper chase.

But whatever be the case in England, there is no more doubt of the magnitude of Almond's work in Scotland than there is of its difficulty. There, as Mr. Mackenzie tells us, the idiotic ideals of the Mid-Victorian parent were paramount. Man was essentially a trousered animal, who required to be taught to use his brains, and turned into either a thinking or a money-making instrument. The path of the historian of education is strewn with the wrecks of human cruelty and stupidity. Yet no wreck is more disastrous than that produced by the formula of our grandfathers, "Take care of the mind, and the limbs will take care of themselves." Whatever be the faults of athleticism pushed to extremes, the present ideals of schoolmasters are rationality itself compared with those encountered by Almond —ideals to which the German professor is the perfect embodiment of humanity, and Walter Scott a "wastrel."

We cannot go at length into the story told by Mr. Mackenzie of Almond's struggle for freedom in dress and rationality in regard to food, sleep, exercise, and also punishment. His success could not have been achieved except through his abounding vitality, his imperturbable good humour, and his extraordinary faith in his own ideas. Like most enthusiasts, he exaggerated ; like most iconoclasts, he had to make conventions in spite of himself ; like most prophets, he failed sometimes to see the other side. We may briefly indicate the limitations of Almond's views, after having stated their general soundness.

He was, in our opinion, absolutely right in commanding exercise in flannels daily, in his Spartan regulations, in his provision of plentiful food coupled with the punishment of "grubbing," and in his development and reliance upon the monitorial system ; and also in his habit of treating his boys as friends. His substitution of the cane for all other forms of punishment is (*pace* modern humanitarians) a proof of the wholesomeness of his system ; and his belief in it not merely as a means, but also as an end, in order to teach boys to bear pain, is founded on truth. It was Menander, we think, who said that no man was educated who had not been flogged ; and there is much truth in this statement. The effect of impositions and detention is, we believe, wholly bad ; they have every defect which punishments ought not to have. They are not sharp at the moment, they mainly involve inconvenience, endanger health, and make the literary side of work seem duller than ever. Perhaps "repetition" is not so bad as a punishment. But on the whole, in these soft days, no better penalty can be employed than the ancient one which seems founded on the laws of human nature, and is at once brief, painful, and elastic.

On the other hand, we think Almond overreached himself in regard to conventions. It is true that the particular conventions of his day needed destroying ; it is a very good thing to teach boys, the most conservative of beings, that custom is only custom, and must be considered in the light of reason. But convention is needful alike in society and education. It saves trouble. We do not want to have to think how many buttons we need with every coat we have made. More-

over, the mass of men, wherever they are, will always be governed by convention; and the reformer can never do more than substitute a good convention for a bad, which is just what Almond did. He admits that he ordered his prefects to cane all boys who wore coats when cycling in hot weather. The present reviewer thinks that he was right; but it is absurd to suppose that, after two generations of such a system, the average boy would regard the prohibition in any other light than that of a good custom. Neither schools nor States can exist without method; and to be without conventions is to be without method—in fact, is nothing more nor less than anarchy. Conventionalism, we admit, is bad; but there is also a cant of unconventionality, which is worse, because it is unreal.

In regard to the intellectual side, Almond again was partly right, but not wholly. In his detestation of the effects of the modern system of cramming small boys for open scholarships, every real believer in education will share. In his denial of the all-importance of intellect we can most of us follow him: mere intelligence produces a "Martian," a decadent, or a pedant. Almond's attempt to make all studies interesting was also on right lines. We believe that work would improve in most schools if hours were shorter, and the lesson made more living. But beyond that we think Almond was wrong. Drudgery must be endured in the intellectual no less than the physical life. Boys ought to be taught that it is cowardice to "funk" a difficulty in Euclid (we believe there is a new name now) no less than in football. The most erroneous of heresies are those which inspire the average Englishman: that ideas do not make any difference, and that we are to take trouble with every part of our life except our thoughts. This notion is a great hindrance to our trade, it paralyzes our politics, and is at the bottom of very much of the canker of snobbery. Now though Almond did not hold it *totidem verbis*, and was himself a fine example of intellectual versatility, there are many phrases and passages in Mr. Mackenzie's book which, if logically carried out, would lead to similar results. These, however, are but spots on the sun. The work of Almond, taken as a whole, was as great as his ideals were noble, and his personality engaging. Mr. Mackenzie is thoroughly justified in placing him along with Thring and Arnold; and he has given his readers a biography which really brings them face to face with its subject.

India and the Apostle Thomas: an Inquiry. With a Critical Analysis of the 'Acta Thomæ.' By A. E. Medlycott, Bishop of Tricomia. (Nutt.)

Bishop Medlycott has arrived at a firm conviction that the Apostle Thomas preached the Gospel in India, that he suffered martyrdom in that part of the world, and that his tomb is now to be found in Mylapore. This book is written to prove that his conviction is right. He proceeds, therefore, not as an inquirer, but as an advocate. He pushes aside all doubts as groundless, and he adduces historical witnesses to show that his conclusions are certain. He has rather a hard task, but he does not waver. He pursues his studies in the true spirit of hero-worship, and he deserves credit for the perseverance with which he has gathered his materials from every kind of source.

The first point which the Bishop endeavours to prove is that St. Thomas was the Apostle of India and preached to the inhabitants of the south of that country. He begins with the testimony of St. Ephræm, "who was a native of the city of Nisibis, and had lived there up to A.D. 363." He then adduces a long series of writers or documents belonging to the fourth and subsequent centuries, ending with Bede (d. 735). All these make it certain that in these centuries it was generally believed that St. Thomas went to India and preached the Gospel there. This appears sufficient to the Bishop to establish the fact that St. Thomas really went to India in the first century.

The Bishop then sets about proving that St. Thomas was buried in India, and that his tomb still exists at Mylapore. He himself sums up his argument thus:—

"In fact, a long chain of witnesses will be produced, extending from the sixth century to the landing of the Portuguese on the shores of India, attesting that the tomb was really in Mylapore."

The author deems it of importance to show not merely that St. Thomas went to India, but also that no other Christian visited India in early times. Accordingly he describes St. Pantænus, St. Frumentius, and Theophilus the Indian as the "Alleged Apostles of India," and explains away any statement in early Christian writers to the effect that these men travelled to India by asserting that the India of the statement is not the India of the present day.

The Bishop then discusses the 'Acts of Thomas.' He allows that they are apocryphal and contain much fictitious matter, but he thinks that valuable grains of truth are to be found in them. These Acts mention a King Gondophares who unquestionably was a real king, and lived probably in the first century; but the Bishop has to face the difficulty that this king reigned in the north of India, and not in the south, where he places the Apostle's activity. Various customs are mentioned in the Acts which are held to prove that the writer was in the south of India, and therefore that St. Thomas was also there. But the Bishop is somewhat rash in asserting that these customs prevailed only in the south. Thus the Acts mention that Karish bathed before dinner, and the Bishop remarks on this:—

"We would ask the reader if he knows of any country, outside of India, where it is the custom to bathe before partaking of the evening meal, or of any principal meal."

If the Bishop could have recalled his knowledge of the classics, he would have modified his statement. In one of the most popular books on Roman antiquities he might have discovered this sentence:—

"Towards the close of the republic, however, and under the empire, the daily bath became a necessary of life and an indispensable preliminary to the evening meal."

In connexion with these customs he has failed to take notice of a most important discussion in regard to Indian traces in the Acts, which appeared in an article by Alfred von Gutschmid in the *Rheinisches Museum*, afterwards republished in the collection of his 'Kleine Schriften.' There Gutschmid propounds the theory that the original basis of the Acts was a Buddhist conversion-narrative.

From the outline of the book which we have sketched it may be inferred that its principles of historical evidence are lax. There is no attempt to show that the testimony which is adduced can be traced back to trustworthy contemporary witnesses. The Bishop knows that writers as well acquainted with India as himself have denied the Indian apostolate of St. Thomas. He refers to the adverse opinions of Basnage, La Croze, and Tillemont, and then adds:—

"The Rev. J. Hough ('History of Christianity in India') denies that any Apostle was ever in India. Sir John Kaye ('Christianity in India') considers it a worthless legend. The Rev. G. Milne-Rae ('The Syrian Church in India') rejects the tradition; while Dr. George Smith ('The Conversion of India') ignores the subject altogether, dating the first conversion of India from A.D. 193."

But the Bishop does not trouble himself about these verdicts. He is sure that St. Thomas was in India, and that his tomb is still there. He sees in doubts about this matter

"a just retribution of Providence. The Apostle who had stood in the full light of the public life and miracles of our Lord was nevertheless capable of doubt when His resurrection was announced; so also the field of the same Apostle's labours has been shrouded with unnecessary doubt. It will be an ample satisfaction if we can remove all reasonable doubt as to the main facts."

We cannot say that he seems likely to be successful in his effort. He has written a big book—probably the biggest book that ever will be written on the subject; but his arguments are not weighty, and will hardly reduce to silence most of those who have come to an opposite conclusion.

The author fills his book with endless digressions, which have no connexion with his argument, and only a slight connexion with his subject. Whenever he has to quote a writer, he inquires into his history and records the results of this labour. He does not always consult the best authorities, and accordingly many of his statements are open to question. Further, the reader cannot be sure whether he has consulted them at first hand. He often makes quotations from Latin translations when the books are Greek. He seldom quotes Greek words, and very frequently they are incorrectly printed, accents and breath-

ings being placed in positions which are contrary to all rules. He also refers to the works of German scholars, but he evidently prefers a French translation of them to the original. Thus he mentions the German titles of the works of Bardenhewer, with dates, though he does not seem to know that his last work has reached the second volume; but he always cites the French translation of the earliest. He spells some names in a peculiar way, as "Beryennios" for Bryennios, and "Maruchi" for Marucchi; but these slight flaws are of little consequence. The Bishop has taken enormous pains with his book, and we hope that he will long retain the feeling that he has done his best to stop the retributive hand of Providence and to rescue the doubted St. Thomas of India from all historical dubiety.

NEW NOVELS.

The Gambler. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. (Hutchinson & Co.)

'The Gambler' is a story worth reading, but not in any way a great novel; it does not equal in ingenuity of plot or scenes of quick excitement 'The Circle' and 'John Chilcote, M.P.' An Irishman who gambled hard had a beautiful daughter who hated his vice, but in time developed similar tendencies. When her father died, and left her and her sister in debt, she married in a hurry his college friend, a dull archæologist. When he, too, died, she was free to please herself, and had 2,000*l.* a year. How she got into difficulties and nearly wrecked her life is the theme of the story. It interests us as showing, we fancy, a zeal for the portrayal of character which the writer's last success did not display. Mrs. Thurston is on the right path for one who takes the novelist's art seriously. But here she has overdone her descriptions of states of mind and her details of scenery, which are otherwise pleasing. We think her best characters are two minor ones; the people of the smart set introduced lack vitality, and the wicked old lord who lays elaborate siege to the heroine seems to have strayed out of some favourite reading of our uncritical days. We notice a tendency to separate the Celtic mind from others which occasionally reaches absurdity. We read, for instance, of "the instinctive clinging to familiar things that forms so integral a part of the Celtic nature." This is one of the commonest tendencies of the genus *Homo* in every race and country that we ever heard of. Mrs. Thurston has natural fluency in writing, but might pay more attention to style, now that she has secured a hold on the public.

Fanny Lambert. By Henry De Vere Stacpoole. (Fisher Unwin.)

We have not lately met a more amusing story than 'Fanny Lambert.' It is hard to say whether the Irish heroine or her yet more Irish father arrides one more; but they are a charming pair. Fanny has the strong antiseptic quality of a true devotion to her gay and giddy sire, which makes her walk untarnished in conventionally devious paths. Her love affairs with the solicitor, the artist, and the highly respectable young man of buckram who lives in the Albany are most cheerful reading, and one has not the heart to blame her for her maddening tenderness to all. The father is equally well drawn, but plays a minor part in the story, nor does he quite return his daughter's passionate love. Mr. Stacpoole is good at interiors. The Bloomsbury domicile and the careless-ordered garden and old house at Highgate harmonize admirably with their inmates. Minor types are numerous and pleasing.

The Drakestone. By Oliver Onions. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Many readers on opening this book will feel a measure of disappointment, which is in itself a tribute to the author of 'The Odd-Job Man.' Instead of modern London life, with its complexities, we have here the simple conditions of a Yorkshire community early in last century. The feud between Drake and Yewdale forms the subject of the story, and a boulder, too huge to root from the moorland, is the Drakestone. One John Drake tells the tale, beginning with his boyish experiences. There are difficulties inseparable from this mode of narration set in a bygone time, and these have hardly been conquered. There is too little of personal impression—and atmosphere and space are lacking. We never feel that we are really in the heart of Yorkshire, but rather that the author is trying hard to place us there. The conversations in dialect are too long; and the divagations of an eccentric astronomer carry no conviction. We find ourselves reflecting that no lad could possibly remember and report such wild wanderings, verbatim, page after page, and this may be possibly one reason for their lack of force. Notwithstanding all this, there is much sound work in the novel; quaint local customs are conscientiously reproduced, and the characters, with the exception of a rather shadowy heroine, are living beings.

The Scholar's Daughter. By Beatrice Harraden. (Methuen & Co.)

Compared with 'Ships that pass in the Night,' and even with one or two of the succeeding novels, this story is a grievous disappointment. Miss Harraden's strength lies in such unconventional and slightly morbid characters as Bernardine and the Disagreeable Man; and in condescending to the bright girl-heroine and manly young hero of machine-made fiction she merely courts failure. The people in the book are all well-worn and more or less discredited types. The two professors and their secretaries, though learned and unpractical to the verge of low comedy, strike us as singularly unlike the real thing. The distinguished actress is also unconvincing, and the plot of which she is the centre is neither fresh nor probable. Yet even to these unpromising materials a certain charm is imparted by the author's gift as a *raconteur*, and the story moves with ease and freedom.

The Ambush of Young Days. By Rosamond Langbridge. (Duckworth & Co.)

This is a very Irish story. Emphasis, they say, is where Celticism comes out in English speech. Here is much emphasis, but so sustained as to become monotonous. From the earlier chapters, descriptive of much sordid life in a lodging-house, and of the incidental "ambush" of a common sort which embitters the youth of Myrtle Hanrahan, to the later, which set forth the true love which condones the stain, we find an almost painful manipulation of language to enforce the obvious. Yet there are good touches.

In Silence. By Mrs. Fred Reynolds. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Psyche, the beautiful heroine of this tale, is a deaf mute. This fact gives the book an element of distinction, or, at least, of strangeness. Apart from that, it is written with considerable ability of an unobtrusive sort, and with much tenderness. One feels that Mrs. Reynolds has made a real study of a deaf mute's character, and that she has handled the subject here with loving care. The story traces its charming heroine's life from her sprite-like childhood among the heather of a mountain farmhouse to her mature triumph as the founder and guiding spirit of an institution for the training of children afflicted as she has been. Her youthful relations with the opposite sex are managed with great deftness; and the picture of her development from the child who is unconscious of the existence of sound or language, to the accomplished woman who has learnt all that "lip-reading" has to teach the deaf and dumb, is an interesting and skilful piece of work.

Mark Maturin, Parson. By F. Cowley Whitehouse. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

If this be a first attempt, the general knowledge of London on its seamy side may be admitted as a considerable asset in the author's equipment. But he may be advised not to write another book entirely in the fatiguing dialect of the streets. Even conscientious pains cannot render the harsh diphthongs which constitute the *differentia* of that delectable tongue, and to most readers the conventional Cockney of print is only irritating. But the adventures of Joe Blencowe, the cabman, his "scrapping" and sporting proclivities, his good nature, and his whole-hearted respect and affection for the manly parson who saved him from hooliganism, are pleasant reading for those who can forget the jargon. Incidentally there is a good outline sketch of Archbishop Temple, a "boss parson" who much impresses Joe.

Les Grands Bourgeois. By Abel Hermant. (Paris, Lemerre.)

The new volume of M. Hermant contains some of his very best work, worthy to be set by the side of 'Le Sceptre,' but is marred, like much of the writing of this considerable author, by defects. We have already said that his play of last autumn, 'La Belle Madame Héber,' was one of the most powerful pieces of character-drawing and of style that modern France has produced, but that, nevertheless, it failed. So with the volume now before us. The sketches of well-known people—slightly altered, as Disraeli used to alter the heroes of his political novels, but cruelly true in many details—are as great in characterization and in style as anything of the kind in literature, but the repetition of catch phrases irritates the reader in the same way as the intelligent spectator is vexed by similar vulgarities in theatrical farce. One explanation of these weaknesses is that M. Hermant writes largely for *La Vie Parisienne*, in which fragments of the present volume have appeared, and such treatment is fatal to the construction of a great novel.

The book is full of aphorisms, and of other passages worth notice. One which we venture to translate tells us that, "given a certain elevation of ideas, contradictory opinions become identic." The reader will at once think of certain distinguished statesmen, and of equally distinguished ecclesiastics and their opponents. Another passage describes "the magnificent stoicism of the great born-bourgeois who sign documents and set their drawers in order at the instant of death to save survivors unimportant difficulties or the trouble of a little hunt among their things." We like the description of that one of "the Two Frances" to which the author himself belongs, at its banquets: "Devouring with the appetite of the heroes of Homer, while they exchange insults in almost the Homeric style."

At p. 49 the curious will find a description of the great Paris house belonging to a widowed personage of the story who, like the occupant of this "palace," was once a painter; earning her livelihood by her brush. 158, Boulevard Haussmann, is thus put upon the stage, as was Lansdowne House by Disraeli. But M. Hermant can reply to criticism, as could the English author, that there are points in the character of the personage who is made to live in the palace which do not exist in the original. Other great people in the financial world of Paris are described in the same way.

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

Tibulli Carmina. Edited by J. P. Postgate. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This text of Tibullus, edited by Prof. Postgate, has been added to the new series of Oxford texts. It is a finished and tasteful edition of the poems of a "most finished and tasteful writer," and on the whole the text makes it as easy as, in the circumstances, it can possibly be for us to appreciate the limpid flow and simple message of the unhappy lover of Delia and Nemesis. In 'Selections from Tibullus' (1903) the editor told us all that was worth knowing about the character and authority of the sources of Tibullus's text, and the Latin preface to the present edition virtually repeats in brief what has already been said. The four chief authorities are the Ambrosianus, Vaticanus, Guelferbytanus, and Cuiacianus. But there is a marked difference between the two texts. In the 'Selections' Prof. Postgate "preferred an uncertain conjecture to a certain corruption, because there is no mischief so easy to effect or so difficult to repair as to vitiate the feeling for language and sense in the young." In the Oxford text before us, however, one has only to take a few random instances to appreciate the fact that Prof. Postgate is very conservative. The many conjectures made by himself, and recorded in his papers in *The Journal of Philology* and *The Classical Review*, are here bidden to stand aside for the readings common to the Ambrosianus and Vaticanus. For example, in I. vii. 4 the editor personally supports *cum* or *quem*, and gives *cum* in his 'Selections': here we have the MSS. *quem. Ib.* 53, we here have *tibi dem*, as in A, V, and the conjecture *Geni: tibi*, given in the 'Selections,' is abandoned. This conservatism is altogether praiseworthy, and prompts us to quote Prof. Postgate's explanation of his attitude:—

"De caelo descendisse jam illud uolgo uidetur: *standum codicibus.* adiciunt prudentiores *modo si bonis* et *in re incerta.* ego uero, qui haud paullo audacior sum, *etiam pessimis* inquam et *uel in re manifesta.* itaque ne corruptissimis quidem uersibus, modo Latine scripti uiderentur, cruces adfixi nec ueram illas saepe uitiorum sedem prodituras nec numero mali magnitudinem aequaturas. quid enim legentium attinebat una opera oculos laedere, intellectum non iuvare?"

It need hardly be said that in orthography we have in this text all the accuracy that is attainable. The Cambridge scholar makes a very welcome addition to the series of Oxford texts.

The Captivi of Plautus. Edited by Rev. J. Henson. (Blackie & Son.)—We do not suppose that the swing of the pendulum in classical education towards plain texts for beginners will interfere with the output of annotated editions for moderately advanced students. It is for such readers that Mr. Henson intends this edition of the 'Captivi.' We are firm believers in the efficacy of annotation on the scale here adopted—"brevity of expression with sufficiency in the explanation." The editor claims that he has given few translations, and these "as literal as possible," as he finds that a boy presented with an idiomatic translation brings a parrot-like recollection of it into form, without having troubled to inquire for himself how it was obtained. This, we take it, is true of beginners, but should not hold for the kind of student the editor has chiefly in mind: moreover, he does not carry out his purpose, as in several instances the translations are anything but literal: *e.g.*, *ne frustra sis*, "make no mistake about it." The text is mainly that of the Teubner edition, but Prof. Lindsay's labours are not neglected. We are glad to see that a sound orthography has been adopted. The usual matters are dealt with in the introduction, which is brief and to the point, metre being the subject most fully treated. The notes are judicious, but brevity sometimes does not end in clearness: *e.g.* (p. 87), "The *Velabrum* was a street in Rome lying between the *forum boarium* and the *Tuscus vicus.*" This is a case of *ignotum per ignotius.* The fact is, as several allusions to Roman topography have to be explained, that a map of Republican Rome was wanted, and might well have taken the place of one or two of the illustrations. On the whole, this edition of the 'Captivi' is a useful addition to Messrs. Blackie's illustrated Latin series, and one we can confidently recommend for upper forms in public schools.

Our best thanks are due to Prof. Phillimore for an *Index Verborum Propertianus* (Oxford, Clarendon Press). It will be of great value to critics in investigating the Latin of Propertius, and is admirably complete, prepositions like *a* and *pro* being included. Such laborious work as this is generally done by a German, and the Professor has taken Friedländer's indexes to Juvenal and Martial as his model. We have heard more than once that publishers are against issuing classical indexes in spite of their permanent value, and we are grateful to the Oxford Press for giving us an instance to the contrary.

For some time students of Petronius have had no English text or edition to use. Now, about the same time, two translations have appeared with notes. *Petronii Cena Trimalchionis*, edited with critical and explanatory notes, and translated into English prose, by W. D. Lowe (Cambridge, Deighton & Bell; London, Bell & Sons), is the more elaborate. Mr. Lowe, a Cambridge scholar, now at Durham University, gives us the Latin on one page and the English rendering on the other, with notes below each which show abundant care and research into the best authorities. His Introduction is, we think, far too brief; we expect a discussion in some detail of the difficulties which the authorship and date of the book present. Nothing is said here of the source of the events preceding the dinner-party, or, indeed, of the MSS. at all. If Mr. Lowe had doubled the size of the Introduction, his edition would be fairly complete on every side. As it is, the notes are meritorious for the reasons we have stated, and for various modern touches which enliven them. Here and there Mr. Lowe might have added to his references with advantage. For the 'Cordax' he might have cited Athenæus, who also provides a better reference for "Chian Life" than that given from Thucydides. On "Cerdo" Juv. iv. 153 and viii. 182 should certainly have been mentioned. Conington's note on the former passage in Prof. Mayor's 'Juvenal' is specially to the point, and perhaps he was thinking of Petronius, who is, however, not referred to. It would be quite in accordance with the blundering of Trimalchio to make Hob and Dick into a god. It might have been noted further that Augustine and Arnobius thought it worth while to protest against such gods and names as these. The translation is, we are glad to find, not tied down by pedantic literalness, and should give ordinary readers an excellent idea of the freedom and naturalness of Petronius. The indexes are another good feature.

The Walter Scott Company have started a series of "Two Readings Classics," of which *Petronius: Cena Trimalchionis*, translated and edited by Michael J. Ryan, is the first. The publishers are to be congratulated on issuing an out-of-the-way classic at a very moderate price. Mr. Ryan disclaims originality, but he has made excellent use of the learned labours of others, and his Introduction, of some thirty pages, forms a good summary of the subject. The notes are brief and sensible, and there is a list of 'Variant Readings.' The printing is rather careless, and a good proof-reader would have

removed some lapses in spelling. Mr. Ryan misses out some words in his rendering, *e.g.* "libentissime," p. 2, which is not of much importance, perhaps; but "stupentibus," p. 12, is surely an essential touch. He also omits, without attempt at paraphrase, offensive passages. He allows, too, words like "lanista" and "dispensator" to figure in his English text. His style is occasionally awkward, but he has a quaintness which is not unpleasing, and a vivacity which is eminently suitable. Here is a short passage from chap. 45:—

"'For goodness' sake,' cried Echion, a rag-dealer, 'try and talk sense. It's this way or that way, as the farmer said when he lost his spotted pig; what doesn't happen to-day 'll happen to-morrow. By Hercules! you couldn't ask for a finer country than ours, if we had men in it; we're in difficulties at present, but there are others as badly off. We mustn't be squeamish; no matter from what part of the world we look at the sky, it's always the same distance away: if you were anywhere else, you'd say that pigs trotted about here cooked and all.'"

Translations into Greek Verse and Prose' by R. D. Archer-Hind (Cambridge, University Press), hardly need recommendation in the world of scholarship. Mr. Archer-Hind was a Porson Prize winner in earlier days, and was joint editor of the last issue of 'Sabrinæ Corolla.' That admirable collection offers comparatively few examples of Greek elegiacs, which are not so popular an exercise as Greek iambics. In both metres Mr. Archer-Hind excels, but his pre-eminence in elegiacs, is, we think, beyond dispute. No one would, after reading this book, attempt to better the translations it contains of the verse of Shelley and Mr. Swinburne, the prose of William Morris, and other pieces of inspired English. These renderings are not elaborate mosaic, like some very clever work of present-day scholars, but so simple and graceful that they seem for the most part obvious, abounding though they do in feats of scholarship. The author combines the easy flow of earlier composers with a strict attention to form and idiom which they did not attempt.

As a tutor he has provided many "fair copies" for his pupils at Trinity, but he presents us here with new versions which "have not even seen the dim light of a lecture-room." 'The Garden of Proserpine,' with which the volume opens, flowers so naturally in its Greek form beside the English that it may now be called twice classic. The eighteen renderings of Heine will astonish the many who have thought him, with good reason, untranslatable. In the style of Greek chorus and the Doric of Theocritus Mr. Archer-Hind is equally effective.

The Greek prose pieces are skilfully chosen to exhibit the author's powers as a follower of Plato, but he is equal also to other themes: witness the commercial piece which begins, "Lord Rothschild had a comparatively easy task to perform at the meeting of Argentine bondholders on Monday." If we once began to quote, we should not know where to stop; so we will simply say that this book is unequalled in its way by the work of any living scholar we know. A syndicate might compete with Mr. Archer-Hind, but no single man.

The Æneid of Virgil, with a Translation by Charles J. Billson, 2 vols. (Arnold), is an elaborate and beautifully printed book, the Latin being opposite the English throughout. Mr. Billson is styled of Corpus College, Oxford, on the title-page, but he gives no introduction concerning his work, its form or omissions. His metre is blank verse, and though he achieves some pleasing brevity (which is, we believe, a common result of classical training) and is never feeble, he is seldom inspired. If Virgil is to be put in blank verse, it must be the blank verse of Milton, as has been pointed out more than once. The metrical changes and beauties of that master are lost on Mr. Billson, who produces line after line without variety. One would not imagine from his rendering that one passage in the original was more dactylic than another, and this, apart from monotony, reduces the merit of any version very seriously. The author omits some adjectives which are not, perhaps, of much moment, but we may fairly expect to find in the English representatives of such words as those which we italicize:—

ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.—I. 592.

inscia Dido
Insidat quantus *miserœ* deus. I. 720.

Non me tua fervida terrent,
Dicta, *ferox*. XII. 895.

Should we not be told that Iopas wore his hair long, like many later bards, and had not a teacher with a mere name, but a teacher who was "maximus"? Further, we do not find in the passages we have consulted any attempt to imitate obvious alliterations.

C. Suetoni Tranquilli de Vita Cæsarum Libri VIII. (Groningen, J. B. Wolters.)—This volume is a specimen of the "Bibliotheca Batava" of Greek and Latin writers. M. Leo Preud'homme, the editor, has taken great pains with the text, variants of which are printed at the bottom of each page. The type is excellent, and most pleasant to read, and we find paper covers and an 'Index Nominum' at the end, as in the "Teubner" series. It cannot, however, compare in cheapness with that well-known issue of classical books, though it will be attractive to advanced scholars on account of its textual details.

FRENCH HISTORY.

Select Documents of the French Revolution: The Constituent Assembly. Edited by L. G. Wickham Legg. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—We heartily congratulate Mr. Legg on the admirable manner in which he is executing a task we have long wished to see attempted. His work, full of interest and research, must rank among standard books of reference. The arrangement of material, the index, and the notes are all that can be desired.

The quivering excitement and unrest of the Revolutionary period find their truest and most natural exposition in the blatant heroics, blasphemous vulgarities, passionate eloquence, and epigrammatic terseness characterizing its journalism. Hence we almost regret that Mr. Legg should have quoted so largely from the *Mercure de France*, for the scrupulous honour and sanity of that organ—also the fact that its editor, Mallet du Pan, was a Genevese and a Calvinist—exclude it from the ranks of the representative press. Notwithstanding the persecution to which he was subject, Mallet retained his attitude of strict impartiality. In his 'Memoirs' he strongly deprecated the royalist emigration, yet in his newspaper he as vehemently denounced the laws against the absentees, asking

"si la société qui ne prévient ni ne punit le crime peut, sans une tyrannie semblable à celle de Néron fermant les portes de Rome avant de l'incendier, condamner au supplice de l'habiter ceux dont elle ne peut garantir la vie trois jours de suite?"

To the primary cause of the aristocratic exodus, the fall of the Bastille, Mr. Legg has devoted perhaps too much of his space, but very valuable are the details he supplies of the gradual and mischievous encroachment of the legislative on the executive power. We have the popular signs of this jealousy from the King's visit to the Hôtel de Ville in July, 1789, when, according to the *Procès verbal des Électeurs*, Bailly, Mayor of Paris, addressed his sovereign "sans fléchir le genou," down to September, 1791, when, says the *Mercure de France*, "pour la première fois depuis la fondation de la monarchie, le Roi de France jurait debout fidélité à ses sujets assis." Meanwhile, in his collisions with the Assembly, whether on matters touching his own prerogative or the constitution of the clergy, Louis, though crying he would ne'er consent, consented.

Was the English Parliament or the Congress of the United States the better model? The extremists preferred the latter as less open to bribery. Those ministers of the Crown whom Mallet describes as "toujours peints comme des ennemis du corps legislatif" had already been excluded from the Assembly when the law was added forbidding deputies to become ministers. These decrees, fatal to the executive, were defended by Brissot's *Le Patriote Francais*; referring to the venal state of our House of Commons under Walpole and North, it argued that if ministers were allowed "la voix consultative" in the Assembly, "la corruption elle-même sera mise à l'encan; on cherchera le déshonneur de se vendre." In May, 1790, the right of making peace and war was transferred to the nation, for, said *Les Révolutions de Paris*, "il faut toujours supposer, pour faire une constitution libre, que l'intérêt du prince est opposé à celui du peuple; s'il était le même, il n'y avait point de tyrans, il ne faudrait point de constitution." By the end of 1790 *La Feuille du Jour* paints "un roi sans couronne....des troupes sans obéissance, des finances sans crédit, un culte sans religion." "L'insurrection est le plus saint des devoirs" was the order of the day when in April, 1791, the King made the Revolution the subject of his panegyrics in that circular which he dispatched through Comte de Montmorin to the foreign Courts, and in which he complacently posed as "the first public functionary of the sovereign nation." To this confession of faith Louis gave the lie by his manifesto of June 20th, a document defending that flight to Varennes which, as it failed, proved the greatest of his follies, and which, had it succeeded, would have constituted the greatest of his treasons. June 25th saw his return to Paris: "Ce n'était point une marche triomphale! c'était le convoi de la monarchie!" observed the *Orateur du Peuple*.

Now M. Aulard regards this manifesto of June not only as "une critique de la Constitution de 1791 beaucoup plus fine que celle que de nos jours Taine en a tracée," but also as "bien l'œuvre personnelle [du Roi]" ('Hist. Pol.,' p. 115). However, we know that the document was well advanced on February 3rd ('Lettres de Marie Antoinette,' ed. Rocheterie, vol. ii. p. 218); we also know that amongst the King's advisers Mallet du Pan was often to be found; hence we consider as more than a coincidence the striking similarities between the denunciations of the committees and clubs in the *Mercure de France* (January 29th and March 5th, 1791), and the protest against the same tyranny to be found in the royal manifesto. The *Mercure* describes the Comité des Recherches as "exerçant sans décrets les fonctions les plus redoutables que la tyrannie ait jamais confiées à ses agents; [il] étend son autorité dans tout

l'empire." Louis declares that the same committee, "sans y être autorisé et même au mépris de tous les décrets....exerce un véritable despotisme plus barbare et plus insupportable qu'aucun de ceux dont l'histoire ait jamais fait mention." The *Mercure* observes, "L'opinion a détruit l'ancien Gouvernement. Prétendrait-on fonder le nouveau sur la terreur?" The King asks, "Désiriez-vous que l'anarchie et despotisme des clubs remplaçassent le gouvernement monarchique sous lequel la nation a prospéré pendant quatorze cents ans?" The *Mercure* proclaims, "Faire du Roi.... le premier *des fonctionnaires publics* c'est rayer la Monarchie de la Constitution"; whilst Louis complains that "L'Assemblée a mis le Roi tout-à-fait hors de la Constitution." These are but a few among many parallel passages.

We have no space to follow Mr. Legg's documentary illustrations of that despoiling of the Church by which the Assembly claimed to have "rétabli la pureté des premiers siècles chrétiens"; nor those of that populace "chez qui seul," said the *Révolutions de Paris*, "on trouvera à recruter le bataillon sacré des tyrannicides—les véritables amis de la chose publique"; nor those depicting the bourgeois which the same journal held to be "monarchiste par instincte," and therefore to be placed "sur l'échelle des êtres entre l'homme et le mulet." We can but express our grateful appreciation for a collection full of varied interest.

France in the Nineteenth Century, 1830–1890 (Hutchinson & Co.), is not badly put together, but is full of small errors of fact and date and irritating mistakes in names. It is, we judge from the invariable use of dollars for the equivalent of the moneys of different countries, an American book; and, from its references to Queen Victoria as reigning, and other passages, appears to have been previously published in whole or in part. We see less reason to differ from the views of "Elizabeth W. Latimer" than from those of many writers on what may be called the Court side of modern history. In the passages relating to the Mexican adventure of the Second Empire we find, however, hero-worship of Maximilian carried to the point of representing him as a martyr, and his execution as the butchery of a humane prince, who had given no cause for what occurred. It is, of course, a well-known historical fact that it was the personal order of Maximilian to shoot the Mexican generals for doing their duty, and the carrying out of that order in circumstances of exceptional cruelty, which rendered it impossible for Juarez and Diaz to spare his life when pressed to do so by the Government of the United States. That Maximilian was personally "a good man" may no doubt be easily admitted; and his weakness and total unfitness for the task on which he entered, at the bidding of his wife, are acknowledged by the author.

Among the curious mistakes which rob the volume of historical value, and which extend to many of the best-known names, are two strange errors in dates—remarkable, as they are both inexplicable and also extremely easy to correct. The visit of Queen Victoria to Paris, for the first International Exhibition which Her Majesty attended after that of 1851, is over and over again referred to as having occurred in 1857, and never dated in the right year, 1855. Yet the French generals who commanded the army on the day of the Queen's passage through Paris to St. Cloud and at the great review are described as having just returned from the Crimea. The existence in Paris of a magnificent street which bears the name of Rue du 4 Septembre ought to have indicated a similar confusion with regard to the date of the revolution which virtually established the Third Republic. Our author states that nothing was known of the surrender of Sedan by the public "until the evening of September 4. ....The Legislative Assembly held a midnight session; but nothing was determined on until the morning, when the Empire was voted out, and a Republic voted in." Several pages further on we are correspondingly informed that the Empress herself did not become conscious of the loss of her position until "the night of September 4." Still later in the book an account is given of the action of the mob "by one o'clock on September 5." All these dates, of course, are wrong, and are set late by twenty-four hours. The Corps Législatif, moreover, did not vote out the Empire, nor was "a Republic voted in." The Regency was put an end to by a *coup d'état*, without Parliamentary sanction. Among the names which are repeatedly misspelt are those of the Duc de Blacas and of General Cavaignac; but we do not propose here to give a list of the numerous blunders, which as a rule run through the volume and extend also to the index. The usual misspelling of Galliffet is venial by the side of many of the others.

Messrs. Putnam have published an "authorized English version" of *Louis XIV. et La Grande Mademoiselle* by Arvède Barine, which we reviewed at length on July 8th, 1905. It is a book of striking interest, and the rendering is tolerably well done, though it retains French idiom too much, and gives us occasionally but jerky English. The abundant illustrations add to the value of the volume, and we are glad to see an index of substantial length.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mr. Philip W. Sergeant has written an entertaining account of Jerome Bonaparte in *The Burlesque Napoleon* (Werner Laurie). The narrative is well put together, and the style is not without merit, though occasionally it is disfigured by slipshod expressions. Jerome's career was certainly not wanting in variety. From his youth, when he showed his dislike of discipline and restraint by absenting himself without leave from his ship in the West Indies, and contracted his unfortunate alliance with Miss Patterson, to the time when he squandered the meagre resources of Westphalia and spoilt the first great move of the Grand Army in Russia in 1812, there occurred numerous episodes which can scarcely fail to offer good reading. Mr. Sergeant sets them forth well, and garnishes his story with details respecting the other figures that necessarily appear—Miss Patterson; Lucien Bonaparte; the recognized wife, Princess Catherine of Würtemberg; the personages of the Westphalian Court, including that indispensable person, Le Camus, whom the King created Count of Fürstenstein; and the more important men, Daru, Reinhard, Johann von Müller, who occasionally had to divert the King from his pleasures to affairs of State. Mr. Sergeant has entered into the chief details of the hasty marriage at Baltimore; and the facts which he has gathered from various sources respecting Elizabeth Patterson, as well as the portrait of her here presented, show her to have been a girl of charming and vivacious appearance, and of decided character. Napoleon's treatment of her was probably no less injudicious than it was brutal. It is fairly certain that the Patterson marriage might have been a strong link between the Bonaparte family and the American people; and their friendship and support were worth more even then than that of the ruler of Würtemberg.

Mr. Sergeant alludes (p. 148, note) to the forced marriage of Jerome with the Princess of Würtemberg in terms which imply that that union was owing to the desire of Napoleon to have 10,000 Würtembergers at his beck and call. But the dependence of Würtemberg on France was assured even before Austerlitz, and was certainly clinched by that great victory and by the title of King which Napoleon soon afterwards accorded to its Elector. Further, we cannot follow Mr. Sergeant in his criticism of Napoleon's conduct towards Jerome, at the beginning of his reign in Westphalia, as being open to the charge of "injustice, if not of actual bad faith," in not allowing him to touch the revenues of his kingdom until the claims of the French army of occupation were met. Everything depended on the maintenance of that army in a high state of efficiency; and Napoleon had reason to know from Jerome's recent conduct at Paris that he had run up debts of 3,000,000 francs in a few weeks, and was likely to do still worse at Cassel if he had a free hand. Certainly Napoleon treated him hardly; but Jerome needed hardness. As Mr. Fisher has pointed out in 'Napoleonic Statesmanship: Germany,' it was a mistake to place Jerome over the new kingdom, on which the gaze of all Germans was concentrated.

The weak part of Mr. Sergeant's book is his failure to throw any new light on the problems of government in Westphalia, and the disputes which have arisen concerning Jerome's conduct of military affairs at the beginning of the Russian campaign. The latter question is noticed far too briefly. In the former, Mr. Sergeant has made use of good authorities — De Norvins and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher being of course the chief guides—and has duly acknowledged his indebtedness to them. Perhaps this is all that can be expected in a volume like this, in which the writer states in the preface his reasons "for confining himself nearly to the frivolous side of Westphalian history." He might have used with advantage the 'Lettres de Madame Reinhard à sa Mère,' published by the Société d'Histoire Contemporaine in 1901. Exception might also be taken to the title of the book, Jerome being in no sense a burlesque of his great brother. The fault was that he was so intensely himself. If he had striven to copy Napoleon, however feebly, the Napoleonic *régime* in Germany might have had a better chance of surviving.

Julian the Apostate. By Gaetano Negri. Translated from the Second Italian Edition by the Duchess Litta-Visconti-Arese. With an Introduction by Prof. Pasquale Villari. 2 vols. Illustrated. (Fisher Unwin.)—The apostate emperor exercises a perennial fascination for all students of history. During the past few years we have had in England the chapters of Mr. Gwatkin and Mr. Glover, as well as the monograph of Miss Gardner; and France has given us the elaborate work of M. Allard. It is peculiarly fitting that an Italian, both Senator and philosopher, should produce a life-like portraiture of one who was an Italian, both scholar and man of affairs. The translator, the printer, the photographer, and the publisher have risen to the occasion, and given the work an exterior quality commensurate with its merits.

An introduction is followed by chapters on 'The Life of Julian,' 'The Discord among

the Christians,' 'Neo-Platonism,' 'Julian's Attitude,' 'Julian's Action against Christianity,' 'Julian's Disillusion,' and 'The Sovereign and the Man,' and by a 'Conclusion' and Index. Among the illustrations are the bust of Acerenza, which the author (rightly, we think) inclines to regard as genuine; coins of Julian and his relatives and successors in the empire; a sardonyx intaglio now in Paris, which represents the emperor, and a portrait of Negri.

The monograph, which is written in a delightfully interesting style, is evidently based on a careful and discriminating study of the original authorities—Julian himself, Libanius, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Gregory of Nazianzus. Numerous extracts are given from these, which add greatly to the interest of the book, especially as few, even among our best scholars, have much acquaintance with the originals. We miss a reference (on pp. 325–6) to the commentary on 2 Thessalonians written shortly after Julian's death, and now printed amongst the works of St. Ambrose ("Julianum, qui arte quadam et subtilitate cœptam persecutionem implere non potuit, quia desuper concessum non fuerat"), which is all the more valuable as reflecting the opinion of a fairly impartial observer. The author of the present work does not hold a brief either for Christianity or for Julian. He is scrupulously fair to both, and if he fails of absolute impartiality, he does so, perhaps, in depreciating the quality of the Christianity of Julian's time. His condemnation is just, but he should have found room for the exceptions to the general depravity.

A couple of quotations will give some idea of the author's method and style:—

"He was only a brilliant meteor, passing and evanescent, when he might have been one of the most powerful factors of human history, a truly great ruler of nations!.....However, from a psychological and dramatic point of view it is just this strange union of characteristics which constitutes the principal interest in the history of Julian. He was at the same time an exalted idealist, full of mystical superstitions and fixed ideas; a commander of genius; a heroic soldier; and an expert administrator."—P. 63.

"Julian understood, or at least had a clear intuition, that to save the empire it was not necessary to embrace Christianity as Constantine had done, or to persecute it like Diocletian, but rather to create something that responded in part to those needs which found their satisfaction in Christianity, and at the same time preserved the basis of ancient thought and civilisation. For this purpose he initiated that movement which we have called the Christianisation of paganism."—P. 263.

The translator's accuracy is almost equal to her taste, but we may note a few trifling corrections. On p. xxxiii read *Archéologique;* the church historian is always wrongly given as Sozomenes, instead of Sozomenus or Sozomen; on p. 60 "something new" should be "a revolution"; on p. 106 read "Mopsucrene"; on p. 171, n. 2, for "p." read "bk."; p. 113, n. 1, read "Eunapius"; p. 291, n. 1, read 1873; p. 316, read "Eumæus"; pp. 422, 431, read "Pessinus"; p. 435, read "Archilochus"; p. 445, read "Autolycus"; p. 450, read Κωνστάντιος; p. 453, omit "the" before "Pontus"; on p. 514 it may be noted that Julian's description of Julius Cæsar is certainly not borrowed from Suetonius; on p. 523 read "Symmachus"; on p. 531, "Syracusans"; on p. 558, "Teos." The Greek printing is very bad: there is hardly a sentence which is correct in breathings and accents. The German is wrong on p. 20, n. 5; p. 21, n. 2; p. 25, n. 1; the English printing is virtually perfect (an exception on p. 22, n. 1).

The translation calls for little criticism. The word *milieu* occurs too often. The language should be modified on p. 189 and elsewhere to avoid the cumbrous word "irremissibly." We do not like "reconducting" on p. 473, and there is a bad sentence on p. 59. We call attention to these matters in no captious spirit, but merely to help a book which is excellent to approach yet nearer to the ideal.

A Book of Mortals. By Flora Annie Steel. (Heinemann.)—This is an odd book, which rather bewilders the reader. Mrs. Steel clearly takes her subject seriously, though the haphazard selection of illustrations hardly suggests a book of such a character. We find reproductions of well-known pictures, which have a nondescript range, and sometimes no particular relevance. They are, however, kept in some relation with the topic of the book by containing animals. For this volume is "a record of the good deeds and good qualities of what humanity is pleasd to call the lower animals." And there we find Mrs. Steel's bias at once. In seeking to exalt the animal she pours scorn on human nature. Human beings are in her eyes lower in the scale of morality than dumb animals. But what, one may ask with Browning in 'Jocoseria,'

> Of that self-sacrifice in men which solves
> The riddle—*Wherein differs man from beast?*
> Foxes boast cleverness, and courage wolves:
> Nowhere but in mankind is found the least
> Touch of an impulse "To our fellows—good
> I' the highest!—not diminished but increased
> "By the condition plainly understood
> Such good shall be attained at price of hurt
> I' the highest to ourselves!"

The author's is a hopelessly sentimental view, but she is very much in earnest, and pleads her case with eloquence and with the address of an advocate. She writes well, and she writes boldly, as upon marriage; yet that chapter is sentimentalism gone to seed. To argue that marriage has had to be invented because of man's inferior morals, and that the dog can dispense with the institution, because, presumably, of his superiority, seems to us wrong-headedness. If the assertion had been so limited as to concern only that rigid monogamist the swan, we should have had more difficulty in disposing of it. This chapter (we may incidentally remark) is illustrated by a nice plate of 'Bird and Arum.' Mrs. Steel gives a vocabulary of "one dog" in face of which the present reviewer is frankly heretic. It contains over a hundred words, and includes five pronouns.

The second part of the book is concerned with what animals have done for men, and opens with the serpent, and Dürer's picture of the Temptation! Here we have associated the Passover lamb, Ulysses's dog, Balaam's ass, the lion of Androcles, the phœnix, the wolves of the Capitol, the unicorn, and Robert Bruce's spider. Such a width of range is rather disconcerting. Yet from it all one turns with approbation to the prefatory note, which breathes the author's purpose, and to the dedicatory verses, inscribed touchingly to a puppy who chose "the illimitable liberty of death."

We trust that *Suffering's Journey on the Earth*, by Carmen Sylva, translated from 'Leiden's Untergang,' by Margaret A. Nash (Jarrold & Sons), may secure as large a circle of readers as it deserves, for it is a book that would certainly give pleasure to many people, and not least, perhaps, to those who as a rule look somewhat askance on literature in its lighter forms. The little work, which treats in allegory of the parts played by Suffering, Sin, and the other spiritual powers in this world, has genuine charm; it is fresh and spontaneous, and written from a full heart. Its defects—a lack of artistic restraint, and at times a certain incoherence and disconnectedness—will be felt most keenly by the critical, or possibly we should say the hypercritical, for they are not likely to interfere with the enjoyment of most readers. While the experiences of Suffering and her fellow-personifications form the main subject of the book, tales of a more purely human interest are interspersed here and there, and the final chapter is an intimate and touching personal confession of the author herself. Mrs. Nash's translation is sympathetic, but very unsure: she will often render a phrase or passage with real felicity, but at other times she shows a curious want of literary skill, and her introduction indicates but little practice in the art of writing.

In the "Belles Lettres" Series of "The Royal Library" (A. L. Humphreys) the latest issue is *Literary Essays*, by John Morley. They consist of papers on Byron, Carlyle, Macaulay, Wordsworth, and 'On the Study of Literature,' which are well worth the elegant form and print here accorded to them. Mr. Morley is full of sound sense and knowledge, and could be a brilliant epigrammatist if he liked. He gives us, in fact, the impression of suggesting epigram rather than writing it, as if he thought fireworks were too flashy for sober criticism. No word is added by Mr. Humphreys as to the original appearance of the essays. This is a pity. The opening of the 'Wordsworth' essay speaks, for instance, of "the poet whose works are contained in the present volume." This seems nonsense, but refers to Messrs. Macmillan's standard Wordsworth in the well-known green covers.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Tuckwell's *Reminiscences of a Radical Parson* (Cassell), which are at once lively and practical, have reached a "Popular Edition."

It is not surprising that the first fifty volumes of "Everyman's Library" (Dent & Co.), which are now out, have created a stir. The books are wonderful, and both publishers and editor are to be congratulated on the far-reaching character of the scheme and its execution. At a moderate price the reader has an introduction; a bibliographical note; a good text (in which we are glad to notice a standard of accuracy very different from that of the ordinary cheap reprint); a décorative title-page, which is faced by a suitable motto similarly decorated; and a gold-lettered binding which varies according to the nature of the contents. The books are seven inches high, so that they are considerably larger than "The Temple Classics." More important, however, than cheapness and appearance to the serious lover of English letters is the quality of the books issued and of the critics who introduce them. Mr. Rhys edited "The Camelot Classics" of an earlier period, and clearly this experience has stood him in good stead. Aided, no doubt, by the enthusiasm of Mr. Dent, whose zeal for humaner letters is well known, he has ventured to include things so good, and so little known to the man in the street (or shall we say the man in the train?), as *Latimer's Sermons*, introduced in lucid style by Canon Beeching, and *The Wild Ass's Skin* of Balzac, a masterpiece which should impress a new circle in this form. In this volume there is a brief account of Balzac's life, and such should, we think, be added in every case where the writer's life is not well known. Thus Mr. Belloc, in annotating *Essays in Literature and History* by J. A. Froude, conveys no idea of Froude's position at

Oxford, or, indeed, anywhere. He is dashing and brilliant, generalizes about the ignorance of Oxford and Cambridge, and tells us that upon the main discussion of Froude's life "it is impossible to pass a judgment, for the elements of that discussion are now destroyed; the universities no longer pretend to believe." We cannot support his minimizing of Froude's inaccuracy; and the complacent reference to wide reading which follows is a little spoilt by the next paragraph. Here Froude is lauded for ascribing to Rogers a story which, without claims to wide reading, we know to be much older. The world is not, of course, full of masters of praise like Mr. Swinburne, who introduces *The Cloister and the Hearth*, and good choice so far has been made of critics, but we hope they will be sensible and not too clever. The reader of this series wants, we imagine, a few authoritative facts and conclusions which are not original enough to be brilliant. Mr. Symons is excellent in his introduction to *Biographia Literaria*, though he says more of criticism in general than of Coleridge's in particular. Sir Oliver Lodge writes admirably, being, like Huxley, a man of science with literary gifts, on *Man's Place in Nature*, which has illustrations in the text. *Andersen's Fairy Tales* has, and needs, but a brief editorial note. The children, however, have got striking illustrations by the brothers Robinson, and the prettiest of the bindings for their shilling. Looking back to our early days of bad print and the general dullness of books except a few, we call both young and old to-day "fortunatos nimium." All the series can be had in leather as well as cloth. The set of Jane Austen in the former style will be specially applauded, for it repeats the excellent type of a more expensive issue. We have not space to dwell on further volumes, but the satisfactory boldness of the enterprise will be recognized by all who look at the list of volumes issued and promised.

The "Universal Library" of Messrs. Routledge is receiving some additions of high interest. We are struck by the good sense shown by Mr. F. L. Knowles in his introduction to *The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics*, a selection which displays pre-eminently both knowledge and taste. Whyte-Melville's *Gladiators*, Macaulay's *Literary Essays*, and Tyndall's *Glaciers of the Alps* show the catholic character of the series. Two volumes are out of *Shakespeare's Works*, edited by Charles Knight, a plain text without notes. What we strongly desire to see reprinted is 'Knight's Companion Shakespeare,' with introductory remarks, and notes in the margin, 3 vols. (G. Routledge & Co., 1857). There have been hundreds of editions, we suppose, since this, but it remains one of the most useful. In this "Library," as in that just noticed, *Essays* by Froude are included, with an index of proper names.

The English Catalogue of Books for 1905, now issued by the Publishers' Circular, Limited, is again before us, and within five minutes of its receipt we find its information useful and easily obtainable. It is, in fact, the year-book we should be least ready to part with. We are very glad that its continued publication is assured. The volume is of great interest to those who analyze literary activity. Japan occupies nearly a page; Russia, including works on the war, about half that amount. Tennyson occupies nearly a page, several of his books being now out of copyright. Shakspeare with a page and three-quarters and Walter Scott with more than a page indicate a strong and steady demand. In fiction Mr. W. Le Queux has sixteen items under his name: otherwise women seem more active than men. The late Adeline Sergeant has under her name fourteen items, L. T. Meade twenty, Florence Marryat eleven, Florence Warden ten. More interesting, perhaps, than these frivolous figures is the fact that Marcus Aurelius has five entries. It looks as if he were advancing in that popular favour for which he cared so little. But we should not care to look to his modern readers for details of his life and times, or even the language in which he wrote.

We have received from Mr. James William Vickers his *Newspaper Gazetteer for* 1906. Its contents are well arranged and easy of reference. The population of the various towns is given, mostly according to the Census of 1901. The concluding portion of the book is devoted to the Colonial and Indian Press. We notice the same careful, efficient editing as in former years; and the type and print are excellent.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Allison (T.) Lectures on English Church History, 4/6 net.
Ancient Tyre and Modern England, by Philo-Anglicanus, 7/6 net.
Century Bible: Psalms LXXIII.-CL., edited by Rev. T. W. Davies, 2/6 net.
Church and the Adversary, by a Layman, 3/6 net.
Moyes (Mgr.), Aspects of Anglicanism, 6/6 net.
Oldfield (W. J.) A Primer of Religion, 2/6
Richards (W.) The Spirit in the Letter of the Word, 5/
Wagner (C.), The Gospel of Life, 3/6; Towards the Heights, 2/ net
Ware (J.) The Divine Man, a New Epic, 6/

Law.

Maine (Sir H. S.) Ancient Law, 5/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Bellini (Giovanni), 3/6 net.
Caffin (C. H.), How to Study Pictures, 10/6 net.
Cox (David), Drawings of, 7/6 net.
Frantz (H.), French Pottery, 7/6 net.
Haverfield (F. J.), The Romanization of Roman Britain, 2/6 net.
Moss (F.), Pilgrimages to Old Homes, Third Series, 21/ net.
Sturch (F.), Manual Training Drawing (Woodwork), 5/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Barton (G. E.), The Pipe of Desire, and other Plays.
Balbi (J. L.), Regeneration, a Play in Three Acts, 6*d*.
Hale (E. E. jun.), Dramatists of To-day, 6/ net.
Hewlett (M.), Pan and the Young Shepherd, a Pastoral in Two Acts, 1/6
Khamara (Smara), In the Valley of Stars there is a Tower of Silence, a Persian Tragedy, 3/6 net.
Loveman (R.), Songs from a Georgia Garden and Echoes from the Gates of Silence, 5/
McNab (H.), The Viking, and other Poems, 5/ net.
Rice (C. Y.), Plays and Lyrics, 7/6 net.
Riethmueller (R.), Walt Whitman and the Germans, a Study.
Roberts (R. E.), Poems, 5/ net.
Sharpley (H.), A Realist of the Ægean, being a Verse-Translation of the Mimes of Herodas, 2/6 net.

Bibliography.

Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office, a Descriptive Catalogue, Vol. V., 15/
English Historical Review, Index to Articles, Vols. I.-XX., 3/6 net.
Griffin (A. P. C.), List of Cartularies (principally French) added to the Library of Congress.

Philosophy.

Höffding (Dr. H.), The Philosophy of Religion, translated by B. E. Meyer, 12/ net.

History and Biography.

Anderson (J. H.), The Peninsular War, 1811-13, 3/ net.
Breasted (J. H.), Ancient Records of Egypt: Historical Documents, Vol. I., 12/; History of Egypt, from the Earliest Times to the Persian Conquest, 20/ net.
King (W. L. M.), The Secret of Heroism: a Memoir of Henry Albert Harper.
Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., arranged by J. Gairdner and R. H. Brodie, Vol. XX. Part I., 15/
McCullagh (F.), With the Cossacks, 7/6 net.
Marindin (A. H.), The Salamanca Campaign, 7/6 net.
Markham (Sir C.), A Memoir of Archbishop Markham, 5/ net.
Sidgwick (Henry), a Memoir, by A. S. and E. M. S., 12/6 net.
Tuckwell (Rev. W.), Reminiscences of a Radical Parson, Popular Edition, 5/
Who's Who in America, 1906-7, 18/ net.
Williams (L.), Granada, 7/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Hardy (O. H.), Red-Letter Days in Greece and Egypt.
Miltoun (F.), Rambles in Brittany, 6/ net.
Snell (F. J.), The Blackmore Country, 6/
Wragge (C. L.), The Romance of the South Seas, 7/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Dogs, Part I., 10/6 net.
Fox-Hounds of Great Britain and Ireland: their Masters and Huntsmen, edited by Sir H. F. de Trafford, 10/ net.

Philology.

Phillimore (J. S.), Index Verborum Propertianus, 4/6 net.

School-Books.

Boardman (J. H.), The Duties and Rights of Citizenship, 1/6 net.
Deakin (R.), Deakin's Algebra, 3/

Science.

Army Handbook of Physical Training, 1/ net.
Avebury (Lord), The Beauties of Nature and the Wonders of the World We Live In, 6*d*.
Beaumont (W. W.), Motor Vehicles and Motors, Vol. II., 42/ net.
Black's Medical Dictionary, edited by J. D. Comrie, 7/6 net.
Box (C. R.) and Eccles (W. M.), Clinical Applied Anatomy, 12/6 net.
Burke (J. B.), The Origin of Life, its Physical Basis and Definition, 10/ net.
Dayton (H.), Practice of Medicine, 4/ net.
Haegler (C. S.), The Cleansing, Disinfection, and Protection of the Hands, translated by C. Heron Watson, 6/ net.
Horner (J. G.), Modern Milling Machines, 12/6 net.
Jones (H. R.), Examination Questions for the Diploma of Public Health, 2/6 net.
Kelynack (T. N.), The Alcohol Problem in its Biological Aspect, 2/
Liebreich (O.), Third Treatise on the Effects of Borax and Boric Acid on the Human System, 5/ net.
Milward (F. V.), Diseases of the Rectum, 5/ net.
Stevens (F. J.), Small-pox, its Dissemination and Prevention, 2/6 net.
Wharton (H. R.), Minor Operative Surgery, including Bandaging, 14/6 net.
Whittaker (C. R.), Essentials of Surface Anatomy, 2/6 net.

Juvenile Books.

Child's Birthday Book, 3/6 net.

General Literature.

Blatchford (R.), Not Guilty, 2/6 net.
Brailsford (H. N.), Macedonia, its Races and their Future, 12/6 net.
Bullen (F. T.), Sea Spray, 6/
Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, Fifth Annual Report.
Cassell's New Dictionary of Cookery, 7/6
Cleeve (L), Billy's Wife, 6/
Dearmer (M.), Brownjohn's, 6/
Dent's Everyman's Library: Boswell's Life of Johnson, Vols. I. and II.; Andersen's Fairy Tales; Coleridge's Biographia Literaria; Froude's Essays in Literature and History; Jane Austen's Novels, 5 vols.; Balzac's Wild Ass's Skin; Reade's The Cloister and the Hearth; Sermons by Hugh Latimer; Golden Book of Coleridge; Huxley's Essays; and other Volumes, 1/ each cloth; 2/ leather.
Devine (E. T.), Efficiency and Relief, 3/ net.
Donnell (A. H.), Rebecca Mary, 6/
Gardenhire (S. M.), The Long Arm, 6/
Hering (H. A.), The Burglars' Club, 3/6
Kemp (G.), By Law Eternal, 3/6
Kernahan (Mrs. C.), An Artist's Model, 6/
Lloyd (J.), Miriam, 3/6
Marks (M. A. M.), The Tree of Knowledge, 3/6 net.
Marsh (R.), The Garden of Mystery, 6/
Mayor of Troy (The), by Q, 6/
Monahan (M.), Benigna Vena: Essays, Literary and Personal.
Munro (Æ.), The Transvaal (Chinese) Labour Problems, 2/6 net.
Pemberton (Max), My Sword for Lafayette, 6/
Penty (A. J.), The Restoration of the Gild System, 3/6 net.
Phillpotts (E.), The Unlucky Number, 6*d*.
Pryce (G.), A Son of Arvon, 6/
Routledge's New Universal Library: Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics; Whyte-Melville's The Gladiators; Froude's Essays; Shakespeare's Works, Vols. I. and II.; Tyndall's Glaciers of the Alps; Macaulay's Literary Essays, 1/ net each.
Sabatini (R.), Bardelys the Magnificent, 6/
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. III. Part 2, 2/
Successful Bookseller (The), 7/6 net.
Supplement to Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1/ net.
Turner (E.) and Hodder (R.), The Purloined Prince, Third Edition.
Tynan (K.), The Yellow Domino, and other Stories, 6/
Victoria University of Manchester Calendar, 1905-6, 3/ net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Grützmacher (G.), Hieronymus: Vol. II. Sein Leben u. seine Schriften von 385 bis 400, 7 m.
Leitner (F.), Der gottesdienstliche Volksgesang in jüdischen u. christlichen Altertum, 5m. 60.
Pesch (C.), De Inspiratione Sacræ Scripturæ, 8m. 80.
Scriptores Syri, Series III. Tome IV. Part III., 2 vols., 12m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Furtwängler (A.), Fiechter (E. R.), und Thiersch (H.), Aegina, das Heiligtum der Aphaia, 120m.
Nijhoff (W.), L'Art Typographique dans les Pays-Bas, 1500-40, Part VIII.

Poetry and the Drama.

France (Anatole), Au Petit Bonheur, 1fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Brisson (P.), Histoire du Travail et des Travailleurs, 5f.
Colin (A.), Alfred de Musset Intime, 5fr.
Lebey (A.), Les Trois Coups d'État de Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte: Strasburg et Boulogne, 5fr.
Schuster (G.), Die geheimen Gesellschaften, Verbindungen u. Orden, 2 vols., 16m.
Soubies (A.) et Carette (E.), Les Régimes Politiques au XX. Siècle: Les Républiques Parlementaires, 6fr.

Geography and Travel.

Gentil (L.), Mission de Segonzac, Explorations au Maroc, 12f.

Philology.

Tourneur (V.), Esquisse d'une Histoire des Études Celtiques, 8 fr.

General Literature.

Aubry (O.), La Face d'Airain, 3f. 50.
Bertheroy (J.), Les Délices de Mantoue, 3f. 50.
Saint-Point (V. de), Trilogie de l'Amour et de la Mort: I. Un Amour, 3fr. 50.
Stramik (L.), Les Mages sans Étoile, 3f. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

GOETHE AND HEINE.

Probably nothing in the history of literary criticism is better known than the remark attributed to Goethe that Heine, as a poet, with all his brilliance, was deficient in love—

> Love, without which the tongue
> Even of angels sounds amiss.

The statement as applied to Heine I have found in Matthew Arnold, in James Sime's 'Life of Goethe,' in William Sharp's 'Life of Heine,' and in the introduction by Stephen Born to the edition of Heine in Cotta's "Bibliothek der Weltliteratur"; and probably it occurs elsewhere. With so many witnesses testifying to the fact, one might well be content to accept the statement as accurate; but as both Sime and Sharp give Eckermann as their authority for Goethe's observation, this puzzled me exceedingly; for I had read Eckermann, not only with that keen interest which he invariably begets in his readers, but with some care, and I could recall no passage lending any support to this alleged criticism of the author of the 'Buch der Lieder.' Again I looked, but in vain; only one incidental reference to Heine could I discover throughout Eckermann's entire work. What I did find, however, was a conversation between Goethe and Eckermann on Christmas Day, 1825, in which Goethe applied to Platen the criticism usually—but quite erroneously, as it seemed—considered to have been passed upon Heine. This was more puzzling than ever, for with this passage before them, how did the writers above mentioned come to regard the criticism as applicable to Heine? Turning again to Arnold's familiar lines on 'Heine's Grave'—

> But was it thou—I think
> Surely it was! that bard
> Unnamed, who, Goethe said,
> *Had every other gift but wanted love;*
> Love, without which the tongue
> Even of angels sounds amiss—

there seemed to be in them a clue worth following up. Arnold speaks of "that bard unnamed," and it occurred to me as just possible that Eckermann in his early editions might have suppressed the name of the poet to whom Goethe referred. Accordingly I have looked at the edition of Eckermann dated 1836—this I believe is the first edition—in the British Museum, and there I find that the poet's name is not given. The passage which now commences, "Wir sprachen über Platen, dessen negative Richtung gleichfalls nicht gebilligt wurde," begins thus in the editions of 1836 and 1837: "Es kam darauf einer unserer neuesten deutschen Dichter zur Erwähnung, der sich in kurzer Zeit einen bedeutenden Namen gemacht, dessen negative Richtung jedoch gleichfalls nicht gebilligt wurde." It then continues as in the later editions, except that asterisks are given where Platen's name now appears. Here, then, was the explanation. Finding no name given by Eckermann, critics immediately jumped to the conclusion—the wrong one, as it turned out—that it was Heine who was lacking in the essential thing—love; and they have gone on repeating the error ever since, notwithstanding the change made by Eckermann in the text of his later editions. That Platen was really the poet in question is put beyond doubt by the index to the 1836 edition of Eckermann, which (although the text does not disclose the name) contains this entry: "v. Platen, Graf Aug....Ihm fehle die Liebe, 234...."

It is curious that Heine himself, in his 'Ueber Polen,' written in 1822, applies to the French school of philosophy the same criticism that Goethe applies to Platen. Referring to it, he says: "Ich will hier Stunden, wo ich sie verehre: ich selbst bin diese gewiss nicht verunglimpfen, es gibt gewissermassen ein Kind derselben. Aber ich glaube doch, es fehlt ihr die Hauptsache—die Liebe."

James S. Henderson.

CHAUCER: "PRESTES THRE" OR "PREST ESTRÉ"?

Prof. V. Kastner proposes to read "prest estré" for the reading of the received text "prestes thre." It must be admitted that there is some difficulty in accepting the text as it stands, and no doubt a plausible and scholarly amendment would be welcomed by all who are interested in the work of restoring Chaucer's text to its genuine form. Is it possible to accept Prof. Kastner's amendment? I think not, for if we did so, it would mean accepting "prest estré," a non-existent phrase, and recognizing "estré," a grammatical monstrosity. Let us just consider Prof. Kastner's explanation of his hypothetical form "estré." He explains this hypothetical form as a French adjective derived from the French *estre*, occurring in Chaucer in the plural *estres* with the meaning of the inner parts of a house, and thus he gets for his *estré* the sense of "domesticus." Is it according to the laws of French word-formation to derive a word which in form is a passive participle from a substantive? Moreover, this substantive is formally an infinitive, for *estre*, a dwelling-place, is identical with *estre* (modern French *être*), to be, meaning literally "a being." The word "being" has precisely the same meaning "a dwelling-place" in East Anglia; see 'Dialect Dictionary.'

A. L. Mayhew.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

have in the press in the "Cambridge English Classics," Beaumont and Fletcher, Complete Plays and Poems, Vols. III. and IV., edited by Arnold Glover and A. R. Waller; Crabbe's Poems, Vol. II., edited by Dr. A. W. Ward; Prior's Prose Dialogues and other Works, forming with the volume already issued a complete edition of Prior, prose and verse; Cowley's Essays and Plays, completing his English works; and Butler's Characters, edited by A. R. Waller,—and in the Cambridge Type series, editions of Milton's Comus, and other Poems, and of Bacon's Essays.

In History and Law: Vol. IX. of the Cambridge Modern History, Napoleon,—Modern Spain, 1815-1898, by H. Butler Clarke,—No Man's Land, a History of Spitsbergen, by Sir Martin Conway,—and The Growth of an English Manor, by Miss F. G. Davenport.

In Literature and Philology: Aristotle's de Sensu and de Memoria, edited by G. R. T. Ross,—Herodotus, Book IV., edited by E. S. Shuckburgh, with notes,—an edition of the text only of Jebb's Bacchylides,—An Introduction to Comparative Philology for Classical Students, by J. M. Edmonds,—a Latin Grammar by the Rev. A. Sloman,—and a German Grammar by G. H. Clarke and C. J. Murray.

In Mathematics: Quadratic Forms and their Classification by means of Invariant Factors, by Prof. T. P'A. Bromwich,—and a Trigonometry for Beginners, by J. W. Mercer.

A second edition of The Origin and Propagation of Sin, by F. R. Tennant, is also in the press, and Vol. IV. of Mr. C. E. Sayle's Catalogue of Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & CO.

announce in History, Biography, and Belles-Lettres: William Clark, Journalist: his Life and Work, by Herbert Burrows and others,—Topographical and Historic Links, by D. L. Maguire,—with illustrations,—Browning's Sordello; a Commentary, by K. M. Loudon,—An Anthology of French Poetry from the Time of Froissart to the Beginning of the Present Century, selected and arranged by Frederick Lawton—and Diary and Correspondence of Pepys, edited by Lord Braybrooke, a reprint of the copyright edition of 1848-9, 4 vols.

In Philosophy, Theology, &c.: Physiological Psychology, by Prof. W. Wundt, a translation of the fifth German edition, by Prof. E. B. Titchener, Vol. II., with 153 illustrations,—The History of Philosophy, by Dr. J. E. Erdmann, an English abridgment, translated by W. S. Hough,—Thoughts and Things, by Prof. Mark Baldwin: Vol. I. Theory of Knowledge, Functional Logic, Vol. II. Theory of Reality, Real Logic,—Man; or, Problems Ancient and Modern relating to Man, with Guesses at Solutions, by the Rev. W. T. Nicholson,—The Workshop of Religions, by A. Lillie,—Genesis and Exodus as History: a Critical Enquiry, by J. Thomas,—and Apollonius of Tyana, and other Essays, by T. Whittaker.

Books of Reference: Dictionary of German Quotations, by L. Dalbiac,—Dictionary of Spanish Quotations, by the late T. B. Harbottle,—Sonnenschein's Cyclopædia of Education, brought up to date by M. E. John,—and The Girls' School Year-Book, 1906.

Social Economics and Science: in the Social Science Series, A Practical Programme for Working Men; and John Thelwall, by Charles Cestre,—The Restoration of the Gild System, by A. J. Penty,—The Student's Text-Book of Zoology, by A. Sedgwick, illustrated, Vol. III.,—The Student's Hygiene, by E. Evans,—The Chemistry of Common Life, by J. B. Coppock,—and Insect Pests of the Farm and Garden, by F. M. Duncan, illustrated.

Classics and Education: in a New Classical Library, edited by Dr. E. Reich, Plutarch's Lives, Vol. I., translated by W. R. Frazer; and The Annals of Tacitus, Books I. to VI., translated by A. V. Symonds, many other volumes being in preparation,—The Greek War of Independence, with notes and exercises by C. D. Chambers,—School Gardening for Little Children, by L. R. Latter,—The Fredericksburg Campaign (1862), a strategical sketch by Major G. W. Redway, with maps and plans,—The Child and the Curriculum, by Catherine I. Dodd,—and Scenes from the Great Novelists, by Elsie Fogerty, plays for girls, with costume illustrations.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH & CO.

include in their spring list: The Museums and Ruins of Rome, Vol. I. by W. Amelung, with 170 illustrations: Vol. II. by H. Holtzinger, with map, plans, and 100 illustrations, edited by Mrs. Arthur Strong,—Esto Perpetua: Algerian Studies and Impressions, by H. Belloc, M.P., illustrated by the author,—The Dawn in Britain, by C. Doughty, 2 vols.,—The Scottish School of Painting, by W. D. McKay, with 50 illustrations,—English Water-Colour Painters, by A. J. Finberg, with 50 illustrations,—Poems, by T. Sturge Moore, collected in one volume,—Rambles in Normandy and Rambles in Brittany, both by F. Miltoun, with numerous illustrations by B. McManus,—Traffic: the Story of a Faithful Woman, by E. T. Thurston,—The Ambush of Young Days, by R. Langbridge,—Lads of the Fancy, by G. Bartram,—St. Mary the Virgin, by R. M. de la Broise (in "The Saints"),—and The British Woodlice, by W. M. Webb and C. Sillen.

MR. WERNER LAURIE

has the following books in preparation: Reminiscences of a Country Politician, by John A. Bridges,

—The Story of Mistress Nell Gwynn, by Cranstoun Metcalfe,—The Life of Oscar Wilde, by R. H. Sherard,—The Cathedrals and Churches of the Rhine and North Germany, by T. F. Bumpus, and The Cathedrals of England and Wales, by the same, Vol. III.,—Literary London, by E. M. Lang,—Sketches in Normandy, by L. Becke,—Letters to my Daughter, by Hubert Bland,—Stories from the Operas, by Gladys Davidson,—The Complete Bridge Player, by E. Anthony, new edition, — Modern Medicine for the Home, by Ernest Walker,—What Men like in Women, by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, — and Through Race-Glasses, by F. E. Vincent.

In Fiction: The Sinews of War, by Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett,—The Path of Pain, by Fergus Hume,—The Poison Dealer, by G. Ohnet, —Thurtell's Crime, by Dick Donovan,—Rowena, by Agnes Giberne, — The Mummy and Miss Nitocris, by George Griffith,—Retribution, by Ranger Gull, — A Russian Coward, by Fred Whishaw, — The Nihilist, by David Christie Murray, — The Financier's Wife, by Florence Warden,—A Widow by Choice, by C. Stanton and H. Hoskin,—and The Cubs, by S. F. Bullock.

MESSRS. BROWN, LANGHAM & CO.

will publish the following: Here and There: Memories Indian and Other, by Mr. H. G. Keene, —a cheaper edition of Christopher Deane, by E. H. Lacon Watson,—A Daughter of Thor, by Mrs. Helen Maxwell, new edition,—The Sunset Trail, by A. H. Lewis,—Rouge, by H. Macfall and D. C. Calthrop,—Moons and Winds of Araby, by R. White,—It Happened in Japan, by the Baroness d'Anethan,—and Some Reminiscences, by W. M. Rossetti, 2 vols., illustrated.

MESSRS. MASTERS & CO.

announce: Day Book of Short Readings, by the author of 'Præparatio,' with preface by Father Congreve,—The Servant of the Lord, by Miss Richenda Buxton,—The Position of the Eucharist in Sunday Worship, by the Rev. W. H. Abraham, —The Problems of Faith, by H. T. Nicholson,—The Communion: an Altar Manual, by the Rev. J. Wattson Payton,—Addresses to Women, by the Rev. A. E. Tugman,—O Sapientia, seven sermons, by the Rev. C. Witherby,—and new editions of Stories for the Christian Year, by C. A. Jones, 8 vols., and Stories on the Church Catechism, by the same, 4 vols.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 23rd ult. the valuable library of the late Mr. J. A. Slater, which included the following: Shelley's Queen Mab, first edition, original boards, uncut, an immaculate copy, 1813, 168*l.* Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols., 1817, 11*l.* 10*s.* English Dramatists, by A. H. Bullen, 16 vols., 1885-8, 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Jameson's Religious Art, 6 vols., 1848-64, 9*l.* 10*s.* Tudor Translations, 38 vols., 1892-1903, 25*l.* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, Dallaway's edition, india proofs, 5 vols., 1828, 17*l.* Bacon's Advancement of Learning, first edition, 1605, 10*l.* Britton's Cathedral Antiquities (17), large paper, 1814-35, 10*l.* 15*s.* Kelmscott Press Publications, complete (including Chaucer), 263*l.* (Chaucer 52*l.*). Loddiges's Botanical Cabinet, Vols. I.-XVII., 1818-30, 10*l.* 15*s.* Longus, Daphnis et Chloe, fine copy by Derome, 1767, 13*l.* Baskerville's Milton, fine copy in red morocco, 1759, 10*l.* 5*s.* Turbervile's Booke of Faulconrie, and The Noble Arte of Venerie (imperfect), 1575, 19*l.* Musée Français et Musée Royal, 7 vols., 1803-18, 10*l.* 10*s.* Turner's Liber Studiorum, 61 plates, early impressions, 50*l.*

Literary Gossip.

MISS ALICE C. C. GAUSSEN'S memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, to which we referred in our issue of January 6th, will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on or about the 13th inst. under the title of 'A Woman of Wit and Wisdom.' Miss Gaussen has tried to tell as far as possible the story of Elizabeth Carter's life in her own words, gathered from all sources. The volume has as frontispiece a portrait of Mrs. Carter from a crayon drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence in the National Portrait Gallery, and it contains several illustrations and a facsimile of a letter from Elizabeth Carter to her brother.

CAPT. PHILIP WYNTER, whose father was for nearly fifty years President of St. John's College, Oxford, has written a volume of reminiscences which covers a period of six decades, and gives interesting memoirs of life at Oxford, in India, and (as Queen's courier) all over the Continent. Capt. Wynter was in the Bengal army during the Mutiny, and for over thirty years he was a Foreign Office "greyhound." Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons are publishing the book next week. It will contain six photogravure portraits.

E. GRANT RICHARDS will shortly publish an open-air anthology entitled 'Traveller's Joy,' on the preparation of which Mr. W. G. Waters has been engaged for many years. In this collection Mr. Waters has attempted to avoid two pitfalls of the anthologist: he has allowed neither novelty nor well-worn familiarity to serve as sufficient qualification for admittance. "'Traveller's Joy' is compiled," he says in his preface,

"for the student *in posse* rather than *in esse*: a guide to those flowery wildernesses which lie a little off the beaten track, and it may be hoped that those who find novelty may also find pleasure therein. Those who, in their fuller experience, may meet old friends will surely give them that greeting which old friends deserve."

A special feature of the book will be its end-papers in colour, the work of Mr. William Hyde.

'THE CONFESSIONS OF A PRINCESS' is the title of a work which Mr. John Long has in the press, and which was recently suppressed in Germany. It was originally published in Vienna in November last, and within one month forty thousand copies were sold. The 'Confessions' are written in the form of an autobiography, and pseudonyms are substituted for real names, but to an ordinarily well-informed person it is not difficult to read between the lines.

IN a letter to the New York *Outlook* Prof. Harnack denies that he has given up his duties as Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the University of Berlin upon being appointed Director of the Royal Library. He writes that he is continuing his professorship to the full extent of his work as a teacher, and that it remains his chief duty and office. The general direction of the library he looks upon as subsidiary. His lecture-room is more crowded than ever.

MR. WHITELAW REID, who presides at the 116th anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund on Thursday, May 10th, will be the second American Ambassador to occupy the chair. It is exactly a quarter of a century since Russell Lowell presided.

The Oxford Magazine for February 21st records that the number of undergraduates in residence has risen by over one hundred since Hilary Term, 1905. Then it was 2,752; now it is 2,858.

THE Social Committee of the Pioneer Club, assisted by Rowland Grey, have arranged a commemoration of Mrs. Browning's centenary next Tuesday. Mrs. Meynell will read a paper upon the poems, to be followed by recitations and music.

IN their latest book catalogue Messrs. E. Parsons & Sons, of 45, Brompton Road, offer for 100*l.* an item of exceptional interest, a bronze statuette of Thackeray by Boehm, 20½ inches high. The statuette was in the Royal Academy of 1864, and was executed during the last year of Thackeray's life. A copy of it in plaster is in the National Portrait Gallery. He is figured with his hands in his pockets, a pose which shows well his great height.

SEVERAL interesting additions have recently been made to the valuable collection of Burns relics housed in the poet's birth-cottage at Alloway. Most interesting, perhaps, is one of "the original Burns chairs," placed in the cottage by the hand of Burns's granddaughter Sarah, who was brought up by his widow, the "bonnie Jean" of the songs. The bedroom grate which belonged to the poet when he farmed Ellisland is also among the newly acquired relics. It may be added that Burns's original seal was bequeathed to the trustees of the museum at the monument in Ayr by a great-granddaughter of the poet who died in January last, but had to be declined because the gift was burdened with the condition that 100*l.* should be paid annually for ten years to a cousin of the deceased.

MR. HENRY YATES THOMPSON has been elected a trustee of the London Library, in place of the late Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, and a more excellent choice could not have been made. Mr. Thompson is a bibliophile of wide knowledge, and a specialist in a branch of book-collecting in which very few students can possibly be experts. He has made many generous gifts to the London Library, not the least of which are the privately printed catalogues of 100 of his beautiful illuminated manuscripts, as well as a copy of his Roxburghe Club publication, 'Thirty-Two Miniatures from the Book of Hours of Joan II., Queen of Navarre,' 1899.

ON Wednesday next, at the monthly meeting of the Dickens Fellowship, Mr. Cuming Walters will lecture in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' and a discussion will follow.

MESSRS. J. & J. LEIGHTON write:—

"It may interest your readers to know that the Josephus MS. which you referred to last week, and which His Majesty and Mr. Yates Thompson graciously propose returning to Paris, was sold in March, 1898, at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's in Mr. James Henry Johnson's sale, where we bought it. We sold it the same year to a collector, who after five years desired to dispose of it, and

we advised selling it at Messrs. Sotheby's in hopes of its realizing a sum worthy of the MS. In the Townley sale, where this MS. sold for 84*l.* (with the 13 miniatures), was, curiously, another Josephus MS., 'Histoire des Juifs, fol. MS. upon vellum, with numerous miniatures finely executed,' which sold for 43*l.* 1*s.* Could this by any chance be the first part of the work now in the National Library of France ? "

The University of California has paid a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the library of Mr. H. H. Bancroft. The manuscripts include missals, service books, grammars and dictionaries of aboriginal languages, Papal bulls, and accounts and letter-books referring to commercial transactions in North and Central America. There are also diaries of early American trappers, narratives of California and Rocky Mountain pioneers, and more than five thousand volumes of newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. Edward Clodd has been appointed chairman of the Rationalist Press Association, in place of Holyoake.

The death is announced, in his eighty-second year, of Mr. James Henderson, of the well-known Red Lion Court firm of publishers. He was a native of Lawrencekirk, near Montrose, and worked as a printer in Glasgow and Manchester before he went to London. His firm issue *The South London Press*, *The Weekly Budget*, and other journals. In *Young Folks*, now defunct, Stevenson's 'Treasure Island' and 'Black Arrow' appeared in serial form, and many other writers who are now well known found a place. Mr. Henderson was one of the keenest and boldest opponents of the "taxes on knowledge," and risked serious losses by producing his paper, *The Glasgow Daily News*, in Scotland in defiance of the oppressive stamp-duty of the day.

Mr. T. Francis Howell writes :—

"In a letter published in the last number of *The Athenæum* Dr. Chapman states that Mr. Meredith's poem 'The Crown of Love' has not been reprinted. This is incorrect. The poem is to be found at p. 273 of vol. iii. of the 'Poems' (vol. xxxi. of the complete edition) in the édition de luxe of Mr. Meredith's works."

The Boston Evening Transcript announces the sale of "an interesting example" of Melanchthon's library in the form of a copy of the Terence of 1513, with "the great Reformer's name on the title-page, and with numerous marginal and interlineary notes in his autograph throughout the text." The book realized 142 dollars 50 cents, and was in the second part of the library of the late Prof. Charles Short, of Columbia University, lately dispersed in New York. The book once belonged to the library formed by Dr. Kloss, of Frankfort, sold at Sotheby's from May 7th to 29th, 1835. It should be pointed out that 690 volumes in this collection were said to contain annotations by Melanchthon, and that of these there were twenty-five editions of Terence said to be so marked. But the "genuineness"—so far as Melanchthon is concerned — of these annotations is more than questionable. A few were no doubt by him, but the great majority certainly are not. The compiler of the catalogue, who bought most of the books, was hardly sound on the subject of Melanchthon. R. C. Christie, whose authority is beyond question, showed this in an article which appeared in *The Athenæum* of March 5th, 1898.

We regret to hear of the death at Charenton of M. Anatole Claudin, the well-known bibliophile and bookseller, at the age of seventy-three. The great work of M. Claudin's life, so far as authorship is concerned, was the splendid 'Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France,' produced under the auspices of the Imprimerie Nationale, to which reference has been made more than once in these columns. M. Claudin was an honorary member of the Bibliographical Society, and No. 6 of the illustrated monographs of that society, 'The First Paris Press : an Account of the Books printed for G. Fichet and J. Heynlin in the Sorbonne, 1470–1472,' was by him. His bookselling establishment in the Rue Dauphine was familiar to collectors, and his admirable catalogues were still more widely known.

No French books of importance have appeared in the week which precedes the writing of this paragraph. The letters of Flaubert to his niece have already been seen in the *Revue de Paris* by those who would be attracted by them ; and the recollections of Alfred de Musset by his old housekeeper are hardly worth review.

Alfred de Musset has, after long years, at last received what was manifestly his due, a public statue, and this was officially inaugurated on Friday last week at the Place du Théâtre Français. Of the original committee formed for the purpose of collecting the necessary subscriptions, only M. Jules Claretie is left. It was at first intended that Falguière and Antonin Mercié should collaborate, but this project was abandoned ; the work has been designed and carried out by M. Mercié alone, and has met with very general approval. His fine group, with the appropriate title, 'Musset, la Nuit de Mai,' was exhibited at the Salon of 1904.

One of the Paris papers announces the death of an interesting link with the Bohemians of the Latin Quarter of sixty years ago — Madame Dehors, whose maiden name was Schaune, and whose brother was M. Schaune, who figures as Schaunard in Henri Murger's 'Scènes de la Vie de Bohème,' first published in 1845.

The death, in his seventy-second year, is announced from Budapest of the distinguished journalist A. E. Horn, for many years editor of the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*. Horn, who was a Hungarian by birth, was the first journalist awarded a pension by the Russian Government for the services which, as editor, he rendered to the State.

Recent Parliamentary Papers include two volumes of Reports of the Royal Commission on London Traffic, with maps and diagrams (19*s.* 6*d.* and 40*s.* 9*d.*).

SCIENCE

The Central Tian-Shan Mountains, 1902–1903. By Dr. Gottfried Merzbacher. Published under the authority of the Royal Geographical Society. (John Murray.)

There are few ranges in the old world so attractive in many ways as the Tian Shan, the Celestial Mountains, which divide Russian from Chinese dominions, and form the northern part of the great catchment basin whence waters are poured from three sides towards the East, and are ultimately lost in the sand of the great desert. For these hills are but imperfectly known, and therefore appeal to explorers and geographers ; their valleys and plateaus hold a fine stock of Marco Polo's sheep, ibex, Asiatic wapiti, and other varieties of game which attract sportsmen ; their strange formation, and the peculiar effects of wind and sand to which they are exposed, interest the geologist ; whilst the beauty of the snows and comparative purity of the air commend them to all, but specially to those whose road may lie at their base in great heat, intensified by dust-laden air and swarms of insect pests. Dr. Merzbacher first saw these hills in 1892, and was impelled to revisit them by a desire "to gain more accurate insight into the highest regions of this mountain chain and its glaciers, and also to contribute somewhat to their exploration." Accordingly, under the auspices of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, he set forth in 1902, resolved to devote two years to the investigation of their highest regions, buried for the most part in snow and ice.

To do this satisfactorily involved the employment of experts in science and in climbing ; so the services of Herr Hans Keidel as geologist, Herr Hans Pfann of Munich, as engineer and mountaineer, and two vigorous Tyrolese guides were enlisted. Assistance is further acknowledged from "the celebrated mountain photographer, Cavaliere Vittorio Sella of Biella, and the Caucasian explorer M. Von Déchy in Odessa." The results, so far as can be judged, are satisfactory, for valuable information about the glaciers which surround Khan Tengri has been obtained, and errors have been corrected ; but full detail of the work done is reserved till the collections can be examined, the present volume being, like those by Sven Hedin and Dr. Stein, a general narrative. Its scope is thus stated :—

"In this [preliminary] report I have endeavoured more particularly to embody observations on the present and past glacier conditions of the Tian-Shan, and on peculiarities in the physical features of its valley formations ; subjects to which, throughout the expedition, my attention was specially directed. On the other hand, in order not to give to the report a compass which would retard its publication, botanical, zoological, and climatological observations will have to be almost wholly omitted."

Figures generally, and the heights of mountains, are approximately stated.

The expedition, planned at St. Petersburg in January, 1902, started from Batum towards the end of May, and proceeded by Tiflis and Baku to Krasnovodsk; thence by rail to Tashkent, and by tarantass, viâ Tokmak and the northern shore of Issik Kul, to Prjevalsk, whence the Tian Shan was entered by the Santash pass, and Narin Kul, a station on the upper waters of the Tekkes river, used as headquarters, was reached.

Excursions into the mountains began on July 10th, 1902, with a visit to the country between the Great and Little Muzart rivers, tributaries of the Tekkes; the valleys are described as covered with dense pine forest, and are called Mukurmutu by the Kalmuck population. Luxuriant meadows, "displaying a marvellous alpine flora over old ground moraine-deposits," were passed, and as the valley was ascended errors in the Russian map were discovered. Khan Tengri (23,622 ft. approximately), the highest peak, should have been seen, but was invisible :—

"All we learned by our excursion was therefore only the confirmation of the opinion previously suggested, namely, that in this cardinal point the maps were all of them at fault. The task therefore devolved on us to determine the actual situation of Khan Tengri."

To establish this the glaciers leading up to the great peak were attacked with varying success; and many hardships and disappointments had to be borne. During the worst of winter a journey to Tashkent for instruments and photographic materials was made, work being resumed in April, 1903, when two valiant young Cossacks were added to the party as escort by the Governor-General, whilst a third, by name Chernoff, who had been with Sven Hedin, joined later. It is unnecessary at present to follow closely the various journeys, but it is a pleasure to record that eventually perseverance was crowned with success. Hopeful, though anxious, the Doctor struggled up a formidable glacier till near its head, yet Khan Tengri and its mystery were still unrevealed :—

"Then, suddenly, something white began to assume prominence—behind the black edge of the promontory—nothing yet very conspicuous, but with every step forward the white object grew bigger and bigger. A fine snowy summit, glittering in the sun, appeared aloft, colossal white marble buttresses projecting from it; a few steps further, and a huge pyramid stood out freely, its base also soon coming into view. The giant mountain, the monarch of the Tian-Shan, revealed himself to my enraptured gaze in all his naked majesty, from his feet rooted in the glacier ice, up to his crown, wrapped in sunlit shifting mists....My feelings at that moment baffled all description."

Many interesting and apparently correct deductions are made from the discovery, the results being fairly set forth on the map provided, which even in its present state will prove most valuable to travellers.

Geographers will regret that so little share in the exploration of those regions has fallen to the lot of Englishmen, who have gone there chiefly for sport. The defect is less remarkable in Russian Turkistan, but the boundary of China lies near Khan Tengri, east of which there is no apparent reason why our countrymen should not take their full share of the work, lying as it does immediately north of the desert through which, by separate routes, Col. Bell and Capt. Younghusband made their way from Pekin in 1887, and on the other side of which Dr. Stein has, under the Indian Government, been employed in unearthing sand-buried cities.

Although these regions are comparatively neglected by English geographers, Americans, whose interest in the glacis of our Indian outworks might naturally be expected to be less, are working as explorers. Thus Messrs. Barrett and Huntington are now studying on the spot the rivers east of Khotan which run into, or are used up on the way to, the desert. That waste bears traces of having once been an inland sea, and the results of their investigations compared with the detailed reports of Sven Hedin and Dr. Stein, should prove of unusual interest.

A defect of the volume is the transliteration of native names, which is the more strange because the Geographical Society has adopted a reasonable system. It might surely have insisted that a publication under its authority should follow this mode of spelling; and if that were a stumbling-block to foreigners, assistance could readily have been provided. The point is more important than may be immediately apparent, for correct transliteration often indicates the meaning of native names and their pronunciation; and, again, the labour of trying to reconcile some combination of consonants impossible (in English) with any known native name is superfluous. It can be avoided in many ways, a good one being to record the name on map or index in the native character. In this book the trouble is comparatively slight, showing merely a want of finish, *e.g.*, Uertenty in the text, Wertento on the map; Przhevalsk in the text, Prjevalsk on the map; but in other books the evil is a stumbling-block and hindrance to study. In this article the author's spelling has in instances been followed, even where it is probably wrong from an English point of view.

The illustrations deserve special praise. The frontispiece, Khan Tengri from the south, the telephotographic view of the same peak from the north, and the head of the Saikal Valley are very fine; whilst the parting of Inylchek glacier suggests the stately movement of masses of ice. The book will lead readers to expect much from the detailed report.

Under the punning title *A la Poursuite d'une Ombre*, Prof. Moye, of the University of Montpellier, gives an interesting account of the expedition sent out by the Flammarion Astronomical Society of that town to observe the total solar eclipse of last August. The station selected was Alcalá de Chisbert, in the province of Valencia, near the coast, about thirty miles to the north-east of Castellon, where the totality lasted for three minutes and forty seconds. The account includes a sketch of the history of the corona as witnessed at previous eclipses, and is enriched with a number of illustrations, not only of the appearance of the phenomenon, but also of the town of Alcalá, of the observing party in a group, &c.

RESEARCH NOTES.

The dispute between M. Henri Becquerel and Prof. Rutherford as to the stoppage of the Alpha rays by thin sheets of aluminium is now terminated by the handsome acknowledgment of the great French savant that his Canadian colleague's contention is justified. As has been mentioned in these Notes (*Athenæum*, No. 4066), M. Becquerel has always insisted that the pencil of Alpha rays was homogeneous, and that all the particles composing it were equally deviable in a magnetic field. Prof. Rutherford, on the other hand, stated (in *The Philosophical Magazine* for May, 1904) that, even when exposed to a strong magnetic field, the passage of the rays through successive sheets of aluminium caused a greater deviation, thereby showing that they had slackened in speed. This was supported by Prof. Bragg and Mr. Kleeman, of Adelaide University, in papers published by them last year. M. Becquerel now tells the Académie des Sciences that, although his first experiments showed no greater deviation in one case than the other, those of which he now gives details have led him to reverse his former opinion, and conform throughout to the fact announced by Prof. Rutherford. This frank recantation by one of the most honoured personalities of French science will, as has here been said on a like occasion, but strengthen the reliance in future of all men of science upon the justness of his experiments and deductions.

Without presuming to hint at any parallel between the two cases, the writer of these Notes also owes an apology to the readers of them. On first reading M. Langevin's essay on magnetism in the *Journal de Physique*, he took the expression "Un rayonnement electromagnétique ou lumineux est émis chaque fois qu'un électron subit un changement de vitesse" to have an alternative rather than an equivalent meaning, and it was accordingly stated in these Notes (*Athenæum*, No. 4073) that M. Langevin had laid down that an electromagnetic ray *or* a ray of light is given off every time an electron changes speed. On looking again at the passage he now sees that he was wrong, and that M. Langevin was referring to the emission of light-rays when an electron receives an acceleration only. The mistake is more to be regretted as it found its way into the 'Explanation of Magnetism' appearing in *The Athenæum* two weeks later, and has been noticed by both Sir Oliver Lodge and Mr. Norman Campbell in their since-published letters.

Although the statement cannot, as has been seen, be justly fathered upon M. Langevin, it does not follow, however, that it has not a substantial foundation. That the electron increasing in speed emits light-rays is, indeed, "a scientific commonplace" which needs no further assertion. But what happens when its speed is reduced? Does it then emit an electro-magnetic or Hertzian wave? Apart from statements of Dr. Larmor and Prof. J. J. Thomson, now somewhat out of date, this is what Prof. Fleming seems to imply when he says in his Cantor Lectures (1901), "When damped oscillations exist in any circuit, electric radiation in the form of electric waves is given off." At

all events, Hertzian waves are evidently produced with much greater ease than was at one time supposed, Dr. Le Bon going so far as to say that they accompany every electric spark. But it is also his view that it is by giving rise to visible and ultra-violet light, to Hertzian waves, radiant heat, and the like, that the electron parts with the energy that distinguishes it from the ether into which it returns when all its energy is expended. If the electron be looked upon as a vortex in the ether, the case of a waterspout sinking back into the ocean seems exactly analogous.

We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that the electronic theory of matter is but a hypothesis, mainly dependent upon mathematical analysis, and supported only by a few experiments, which are, moreover, capable of more than one interpretation. On the one hand, we have assertions like those just made by Prof. Alexander Ziwet in his inaugural address to the Physics Section at the New Orleans meeting of the American Association, where he is reported to have said that the criticisms of M. H. Poincaré have left none of Newton's "laws" valid except the principle of least action. On the other, we have not only the openness of mind shown by M. Poincaré himself in his excellently clear article in this journal, but also the warnings, among others, of Prof. Ch. Eugène Guye of Geneva. In a very careful study of the electrical constitution of matter running through the *Journal de Chimie Physique* of last year, this scholar points out with great force that the conclusions of Prof. J. J. Thomson and others as to the speed and charge of the infra-atomic particles cannot yet receive universal acceptance. Thus, he argues, it is still possible for us to believe that, instead of the electromagnetic inertia being confined to the negative electron, it may have its seat in its positive counterpart, which may be not larger, but very much smaller than the other. This has been already mentioned in these Notes (*Athenæum*, No. 4069), but some recent experiments seem to make it worth while again to call attention to it. In the same series of articles he also notes that the appearance and properties of the cathode ray resemble extremely those of a much rarefied gas.

In this connexion may be noticed a remarkable study by M. Sagnac, whose work upon the secondary (or Sagnac) rays which result when the Röntgen or X rays strike any fragment of matter placed in their path has been so instructive. He thinks, on the evidence of many new experiments, that when this occurs the Röntgen rays become not diffused, but absolutely transformed; and he points out that this is perfectly consistent with the older theory that the energy set free by the disintegration of the atoms of bodies like uranium and radium is produced by an unknown radiation pervading all space, and capable of penetrating most other substances without visible effect. As if, too, to prevent this unknown radiation from being considered merely hypothetical, Profs. Elster and Geitel have in late communications to the *Physikalische Zeitschrift* stated that they find evidence of its existence everywhere, and that to it they attribute the spontaneous leak of a well-insulated electrometer at most points of the earth's surface. They speak of it as a very penetrating radiation of the apparent nature of the Gamma rays of radium, and capable of piercing more than twenty centimetres of lead. The one substance that they have hitherto found capable of withstanding this radiation is rock-salt, their electroscope, when taken into the mine of that mineral at Hedwigsburg, showing a diminution in the leak of 28 per cent. In a later number of the same publication Prof. A. Schmidt also takes up again Prof. Mendeléeff's conception of the ether as an excessively tenuous gas. He calculates that the velocity of a body falling upon the earth from infinity would be forty-three kilometres per second. He equates this with that assigned to the negative electrons as possessing a two-thousandth part of the mass of the hydrogen molecule, and suggests that the attenuated atmosphere of interstellar space may consist entirely of these.

Mr. Butler Burke has written to the author of these Notes drawing attention to certain points in the report of the Röntgen Society's meeting lately summarized here (*Athenæum*, No. 4085). The only one of these which seems to make in his favour is the fact that, while he described his own "radiobes" as completely soluble, Mr. Douglas Rudge would not make without qualification the same assertion regarding the similar growths produced by him from barium, lead, and strontium. The real *crux* of the matter is, of course, Mr. Rudge's statement that, if all sulphur be removed from the gelatine, no growths, big or little, can be produced. With regard to the question of priority between Mr. Burke and M. Dubois, Mr. Burke appears to have thrown on the screen a drawing of M. Dubois's cultures, and to have asserted—unless he is wrongly reported—that they were produced "by the action of barium upon gelatin." This corresponds with the remark made by Mr. Burke in the opening paragraph of his communication to the Liège Congress on Radiology, that "at the beginning of Michaelmas Term last October [*i.e.* 1904] I exhibited to a host of people at the Cavendish and Pathological Laboratories at Cambridge the first experiments made on the action of radium salts on sterilized bouillon." But this is not decisive. So long ago as March 12th in that year M. Raphaël Dubois, in a communication addressed to the Société de Biologie, stated that he had added a small quantity of barium and radium chloride to a tube of sterilized gelatine, and had found growths to result; that he had then tried barium chloride alone, with virtually the same results; and that he was therefore not sure that radio-activity had anything to do with the action. These statements were afterwards repeated more fully to the same society on April 16th and 30th and May 11th, and photographs of the growths were exhibited, as any one may see from the *Annales*. The nearest Mr. Burke has as yet got to admitting this is the curiously inverted statement in his *Fortnightly* article that M. Dubois "admits [his eobes] are the same as radiobes." But let him either say frankly that M. Dubois has proved his title to priority of discovery and publication, or—in the alternative—state clearly in what his "growths" differ from those discovered at Lyons, and he will get rid at any rate of one point against him. F. L.

DR. LE BON'S THEORIES OF MATTER.

Trinity College, Cambridge, Feb. 24th, 1906.

F. L. DENIES my statement that the balance of scientific opinion is against Dr. Le Bon, and quotes the approbation of MM. Lucien Poincaré, Dastre, and de Heen. Perhaps he will inform us what work these three gentlemen have done to justify their selection as typical of the first rank of physicists. He says that he knows of no person except Mr. Whetham and myself who have openly condemned Dr. Le Bon. He has forgotten conveniently M. Becquerel, the discoverer of radio-activity, whose opinion of Dr. Le Bon, quoted by that author himself, is that he has "n'aucune idée des phénomènes de radio-activité." F. L. adopts the extraordinary attitude that the silence of the leaders of science towards Dr. Le Bon implies their approval of his work. Would F. L. interpret the silence of scientific men on the subject of some theories of the origin of life proposed recently as evidence of their unanimous acceptance of those theories?

But I have the best authority for my statement: I have that of Dr. Le Bon himself. Two chapters of his book are devoted to pressing his claim to recognition as the discoverer of general radio-activity: even I give Dr. Le Bon credit for more sense than would be shown by writing nineteen pages to prove what nobody but Mr. Whetham and I dispute. On p. 27 will be found the following words:—

"Mes recherches avaient été, en effet, assez mal accueillies en France. Plusieurs des notes que j'envoyais à l'Académie des Sciences provoquaient de véritables tempêtes. La plupart des membres de la section de physique protestaient avec énergie, et les journaux scientifiques faisaient chorus. Nous sommes tellement hiérarchisés, tellement hypnotisés et domestiqués par notre enseignement officiel que l'expression d'idées indépendantes semble intolérable."

Are these last the words of a recognized man of science with the full approval of his colleagues? or are they the outpourings of a disappointed jealousy?

We know that the members of the French Academy are always ready to confer a mark of signal favour on any person whose work they consider to be unjustly depreciated: I have not heard that they have as yet shown any recognition of Dr. Le Bon.

F. L. has discovered four sentences in Dr. Le Bon's book which cannot be called "vague or inadequate." What further proof can be required of the unexceptionable lucidity of that author? I may remark that I did not state that Dr. Le Bon's vagueness was intentional.

F. L. cites Dr. Le Bon's statement that the action of thorium and uranium is due to an emanation emitted by these substances, and remarks that it may be accounted another "lucky" guess in addition to those with which I have already credited him. I beg to differ. As far as the statement concerned thorium, it was not a guess at all, but a plain exposition of an ascertained fact. The paper which F. L. quotes was written in 1900, and Prof. Rutherford's discovery of the thorium emanation and his suggestion of its name were published on the first day of that year in *The Philosophical Magazine*. As far as the statement concerns uranium, it was a singularly *unlucky* guess, for subsequent investigation has proved beyond doubt that uranium does *not* emit an emanation.

But let us take the first definite statement that F. L. quotes. Dr. Le Bon claims that by the enunciation of that proposition he has established his claim to the discovery of the general radio-activity of matter. I reply that it was a lucky guess—interesting on that account, but without scientific value, because at the time that it was first made (*i.e.* 1897, see p. 377) there was no evidence for it, and since the time that it was made Dr. Le Bon has produced no evidence for it. That is my main contention. If F. L. wishes to controvert it, let him put forward a concise statement of a proof of that proposition founded on any experiments before 1897 or on Dr. Le Bon's experiments since that date. In order that the challenge may be fair, I

will, if F. L. desires it, compress within 200 words what I consider a satisfactory proof of the same proposition, based on the work of investigators other than Dr. Le Bon.

F. L. is very free with his accusations of ignorance. I do not require to be told by him that heating a solid radium salt causes it to give off emanation more freely; but I know also that the heat does not affect the process of radio-activity in the least: it merely causes the liberation from the pores of the solid of emanation that is already formed. I am also accused, without the slightest reason, of judging Dr. Le Bon without knowing all his work. I was an earnest student of that author's works two years before his book appeared, and I believe that I have read every word that he has ever published on physical questions.

F. L. has not referred to my vindication of Mr. Whetham, and I suppose that he admits its sufficiency. He now says that Mr. Whetham's review was unfair because it was based only on that portion of the author's experiments which he describes as "très simples, et, par conséquent, faciles à répéter." F. L. apparently thinks that a study of the other experiments would lead to conviction; but I may point out to him that it is not customary in scientific circles to consider an experiment the more convincing because it is *not* "facile à répéter." And surely, if he wants us to belive that Dr. Le Bon has been so foolish as to omit from his book his most important evidence, he must adduce some proof of his statement.

F. L. wants the reasons of my disbelief in Dr Le Bon's experiments. I consider all his experiments on the increase of ionization untrustworthy for the following reason. He has attempted to measure the ionization in a gas by determining the current through it: now the current through a gas is a measure of the ionization in it only when the current is saturated. Dr. Le Bon has described no precautions to ascertain that his current was saturated, and in many of his experiments performed in unclosed vessels it is impossible that it should have been. I also consider all the experiments in which he professes to have proved the existence of an emanation untrustworthy because he has never applied the well-known and simple test to distinguish an emanation from a gas ionized from outside. When F. L. has disposed of these objections he shall have more.

But F. L. wants a definite instance: he shall have one. Dr. Le Bon stated that the hydration of quinine sulphate and certain other chemical reactions caused the surrounding air to be ionized. I have never disputed this: it is very probable, for many similar observations have been made during the last hundred years. But he also stated that these actions caused the emission of rays capable of penetrating considerable thicknesses of metal. This, if it were true, would be most important, for it would practically prove that the substances concerned were radio-active. Miss Gates has proved abundantly that the statement is not true for quinine sulphate, and her conclusions are confirmed by the work of Kalähne. F. L. does not seem to understand the importance of the distinction between the two statements (1) that the actions ionize the air immediately over the surface of the substances concerned, and (2) that they cause the emission of penetrating rays.

I investigated some of the cases given by Dr. Le Bon, and came to the conclusion that there were no rays given off with properties in the least similar to those emitted in radio-activity; and that the effect produced by the action on the other side of a metal wall was probably due to the change of temperature of the wall caused by the heat of the reaction, To this criticism Dr. Le Bon replied in a most remarkable passage (p. 353). He says that he never denied the effect of change of temperature in increasing the ionization—an interesting statement, but at present irrelevant. But a change of temperature cannot be the sole cause; for, firstly, there are actions which cause *no increase of temperature* and yet cause the increase of ionization: the examples he gives are the presence of *hot* quinine sulphate and the oxidation of phosphorus! (Dr. Le Bon was wise not to include this experiment in his book: an oxidation of phosphorus which causes no evolution of heat is certainly not an experiment "facile à répéter.") And, secondly, there are actions which cause an increase of temperature, but no increase of ionization. Will F. L. kindly explain the logical connexion between the following statements found on one page of Dr. Le Bon's book?—

(*a*) Increase of temperature causes increase of ionization.

(*b*) Oxidizing sodium causes increase of temperature.

(*c*) Oxidizing sodium causes no increase of ionization.

It is a doubtful point which is the more admirable—Dr. Le Bon's fearless contempt of facts shown in the first part of his argument, or his equally bold disregard of logic displayed in the second. But either virtue seems rather superfluous in one who claims to be recognized as the author of the most important theory of modern physics.

F. L. has probably now enough definite matter for refutation to occupy his next letter.

I cannot hope to equal the delightful suavity of F. L.'s last paragraph. He first accuses me of adopting the transparent device of abusing the plaintiff's attorney. The device may be transparent, but it is often legitimate. If I can show that Dr. Le Bon's most prominent champion in England (F. L. will not quarrel with that title) is so ignorant of elementary physics that he thinks the discovery that an electric spark causes the emission of electromagnetic waves was made six years ago, surely I shall establish a presumption that the cause which has such a chief supporter is not to be accepted without further inquiry.

From his accusation of sharp practice F. L. proceeds gratuitously to what is perhaps the gravest insult that can be offered to any one who wishes to be thought a man of science. He insinuates that my disinterestedness is assumed, that the affectation of it is a lie, and that my real object in attacking Dr. Le Bon is not the exposure of error, but the establishment of my own claim to priority over that gentleman. I deny that I have any claim of the sort; but no doubt F. L. has strong evidence for such a libel as he has put forward. I shall be glad to hear it in his next letter.

Not content with insulting me, he must level cheap sneers at the "opinion of the Cavendish Laboratory." That institution has no collective opinion other than that which is the sum of the individual opinion of its members, of whom I am proud to be one. I have never pretended to speak for the "Cavendish": my letter was not dated therefrom; no single member saw it before it was published: F. L. has no right to bring it into the controversy at all: its name has been taken in vain too often of late. My letter was signed with my own name, and speaks for no one but myself. But I should be glad to know why F. L. sneers at the Cavendish Laboratory. He has appealed to the balance of scientific opinion: does he really deny that the workers in that laboratory represent in the main the opinions of the serious scientific world?

And what does F. L. mean by his sneer at my "fellow-workers"? To whom does he refer? These anonymous insinuations are unworthy of the columns of *The Athenæum*. I demand that the reference shall either be made more explicit or else withdrawn unreservedly.

But F. L. will have to preface his next letter with so many apologies that I must occupy no more of your space.

Norman R. Campbell.

SOCIETIES.

Linnean.—*Feb.* 15.—Dr. A. Smith Woodward, V.P., in the chair.—Miss N. F. Layard, Mr. F. Morey, and Mr. A. E. Bousfield Steains were elected Fellows.—Dr. H. C. Bastian gave a lantern demonstration of the developmental changes in Zoogloea.—A paper by Mr. J. J. Simpson on 'The Structure of *Isis hippuris* (Linnæus),' was read in abstract by the Zoological Secretary.—Prof. Stewart and Prof. Dendy contributed some remarks.—The last paper was by Mr. B. Daydon Jackson, entitled 'Note on the Distribution of the Genus Shortia, Torr. & Gray.'

British Archæological Association.—*Feb.* 21.—Mr. R. H. Forster, Hon. Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Andrew Oliver gave an address dealing with the memories and associations connected with the old buildings of the Strand and Whitehall. Of the royal palaces and the stately mansions of the nobility which once lined the river bank there are but few traces now remaining. The Banqueting House at Whitehall, the water gate of Buckingham House, the chapel of the Savoy, and the water gate of Essex House, at the end of Essex Street, still exist, and, with the names of the streets which cover the sites of the demolished buildings, serve to recall the historic associations of this ancient thoroughfare of the Strand. The lecture was illustrated by photographic reproductions of maps, prints, and engravings from Mr. Oliver's extensive collection of old London views.—Mr. Emanuel Green, Mr. S. W. Kershaw, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Mr. Compton, and others took part in the discussion which followed.

Hellenic.—*Feb.* 20.—Prof. Percy Gardner in the chair.—Mr. E. Norman Gardiner read an illustrated paper on 'Heracles the Pancratiast.' In Greek tradition and literature Heracles is regarded as the ideal pancratiast, and this tradition is utilized by the Greek vase-painters, who, in the hero's conflicts with the giants and monsters from whom it was his mission to rid the world, represent him as the trained athlete triumphing over undisciplined brute force. The pancration in the sixth and fifth centuries seems to have been truly a contest of skill, the closest modern analogy to it being afforded by the Japanese jiu-jitsu. Like the latter, its object was to force an opponent to acknowledge defeat, and to secure this end almost all means were allowed. There is no authority even for the popular idea that hitting with the fist, or hitting a man on the ground, was not allowed. Like jiu-jitsu, the pancration was systematically taught, and regulated by fixed rules; and the absence of serious accidents in it, when compared with boxing, suggests that the tendency to brutality inherent in such contests was, in the best age of Greek athletics, kept in check by the Greek love of order and reason. Naturally such a contest degenerated under the influence of professionalism and specialization, and the deterioration can be traced in the change in the physical type of Heracles. Pindar, who regards Heracles as the typical pancratiast, describes him as "little of stature, but invincible of spirit," and he owes his victories not to brute force, but to science. The representations of the hero in early art agree with this description. Heracles differs little from the typical athlete of Peloponnesian art, and on the vases he prevails over his monstrous opponents by the skill of the

palæstra. There is little in common between this type and the over-development of the Farnese Heracles, the product of a false athleticism which made athletics the object of life for the few and a spectacle for the many —Among those who took part in the discussion were Mr. G. F. Hill, Prof. Ernest Gardner, Mr. F. E. Thompson, the Chairman, Mr. L. Dyer, and Mr. J. Baker-Penoyre.

British Numismatic.—*Feb.* 21.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Sir Owen Roberts, Dr. Andrew Lang, Prof. Liebermann, the Rev. C. K. Henderson, Dr. E. C. Carter, and Messrs. W. Day, E. Gerrish, D. Proskey, and S. S. Stanley were elected Members.—Mr. H. Alexander Parsons read a paper on 'Art and the Coins of England,' in which he traced and compared the varied influences which had determined the designs and workmanship of our coinage from its origin to the present day. The writer dealt with a very complicated subject in a clear and logical manner, showing how the art of our money has been affected by every great constitutional upheaval of the dominant races of Europe. Finally, he regretted that our present currency was of little value from either the artistic or historical point of view, but believed that the conservation of its designs was due to the action of those responsible for their adoption, and not to any lack of artistic talent in the country. Mr. Parsons illustrated his paper by the exhibition of numerous coins of the various periods.—Mr. Bernard Roth contributed an account of three early British coins which he exhibited, namely, a stater of Epaticcus found at Witney, Oxon, Evans, viii. 12; a stater of Dumnovellaunos somewhat similar to Evans, obv. xxiii. 14, rev. xvii. 11 or 12; and an example in silver of the same prince, which is the only specimen known in that metal. The two coins last mentioned were found at Ferrytown, Lincolnshire.—Presentations were made to the Society's library by Dr. J. B. Hurry and Prof. Alexis de Markoff and Major Freer.—Mr. J. B. Caldecott and Mr. Lawrence exhibited various rare coins and medals.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Evolution of Sculpture: Egypt and Greece,' Lecture II., Sir W. B. Richmond.
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly Meeting.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Submerged Chain-Cable Groynes,' Mr. R. G. Allanson-Winn.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Self and Objectivity,' Mr. F. Tavani.
Tues. Royal Institution, 5.—'Food and Nutrition,' Lecture V., Prof. W. Stirling.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'A Plea for Better Country Roads' and 'Country Roads for Modern Traffic.'
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Imperial Questions in the West Indies,' Sir Nevile Lubbock.
— Zoological, 8.30.
Wed. Dante, 3.30.—'The Vita Nuova as a Love Story,' Mr. Justin H. McCarthy.
— Archæological Institute, 4.—'On Low Set Openings in Danish and other Scandinavian Churches,' Mr. A. P. Boyson.
— Entomological, 8.—'On the late Prof. Packard's Paper on the Origin of Markings of Organisms,' Mr. H. Eltringham.
— Geological, 8.—'On the Occurrence of Limestone of the Lower Carboniferous Series in the Cannock Chase Portion of the South Staffordshire Coalfield,' Mr. G. Marmaduke Cockin; 'Liassic Dentaliidæ,' Mr. Linsdall Richardson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Art in Painting and Photography,' Mr. J. C. Dollman.
Thurs. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Evolution of Sculpture: Egypt and Greece,' Lecture III., Sir W. B. Richmond.
— Royal, 4.30.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The Physiology of Plants,' Lecture II., Mr. F. Darwin.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'A New Single-Phase Commutator Motor,' Mr. V. A. Fynn.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
Fri. Astronomical, 5.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Design of a Two-Hinged Spandrel-Braced Steel Arch,' Mr. R. Freeman. (Students' Meeting.)
— Physical, 8.—'The Velocities of the Ions of Alkali Salt Vapours at High Temperatures,' Prof. H. A. Wilson; 'Some Experiments on Earth-Currents at Kew Observatory,' Dr. Harker.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Some Dietetic Problems,' Dr. R. Hutchison.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Corpuscular Theory of Matter,' Lecture II., Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

Continuing our series of articles by experts, we shall publish next week some remarks on 'Helium and the Transmutation of Elements' by Sir William Ramsay.

The death of Mr. William Cunnington, at the ripe age of ninety-two, severs a link with a past generation of geologists and archæologists. More than half a century ago his name appeared on the roll of Fellows of the Geological Society; and his enthusiastic study of geology, especially of the Cretaceous fossils of Wiltshire, is attested by the important collections which he made. Some of these are preserved in the British Museum, others in the Museum of Practical Geology, and others, again, in the Museum at Devizes—an institution of which he was for many years the honorary curator. He was the grandson of William Cunnington, the well-known Wiltshire antiquary, who was the friend of Sir Richard Colt Hoare and of William Smith, "the father of English geology."

We also regret to announce the death, in the seventy-second year of his age, of the distinguished astronomer and physicist, Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, who had been for twenty years Director of the Allegheny Observatory, and was well known for his researches in solar physics, and his invention and application of an instrument called the bolometer for the measurement of the heat of the sun's rays. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1883, and received many distinctions at home and abroad in the way of medals and degrees. Since 1887 he had been Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He was born at Roxbury, Boston, on August 22nd, 1834, and began as an architect and civil engineer, but found his true bent as Assistant at the Harvard Observatory in 1865. Besides numerous scientific papers and articles he was author of 'The New Astronomy'; 'Researches on Solar Heat'; 'Experiments in Aërodynamics'; and 'The Internal Work of the Wind.'

Three new small planets are announced from the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, photographically registered on the 16th ult.—two by Prof. Max Wolf, and one by Herr A. Kopff. Several of the most recent discoveries have been visually observed by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna.

Twenty-five new variable stars have been detected at the Harvard College Observatory as the result of an examination by Miss Henrietta S. Leavitt of plates taken with the 24-inch Bruce telescope. Six of these are in the constellation Orion, three in Virgo, fifteen in Cygnus, and one in Pegasus. None of them exceeds $10\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude when brightest; one in Cygnus varies between $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$, and another, which is of the twelfth magnitude when brightest, sinks below $15\frac{1}{2}$ when faintest. As only one new variable has hitherto been announced this year (as mentioned in our 'Science Gossip' on the 3rd ult.), the last of the above twenty-five stars will be reckoned as var. 26, 1906, Pegasi. The positions of the new variables in the small Magellanic Cloud have been measured, and observations of their brightnesses are in progress with a view to determining their light-curves. A series of excellent plates covering the large Magellanic Cloud has been received, and a preliminary examination shows that it also contains variable stars in great numbers. The study of this region is being carried on simultaneously with that of the small Magellanic Cloud, which evidently contains variables besides those already announced.

Giacobini's last comet (*c*, 1905) is now, according to Herr Wedemeyer's ephemeris, in the north-western part of the constellation Cetus; it will be about 2° due south of γ Ceti on the 14th inst., and very near α Ceti on the 20th, moving towards Taurus. Its brightness now is about equal to that at the time of discovery, but will have diminished to a quarter of that by the end of the month. M. Giacobini himself states that it was well visible to the naked eye at Nice during the first week in January, notwithstanding the bright moonlight; the nucleus was between the second and third magnitudes, and the tail more than a degree in length. The nearest approach to the earth was on the 6th of that month, the distance being about 100,000,000 miles.

Brooks's new comet (*a*, 1906) is now about half as bright as at the time of discovery, situated in the constellation Camelopardus, and moving slowly in a south-westerly direction. Its position for to-night is R.A. 5h. 50m., N.P.D. 25° 0′.

M. Adolphe Guillot, who died last week at Saint-Jean-de-Luz, after a long illness, was at one time a *juge d'instruction* at Paris, where he was born on April 25th, 1836. His first important work was issued in 1860 with the title 'Examen du Projet de Loi sur la Propriété Littéraire'; ten years later he published a work dealing with 'Les Vols commis à la Bibliothèque de Troyes et aux Archives Départementales de l'Aube,' but perhaps his publications which attracted most general notice were 'Paris qui Souffre' (1887) and 'Les Prisons de Paris et les Prisonniers' (1890). He was elected a member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques on April 9th, 1892, in succession to M. Baudrillart.

FINE ARTS

ENGLISH FURNITURE.

A History of English Furniture: the Age of Walnut. By Percy Macquoid. (Lawrence & Bullen.)—This is the second volume of Mr. Macquoid's comprehensive history, and covers a period between 1650 and 1720 or thereabouts. As about the opening of that era oak was giving way in some important particulars to walnut, Mr. Macquoid has, with a passion for neat classification, dubbed his account 'The Age of Walnut.' Roughly, we may say that walnut was taken *en route* to mahogany. When furniture began to get less massive and ample, some other wood than oak was necessary, and was found in walnut, which made its appearance in the time of the Commonwealth. The worm, as Mr. Macquoid points out, killed walnut as a fashion in the eighteenth century, and mahogany became the mode. As yet mahogany has not been superseded in its sphere. Mr. Macquoid says that with Cromwell died

"the simple taste that, owing to dearth of imagination, had gradually drifted into the commonplace. Had this taste continued, the evolution must have been devoid of artistic interest, and would have added no rung in the ladder of the beautiful, as the initial motives were not founded on true principles."

This is a little difficult to understand. The austerity of the Puritan *régime* undoubtedly helped to break up the pomposity of Elizabethan structures. Its simplicity was a refining and educating influence, which prepared the way for the eventual elegance of the eighteenth century. As in politics and in morals, so in taste the Restoration produced an excessive voluptuousness in reaction, but the submerged principles reasserted themselves in due course. Mr. Macquoid himself remarks that towards the end of the seventeenth century "the best details and nobility of proportion in Elizabethan decoration and furniture disappeared, giving way to the somewhat exaggerated mouldings and contrasted curves prompted by the vagaries of the Italian artists." The Restoration had its admirable points, but extravagance of decoration was not one of them. That fashion ebbed out towards the Georgian period, and left the

road free for Chippendale's great revolution. Yet how long that revolution had been in preparation may be judged by the inspection of many of the later Stuart pieces of furniture illustrated here, as, for example, the walnut settees pictured in chap. viii. There are many of the refined features developed later by Chippendale, the absence of ornament, and the attention to form, even to the cabriole leg, the claw and ball, and the simple and elegant contours of the back.

Mr. Macquoid's work is accomplished with great skill and knowledge. His chief defect is that he has no apparent philosophy as a setting for his studies, which would link up the craft of furniture-making with organic history. He is, however, extremely well informed in details, and has a good sound taste. Nor can we praise too highly the care with which he has collected his many illustrations from various sources. Mr. Shirley Slocombe has again reproduced in colour some wonderful pictures which bring the furniture before us as vividly as if we lived with it; and, this being the epoch of rich marqueterie, he has a gay field for his brush. It is extremely interesting to know that so far back as 1689 japanning (or lacquering) was taught to young ladies. Mr. Macquoid quotes, from a letter by Edmund Verney to his young daughter Molly, at school, what is worth reproducing:—

"I find you have a desire to learn to japan, as you call it, and I approve of it; and so I shall of anything that is good and virtuous, therefore learn in God's name all good things, and I will willingly be at the Charge so farr as I am able—tho' they came from Japan and from never so farr and Looke of an Indian Hue, and odour, for I admire all accomplishments that will render you considerable and lovely in the sight of God and man."

Admirable father, whose pious aspirations, we hope, were adequately fulfilled!

English Furniture. By F. S. Robinson. (Methuen & Co.)—In the flood of books written about old furniture of recent years Mr. Robinson's treatise stands out signally. It is too soon to compare it with the elaborate history of English furniture which we notice above; but it is easily first among the books on the subject in our time. The survey is complete in general, and is copiously supplied with detail. Indeed, it is open to the objection that Mr. Robinson devotes too much attention and space to particular examples of art. He describes with scrupulous care and (one feels) with affection this table or that chest, sometimes without contributing a proportionate enlightenment to the reader. There is another fault we have to find, and then we have done. The numerous collotype illustrations are an annexe to the text, and are not inserted in it. There was doubtless good reason for this from a technical point of view, but it detracts from the usefulness of a book of this sort when the student has to refer constantly to the back parts to let his eye assist his mind. We may say at once that the illustrations, though not on the scale of magnificence reached by those in Mr. Macquoid's book, are well chosen and handsome. There are also a very careful descriptive list of illustrations, a useful bibliography, and an index of names.

Furniture, of course, as we know it, is a modern invention. We are singularly ignorant of ancient furniture, though we have book knowledge of what graced the houses of the Greeks and Romans. We hardly know anything of the beginnings of our own native furniture. Articles of the Anglo-Saxon or Norman period are very rare. A casket in the British Museum carved in whale's bone is almost our only key to the pre-Norman arts and crafts. Mr. Robinson remarks on the disappointing fact that royal palaces do not contain the examples that might be expected. This is, of course, because they are not museums, or at least were not museums in older days. What was out of date was probably relegated to the lumber-room to make room for new-fashioned articles. And the servants of the King have invariably had their perquisites, which enables, for example, Mr. Robinson to trace a Chippendale cabinet out of George II.'s household to a modern possessor. Mr. Robinson devotes a great deal of space and learning to early furniture, and he has a fund of lore to draw on regarding oak. But the real art of furniture began virtually when oak was superseded. In judging of the taste of a writer on furniture as apart from his lore, one naturally turns to his treatment of the masters, Chippendale and Heppelwhite and Sheraton. Mr. Robinson's handling of them is admirable. He sees the greatness of the one, and the grace and variety of the others. Chippendale's accomlishment is

"that he took the main shapes as he found them, somewhat plain and severe; he left them decidedly better proportioned, lighter, more decorative, yet not less useful than they were. The ideas reduce themselves to a matter of artistic 'feeling,' a sense of proportion which recognizes, for instance, that the breadth of a chair splat is too great or too little for the empty spaces on each side of it. It seems a small affair, this; but such affairs make all the difference between the ugly and the beautiful."

This is essentially just, as are the author's remarks on Sheraton's later work. That this was disadvantageously affected by the excesses of the Empire style is obvious, and Mr. Robinson prefers to think that in his last designs Sheraton was deliberately following a fashion, rather than inventing in good faith. The elegance of Empire costume (which also had its excesses in *les merveilleuses* and the like) was not matched by the grandiosity of the crafts of the day; and after the Empire came the deluge. Fortunately, the historians of furniture stop at this dreadful epoch, being out of breath, or, perhaps, merely out of heart. It is odd that, appreciative of good work as we are to-day, there has been no original impulse in our generation. We confine ourselves to careful and excellent revivals of old models, and the exhibitions of arts and crafts have not yet been productive of a school. Mr. Robinson's book is indispensable to a connoisseur.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Selected Drawings from the Old Masters in the University Galleries and in the Library at Christchurch, Oxford. Chosen and described by Sidney Colvin. Part IV. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Mr. Sidney Colvin has by no means exhausted the treasures of these collections, and the series of portfolios keeps up its high standard of quality in every way. We have already in regard to previous numbers said much concerning the scrupulous care with which these reproductions are made, and the admirable taste with which they are displayed, and we need only add of the present part that it does not fall short of its predecessors. The selection is again of the most varied interest.

The volume opens with a head of heroic size from Leonardo's cartoon of 'The Battle of the Anghiari.' So full of life is this—so instinct with the "bestial madness of battle," to adopt Leonardo's own words—that one cannot wonder that Mr. Colvin was tempted to follow Richardson, its former owner, in the supposition that here at least was one fragment saved from the wreck of Leonardo's great enterprise. But more prolonged study convinced Mr. Colvin that so fascinating a theory must be given up, and that it must be regarded as one of those numerous copies which the younger generation of artists made before the cartoon gave place to Vascari's bombastic frescoes. We think he is right in this cautious estimate of what remains a very remarkable and interesting document. Another large cartoon, very highly finished, is presented in the second plate of a Madonna and Child by Gianpietrino. It has all the merits, and misses some of the defects, of his paintings. Much more original and more vital is Sodoma's brilliant drawing (plate iii.), though marred by his inveterate slovenliness.

Then follow two sheets of those vapid Aktstudien which Filippino and his scholars turned out in such quantities, and which seem to have had the good fortune to survive when better work perished. But these sheets are good examples of his later style, especially the second, on which there occurs one of those *farouche* figures which we see in Filippino's latest frescoes, and which recall Piero di Cosimo's style. Next come a noble study of a horse by Michelangelo and a sheet of first ideas for 'Samson and the Philistines.' Then we have a celebrated drawing adequately reproduced for the first time, the well-known head of Raphael by Viti, or, as some think, an early work by Raphael presenting some unknown youth. Mr. Colvin wisely leaves the question open. We rather incline to the Viti hypothesis. It does not seem to us decidedly finer in quality than several of the heads that are now, by common consent, given to Viti.

The next drawing, for part of a composition of the Last Supper, is clearly a work—and a beautiful one—of Raphael's Florentine period. The line work is exquisite, but the touching-in of the high lights with white seems to us unsatisfactory. Without examining the original one cannot tell, but it seems to us possible that they are an addition by another hand. Mr. Colvin restores to Raphael a drawing of men fighting which is connected with a grisaille in the fresco of 'The School of Athens.' We find also a brilliant impressionist study by Correggio in which Mr. Colvin—rightly, we think—sees the germ of the idea of 'The Madonna with St. Jerome' at Parma. Two admirable, but slight pen drawings by Titian complete the Italians.

A number of grotesques in the manner of Jerome Bosch next attract our attention. Are they, we wonder, certainly by him? They scarcely seem to have the intensity and verve of his touch as judged by the authentic paintings. Two slight, but none the less intensely moving and significant Rembrandts follow—the figure of John the Baptist kneeling for execution, and 'The Woman of Samaria'; then a lovely landscape by the same hand, also of fine quality. A Spagnoletto sanguine, a delicious wash drawing by Nicholas Poussin, and a most interesting allegorical design by Watteau complete the series. The Watteau, though engraved by Caylus, is, we believe, a discovery, and a most interesting one. It represents Watteau escaping from Neptune, that is to say, landing in France after a bad Channel crossing, on return from his unhappy visit to England in 1720. Mr. Colvin's descriptive notes are, as usual, admirable; they are just, concise, and scholarly.

Sam Bough, R.S.A. By the late Sidney Gilpin. (Bell & Sons.)—Sam Bough was not a great artist, but he was a very genuine

and talented one, and it is possible that his unpretentious and direct interpretations of certain aspects of nature will continue to give a certain mild pleasure when bigger-sounding names are forgotten. So we may well be glad that the outlines of his character and a list of his exhibited works are here placed on record. At the same time we cannot help thinking that a much shorter biography would have satisfied the world at large. Bough's companions were for the most part people of only temporary and local importance, and his letters teem with allusions no longer intelligible to the public. Nor are these documents remarkable except for the constant recurrence of a certain breezy jocularity, which doubtless was delightful to those who were in a position to appreciate the point of it. The funny stories and rudely smart or humorous sayings are, to tell the truth, pointless now, and the artist had apparently no general intellectual or even artistic interests to bring him into touch with later times. His life is, in fact, entirely provincial, and his whole attitude that of a jovial Bohemian Philistinism. It is, however, interesting to get a glimpse of the peculiar kind of pothouse Bohemianism which was considered the correct thing for an artist in the middle of the last century. Bough was evidently a jolly, roistering, kindly, practical-joking sort of a fellow who didn't care a doit for anybody, and took the first opportunity of saying so; but we are none the less rather glad that this type of Bohemianism is no longer so popular as it once was.

Jean Dominique Ingres: Twenty-Four Reproductions in Photogravure. With Monograph by Arsène Alexandre. "Art Life Monographs." (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Ingres's reputation has grown rapidly of late, and as much on this as on the other side of the Channel, so that one is no longer surprised, though one is glad, to see him made the subject of a popular monograph. The essay which M. Arsène Alexandre contributes is lively, and calculated to stimulate interest, though it scarcely amounts to a serious or illuminating study of Ingres's character and position. The reproductions are excellent, though the selection might well have been improved. His large compositions are not well typified by the too well-known 'Apotheosis of Homer,' which, in spite of great qualities, can hardly be counted a success. What a pity, then, that, instead of this, we were not privileged to have reproductions of his little-known and far greater designs, 'The Age of Stone' and 'The Age of Gold,' at Dampierre! Among the studies reproduced we should have liked more of the character of the superb nudes on plate 8, instead of such an excessive number of portrait drawings in pencil. Not that these have not great beauty, but they are both more familiar, and less important for the true appreciation of Ingres's greatness as a lineal designer, than his studies for heroic compositions.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT THE NEW GALLERY.

SECOND SECTION.

The second section of the International Exhibition is the turn of the "gravers." The sculpture remains as before, and there are now works in water colour, pastels, drawings, etchings, lithographs, engravings, and colour prints, almost every form of modern artistic representation being included with the exception of oil painting. Meunier and Forain, Menzel and Hans Thoma—to name but a few instances out of many—travel along very divergent paths. The works are so diversified as to render nugatory any attempt at generalization. It is not one exhibition, but many, and it must be seen in section, and we could wish that the limitations of space had allowed this to be done at length.

The South Room is entirely given up to the works of French artists. The German works, some French, and a few others, are in the West Room; the North Room contains American, Dutch, and English work; but in the Balcony the system of arrangement is less obvious. If it had been found possible to group together all the colour prints and lithographs, it would have added to their value for the student.

There seems to be a want of proportion between the amount of English landscape work in water colour judged as a representative selection, and that of other countries. One of Jozef Israëls's two small sketches in that medium, representing a girl sitting on a grassy slope and looking out to sea, *On the Alert*, is very soft and delicate in feeling; and a small landscape by Robert Sterl, entitled *Early Spring*, has charming passages of colour. There are several by the late Camille Pissarro, and a few more; but as against these may be mentioned, among others, a characteristic series of twenty sketches by Mr. Brabazon, of which the *Nice* and the *Side Canal, Venice*, seem most effective; five of Mr. Bertram Priestman's low-toned harmonies with meadows, rivers, and cloudy skies; and half a dozen slight but effective studies of bridges and sea parades by Mr. Mann Livens.

The proportion is reversed with the other forms of art represented. The English works are comparatively few, and somewhat disappointing in quality, though there are several exceptions, notably Mr. Swan's studies of wild animals, especially the *Jaguars Eating*, and a lithograph in chiaroscuro by Mr. Shannon, *The Breakwater*, which shows his steady growth of power in free plastic treatment of form. A large panel in water colour on silk by Mr. Charles Conder is very successful in colour and design, and marks a return to his earlier and more decorative manner. A pastel by Mr. Alfred Withers, a study of an old mill, *Oloron Ste. Marie*, attracts notice by its striking fidelity of colour; and we may also mention the delicate wood engravings of Mr. J. J. Guthrie, and two delightful colour prints, *Autumn* and *Bullfinches*, by Mr. Allan W. Seaby.

The German section is compounded of sterner stuff. It is retrospective in scope as well as a record of present performance. The inclusion of over fifty works by Menzel, of drawings by Böcklin, of lithographs and etchings by Hans Thoma, Max Klinger, and Max Liebermann, renders it representative of some of the more noteworthy tendencies of German art. Menzel was pre-eminently a naturalist in art, and his work is rich in variety. The etching *Das Letzte* shows his mastery of line; the gouache *Straszenecke bei Mondschein*, with the figures looking out into the night from the lamplit room, suggests something of his skill in effective composition and harmony of tones.

The portrait sketches in water colour are triumphs of characterization. In the *Von Kunowski*, the *Knerk*, and the *Gräfin von Oriolla* he has depicted national types with a precision of line, a freedom and vigour of handling, which approach Lenbach in dignity and fidelity of result.

Among the drawings by Böcklin is a very spirited study for a picture of a Siren, No 252, and of the rest the *Arcadia* is very facile in structural suggestions in the rounded limbs of the children; but the selection is not fully representative of his powers. Swiss by nationality, Italian in artistic sympathies and in training, Böcklin has been enthusiastically adopted by the German people, because his works have embodied more than have those of any other painter the romantic element in German literature. This is visible even in his early things in the Schack Gallery at Munich; it may also be conjectured from the poetically conceived landscape drawing in this exhibition, *Der Gang nach Emmaus*. The type of architecture suggests the hill country above Venice. It is the Italy of vision, the land of Mignon's song. So, in like manner, his pictures of centaurs and sirens, his cypress-shaded castles by the sea, find their counterparts in the romantic ballads of Schiller and Uhland.

The comparative immobility of German art is seen in the works of Hans Thoma and Max Klinger. The chief tutelary influences of the former are apparently the old German wood engravers and Mantegna, but in the result there is nothing archaistic; its sincerity gives it life. His simplicity, his stateliness of line, are seen to advantage in the *Christ and Satan*, *The Rest on the Flight into Egypt*, and the allegory *Springtime*. Max Klinger—the greatest master of line in modern German art—is of the succession of Dürer. Inferior to him in breadth and sense of arrangement, he has the same absolute precision of touch and something of the same faculty of vision. The *Misery*, from the series of 'Death,' and *On the Line*, a macabre fantasy of a skeleton stretched across a railway line, from the same series, are excellent examples of his power.

Of the various other works by German artists we can only refer to the lithographs and drypoints by Robert Sterl, which breathe the influence of Millet; the works of Otto Fischer; two etchings of Hamburg and a pastel of *The Little Lake in the Riesengebirge*, with very effective rendering of light; the mezzotint landscapes by Bernhard Pankok; and some soft ground etchings of Corot-like scenes by Otto Gampert.

The group of drawings by Constantin Meunier offer interesting material for the study of his sculpture. They exhibit also the essential harmony of his purpose with that of Millet, whose influence dominates French art when it seeks to portray the realities of the lives of the workers. So Meunier in *Briqueteries*, in *Puddleurs*, and *Lassitude* represents the brickmakers and the puddlers in the iron foundries with a grim realism, and something of the tragic unconsciousness of Millet's peasantry.

Rodin's studies in water colour are simply an artist's notes of pose, and their interest is primarily, if not exclusively, for followers of the same art. His etchings serve to show how closely his work is allied in spirit with that of the Renaissance. The head of Victor Hugo is full of statuesque quality, and the same feeling, together with something of Michelangelo's freedom and dignity in representation of structure, is seen in the *Bellone* and in the group of figures in *La Ronde*; while in *Les Amours entourant le Monde* the light and free interpretation of softly rounded limb is of a quality that serves to recall Verrocchio's well-known drawing of *putti*.

The specimens of the work of Degas, notably the two pastels *Bord de Rivière* and *Paysage*, display his innate sense of colour-harmony. The 'Paysage' is especially subtle in its rendering of atmospheric effect. With these, though somewhat inferior to them in

power, may be mentioned the pastels of Simon Bussy—little pictures of shadowy pine-clad hills and skies that retain the flush of sunset. On the other works by French artists, with at most a few exceptions, the obsession of the ballet and the boulevard presses somewhat heavily. Degas seems classical, and his dancers have the repose of Greek vase-painting by contrast with much of the work of his successors. There is a monotony in these things, even though they be enshrined in triumphs of technique.

Much of the work of Leandre and Jacques Villon here displayed is only the art of the *feuilleton* caricaturist spread over a wider surface. They mock at life, but do not depict it. Forain's bitter realism in his *Beggars* is luminous by contrast. Of his various drawings, those slightest in workmanship, such as *Jeune Fille*, *L'Avocat*, and *Père et Fils*, by their freedom and sureness of line serve best to indicate the basis of his strength.

Space forbids us to do more than mention as deserving of notice the drypoints of Mary Cassatt; the water-colours, of a type used in book illustration, by the American artists Elizabeth Shippen Green and Jessie Willcox Smith, who is making a reputation on this side of the Atlantic, and the scenes of life in the Canadian backwoods by G. H. Hallowell.

SALE.

THE sale at Messrs. Christie's last Saturday was notable for the fact that, for the first time, a picture by Sam Bough realized over 1,000*l.* This was his Loch Achray, with an angling party, which fetched 1,029*l.* Other pictures were: Albert Moore, The Marble Seat, 126*l.* F. Sandys, Perdita, 157*l.* Colin Hunter, Oban Regatta, 110*l.* Keeley Halswelle, Contadini waiting for Hire, Theatre of Marcellus, Rome, 168*l.* The following drawings were also sold: G. Barret, A Classical Lake Scene, 67*l.* Sam Bough, Three Fishers, 67*l.* Sir E. Burne-Jones, The Choristers, a pair in one frame, 90*l.* J. Holland, On the Giudecca Canal, Venice, 115*l.* Millais, The Eve of St. Agnes, 110*l.* Erskine Nicol, Pat has Pious Moments, 57*l.* G. J. Pinwell, The Earl o' Quarterdeck, 110*l.*; The Departure, 99*l.* S. Prout, The Quay of St. Mark's, Venice, 56*l.* F. Walker, The New Pupil, 152*l.* P. de Wint, The Bend of the River, 105*l.*; The Harvest-Field, 78*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE last but one of the elms in Hyde Park connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851 has disappeared this week, having been sawn into immense blocks, like round tables, and carried off, after operations extending over three weeks. It stood just in front of the entrance to the building, and survived by many years the last of those which had stood in the transept, having itself long outlived its companions. The only one now left was within the building at the extreme east end, answering to the part of the present Crystal Palace which was destroyed by fire many years ago. The tree just destroyed appears in most of the coloured and other prints of the Great Exhibition often met with, and also on some of the medals and embossed representations, of which there are specimens in the South Kensington Art Library.

TO-DAY is the private view of 'Venise: du Crépuscule à la Nuit,' by M. Henri Le Sidaner, at the Goupil Gallery.

AT the Carfax Gallery bronzes by Mr. Charles Ricketts, and drawings by Herr L. von Hofmann, are also on private view to-day; and pictures and drawings by the late J. H. Leonard at 3, Wychcombe Studios, England's Lane, N.W.

MESSRS. J. P. MENDOZA are showing water-colour drawings by Mr. Frank Wasley.

AT the New Gallery we are invited to a "Gallantee Show" next Wednesday.

TO-DAY at Messrs. Graves's Galleries figure subjects in oil and original lithographs by A. Belleroche of Paris are open to private view.

MISS VICTORIA CHOLMONDELEY and Sir William Baillie-Hamilton will hold an exhibition of water-colour sketches of Rome, Bruges, Scotland, Hertfordshire, and other parts of England, at the Modern Gallery, from the 6th to the 24th inst. The private view is on Monday.

AT the Baillie Gallery next Saturday there will be a private view of 'Flower Paintings' by well-known artists and water-colours by Mr. Vignoles Fisher.

AN editorial article in the March number of *The Burlington Magazine* on 'The Future Administration of the Fine Arts in England' proposes that the National Art-Collections Fund should form a committee for the purpose of urging the Government to take action in regard to the registration of works of art and other matters connected with the administration of the fine arts. A drawing by Fragonard in the collection of Sir James Knowles is published with an editorial note. Mr. Bernhard Sickert writes on the exhibition of "independent" artists at Messrs. Agnew's; Mr. Lawrence Weaver on 'Some Lead Garden Statues,' and Mr. Starkie Gardner on 'Charles II. Plate at Belvoir Castle.' In 'Who was the Architect of the Houses of Parliament?' Mr. Robert Dell raises again the question discussed some forty years ago as to the share of A. W. Pugin in these buildings, Mr. A. Van de Put publishes an 'Esmail d'Arragon,' a shield in the possession of Sir J. C. Robinson; and Mr. A. M. Hind, in a short article on 'The Portraits of Rembrandt's Father,' declares, with some reservations, against the accepted view, first stated by M. É. Michel. Mr. Lionel Cust writes on 'Early English Engravings' in view of Mr. Sidney Colvin's recent book. The 'Miscellaneous Notes' include one on the mosaic at South Kensington Museum attributed to Orcagna, which is declared, on the authority of Signor Luigi Fumi, a forgery. The editor of the American Section publishes a picture by Pollaiuolo at New Haven. The frontispiece is a photogravure of an Italian bronze in the collection of Sir William Bennett.

THE death is announced of Adrien Moreau, who was born at Troyes on April 18, 1843, and proved to be one of the most successful and popular pupils of Pils at the École des Beaux-Arts. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1868, a picture inspired by a passage from the Bible, and until recent years his works were a feature of the annual exhibitions. They were often, but more particularly since 1876, of an amusing character; the boisterous life of the Middle Ages and the studied elegance of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in France were equally congenial to his talents. Many of his works achieved great success when engraved or issued in chromolithography; one of these was 'Une Kermesse au Moyen Age,' which received a second-class medal at the Salon in 1876. With American collectors of twenty years or so ago his pictures were very popular, and many of them are still to be found in the United States. He illustrated 'Ruy Blas,' 'Les Beaux Messieurs des Bois-Doré,' 'Le Roi s'Amuse,' 'Candide,' and other books. Moreau was one of the founders, in 1878, of the Société des Aquarellistes.

THE eminent painter Julius Helbig, whose death is announced at the age of eighty-five, studied at Düsseldorf, but eventually took up his residence at Liège, and devoted himself chiefly to church art. Helbig was for many years editor of the *Revue de l'Art Chrétien*. His articles on the principles of mediæval art exercised an important influence on the study of early painting.

IN celebration of the tercentenary of the birth of Rembrandt, Mr. Heinemann announces a memorial of the artist, which is to be published simultaneously in England, France, Germany, and Holland. It will contain forty "Rembrandt" photogravure reproductions of the finest pictures of the master. There will be also facsimile reproductions of a number of his drawings, with accompanying text by Émile Michel, whose biography has long been the standard one on Rembrandt. The present publication will appear in fortnightly parts, starting next Friday, so as to be complete in time for Rembrandt's birthday on July 15th.

'MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN THE BEDFORDSHIRE CHURCHES' is the title of a work by Miss Grace Isherwood, to be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will contain a full description of the brasses in the churches of the county, with notices of the families represented by the monuments. A number of illustrations will be included, copied from rubbings by the author's sister.

MR. R. P. SPIERS proposes to make the balance of the Spiers Testimonial the nucleus of a fund, to be added to by subscription or otherwise, for a collection of drawings of ancient architecture, to be deposited at the South Kensington Art Library or at the British Museum for the use of students.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*London Symphony Orchestra Concert.*

THE appearance of M. Wassili Safonoff, the conductor from Moscow, at the seventh concert of the second series of the London Symphony Orchestra, was an event of high interest. The modern art of conducting began with Wagner; he virtually swept away the old race of capellmeisters, to a few of whom he, however, rendered justice; for although he declared that their attitude towards modern music was "old-fashioned," he recognized that in their own way they produced "good solid work." Dr. Hans Richter, the first of the new order of conductors, was directly influenced by Wagner, and the many excellent men who have since distinguished themselves have all taken him as their model; his supremacy, which he retains, is universally acknowledged. Great is the personal influence of a genius, and, however well Dr. Richter may conduct the works of other masters, he is no doubt at his best when interpreting Wagner, and Wagner's idol Beethoven. The Russian, M. Safonoff, knew Tschaïkowsky, and heard him conduct his works; and from the interpretation of the 'Polish' Sym-

phony, No. 5, we felt not only that he was naturally gifted as a conductor, but also that there was a personal interest and sympathy in the music. The renderings of the first and third movements were especially impressive: intense earnestness, the pessimistic spirit of the music kept under strong control, sentiment never degenerating into sentimentality, were all displayed. We spoke of Beethoven as Wagner's idol; that of Tschaïkowsky was Mozart, of whose delightful serenade for strings, 'Eine kleine Nachtmusik,' a wonderfully delicate performance was given. M. Safonoff does not use a *bâton*, but conducts with his hands, or we might say with hands, fists, fingers, and eyes. The effect on the orchestra was magnetic. Every movement, every glance, told: there was no empty show. It is earnestly to be hoped that no conductor will attempt to imitate a method which with Safonoff is original. We unfortunately were unable to hear the 'Leonore' Overture, No. 3, with which the programme opened; according, however, to general testimony, it was a magnificent performance.

Æolian Hall. — *Mr. J. Campbell McInnes's Bach Concert.—Miss Mary Cracroft's Concert.*

Mr. J. Campbell McInnes gave a Bach Concert at the Æolian Hall yesterday week. The programme consisted of only three works, but so different in character that no monotony was felt. First came the impressive church cantata "Ich will den Kreuzstab gerne tragen," for bass solo. Mr. McInnes displayed intelligence and feeling, especially in the second aria and recitative leading to the chorale at the close. There followed the Overture, or rather Suite, in B minor for flute (Mr. Daniel Wood) and strings, a work in which the composer shows himself in an unusually cheerful vein. The special feature of the evening was, however, the Bauern-Cantate for soprano and bass soli, entitled "Mer hahn en neue Oberkeet." The music throughout is simply charming. Bach has used Saxon folk-tunes, while dance rhythms prevail everywhere. It seems difficult to believe that the composer of the Matthew 'Passion,' or of the stately fugues for organ and clavier, could write so light, so piquant a work. The scoring, though simple, is of the daintiest. The soli were well rendered by Miss Betty Booker and Mr. McInnes, and the performance greatly pleased the audience. The small orchestra was under the tactful and intelligent direction of Mr. Charles Williams.

On the following afternoon Miss Mary Cracroft gave a concert of "Twentieth-Century Compositions" in the same hall. A sonata for 'cello and pianoforte by Herr Ludwig Thuille proved only moderately interesting. There were good themes and good workmanship in it, but a lack of spontaneity; it was performed by Mr. Carl Fuchs and Miss Cracroft. Six songs of M. Claude Debussy were well sung, three by Miss Gladys Horsford, three by M. Carlos Ronzevalle. The composer is chiefly known here by his 'L'Après-midi d'un Faune,' a piece in which orchestral colouring plays, one may say, the chief part. Again in the songs in question the pianoforte accompaniments are of marked importance. It is difficult to say how far the uncommon and at times eccentric music results from a conscious attempt not to be commonplace, or from the clever composer's inability as yet to express in the clearest, simplest manner his thoughts and feelings. So far as we can judge after hearing so many new songs, also three pianoforte pieces exhibiting similar features, we are inclined to take the latter view. Of four Preludes by Rachmaninoff played by Miss Cracroft, two were new, and of these the first in D major was expressive, and more interesting than the second, or, indeed, than any of the set.

Queen's Hall.—*Philharmonic Concert.*

A Symphony in G, Op. 23, by Herr Felix von Weingartner, was performed for the first time in London, and under the composer's direction, at the opening concert of the ninety-fourth season of the Philharmonic Society, at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening. A later Weingartner symphony was heard at the recent Sheffield Festival, and the chief characteristics of that work were clearness of form, skilful development of thematic material, and effective orchestration. All these qualities are to be found also in the earlier work, the music of which, however, appears to us fresher, more spontaneous. In these modern days a composition free from extravagance of any kind is a blessing; and the present example, which follows old rather than new lines, is significant, Herr Weingartner being by no means a dry-as-dust conservative. Madame Teresa Carreño gave a brilliant, if at times somewhat too forcible reading of Tschaïkowsky's B flat minor Pianoforte Concerto. Dr. F. H. Cowen conducted the whole of the programme with the exception of the above-named symphony.

A NEW ITALIAN OPERA.

A new opera entitled 'Raffaello' seems to have filled all good Perugians with pride and enthusiasm. Composed by a native of the city of Perugia, De Lunghi, it is received nightly with applause; and the theatre of the Pavone proving too small for the large audiences drawn from all the surrounding country, it has been removed to the Morlacchi theatre.

Making due allowance for an exaggerated love of its own campanile, my information from sources both public and private shows Perugia to have been carried by storm by this operatic wonder of a musician fondly described as "a son of the people" (*figlio del popolo*). A Roman impresario is meditating an early reproduction in Rome. The libretto is by a native of Assisi (Count Locatelli), and has won general admiration. Bianchi-Previ is said to be an ideal Raffaello; and Broggi, the prima donna, an incomparable Fornarina. I merely chronicle the tale of the first successes made by a young composer who has rapidly achieved a high level in the musical world. Wm. Mercer.

Musical Gossip.

There was a large audience at the Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, when Gounod's 'Redemption' was given, with Madame Agnes Nicholls and Messrs. John Coates and Dan Price as principal and successful soloists. The singing of the choir was excellent. Sir Frederick Bridge conducted, this being his first public appearance since his heavy bereavement.

The last concert of the Westminster Orchestral and Choral Society took place at the Kensington Town Hall on Tuesday. The programme included Sir Edward Elgar's 'King Olaf,' and the overture 'Youth,' conducted by the composer, Mr. Arthur Hervey. The next session of this enterprising society opens in the autumn.

The Wessely Quartet, with Mr. C. A. Crabb as second 'cello, will perform Tanéïèw's Quintet in G, Op. 14, at their fourth concert at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday next.

For the performance of the B minor Mass at the Bach Festival in April, Dr. Walford Davies's choir will be increased to 250 voices by a contingent of Oxford vocalists. The soloists engaged are the Misses Gleeson-White and Ada Crossley, and MM. Gervase Elwes and Forington.

The second series of the Monday Subscription Concerts at the Æolian Hall, under the direction of Mr. L. Rainbow, is announced. The dates are March 5th and 19th and April 2nd and 23rd. Madame Blanche Marchesi will be the vocalist on Monday.

The judges in the Mark Hambourg prize competition—Messrs. Arthur Hervey, Gilbert Webb, Landon Ronald, Coleridge Taylor, A. Kalisch, and Mark Hambourg—have awarded the first prize to Mr. Benjamin James Dale for Variations in form of a Sonata, and the second to Mr. Percy Pitt for a 'Fantasia Appassionata.'

The inauguration of the monument erected to Michael Ivanovich Glinka at St. Petersburg took place on February 16th. The composer was described by Liszt as the "Prophet-Patriarch" of Russian music, and Berlioz recognized his gifts. His opera 'A Life for the Czar,' produced at St. Petersburg in 1836, achieved success, and it is still one of the most popular stage works in Russia. The death is announced of Glinka's sister, Ludmilla Chestakow, at the advanced age of ninety-six. Great was her admiration for her brother's genius; she published not only his 'Mémoires,' but, in conjunction with a devoted friend, M. Engelhardt, all his works also. To her, had she been spared, the homage just paid to the memory of her brother, who has been dead well-nigh half a century, would indeed have made a strong appeal.

Some valuable autograph letters formerly belonging to the banker Alexander Meyer Cohn were recently sold by auction at Berlin. One from Beethoven to Zelter (March 25th, 1823), in which the former offers his Mass in D for performance at the Singakademie, fetched 37*l.* 10*s.*; and another long letter, concerning some variations of his for violin, 40*l.* A letter (three pages) addressed by Chopin to Breitkopf & Härtel reached 50*l.*, while for a letter from Gluck to Prince Kaunitz 200*l.* was given. Autograph letters of Gluck are exceedingly rare. A letter from Haydn to "liebe Mademoisell Lenore," written in 1776, was also sold. In it there is an interesting reference to critics. The composer says:—

"In chamber music I have been fortunate enough to please all people except the Berliners .....I am only surprised that these Berlin gentle-

men in their criticisms on my works do not observe any just mean, for one week they praise me to the skies, and the next they cast me down earthwards sixty fathoms deep."

To which works Haydn refers we know not, but it is possible that those Berlin critics were right both in their praise and in their blame. A composer is not always inspired, and least of all one who often wrote not as the spirit moved him, but as his prince commanded.

Le Ménestrel of February 25th states that a collection of dance tunes and fragments of old ballets was to be published at Leipsic this week. The music is by C. H. Graun, who was capellmeister to Frederick the Great. The volume also contains a minuet composed for the Carnival of 1752 by J. Gottlieb Janitsch, another composer of dance music in the service of the same king.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MONDAY—FRIDAY Creatore's Band, 8, Queen's Hall — Matinées, Wednesday and Friday, 3.
MON. Nora Clench Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— First Monday Subscription Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
TUES. Herr Karl Oehler's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
WED. Wessely String Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. London Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
FRI. New Chamber Music Club, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
SAT. Chappell's Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mischa Elman's Violin Recital, 3.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

So accustomed during late years to processes of mystification have been our audiences that Capt. Marshall might be pardoned for expecting for 'The Alabaster Staircase,' produced at the Comedy Theatre, a reception no less warm than had been accorded to 'John Bull's Other Island' at the Court. Instead, however, of enabling his public, itself seated in the light, to enjoy the perplexities of those stumbling in the darkness, he makes it a sharer in the difficulties, and a partner in the bewilderment. Thus, though there is much in the dialogue to please and divert, and the social sketches are in the author's happiest vein, the general result is scarcely to be regarded as a success. Mr. John Hare gives a characteristically fine impersonation of the Prime Minister whose convictions are so rudely altered by a fall upon his own staircase, but the sense of the illogicality of the whole is too strong to permit of complete surrender.

'AN AMERICAN CITIZEN,' a four-act comedy by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley, first given at the Duke of York's Theatre on June 19th, 1899, has been revived at the Shaftesbury, with Mr. Nat Goodwin in his original part of Beresford Cruger, and with Miss Alexandra Carlyle as Beatrice Carew, and Mr. Cooper Cliffe as Peter Barbury.

A NEW play by Mr. J. M. Barrie, concerning the theme and nature of which considerable reticence is observed, is announced for speedy production at the Haymarket. Mr. Charles Hawtrey will be assigned a prominent place in the cast.

'COUNT HANNIBAL,' the historical novel of Mr. Stanley Weyman, has been turned by Messrs. Freeman Wills and Langbridge into a four-act play, which is shortly to be produced by Mr. Norman V. Norman.

ANNOUNCEMENTS such as that made of the forthcoming appearance of Mr. E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe are too frequent from American sources to inspire any great amount of confidence.

A REVIVAL at the Imperial is promised of 'Othello,' with Mr. Lewis Waller as the Moor and Mr. H. B. Irving as Iago. The cast will comprise Miss Evelyn Millard as Desdemona, Miss Wynne Matthison as Emilia, Miss Sarah Brooke as Bianca, Mr. Henry Ainley as Cassio, and Mr. A. E. George as Roderigo.

THE promised performance at the Waldorf Theatre of 'The Heir-at-Law' is now proximate. Mr. Charles Groves will be the substitute for Mr. Lionel Rignold, originally designated for Daniel Dowlas; and Miss Madge Crichton will take the place of Miss Jessie Bateman as Cicely Homespun.

A PERFORMANCE in London during the approaching season is promised of 'The Squaw Man,' a "comedy drama" in four acts by Mr. Edwin Milton Royle, which, produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York, on October 23rd last, has been running there ever since. The action, which begins in an "English ancestral home," and is developed in Wyoming, will be supported by a mixed English and American company.

'THE CHARITY THAT BEGAN AT HOME' is the title of a comedy by Mr. St. John Hankin which has been secured for production at one of the Vedrenne-Barker matinées.

'LA PISTE,' a comedy by M. Victorien Sardou, given at the Variétés on February 22nd, is in a lighter vein than has recently been worked by that dramatist. The *piste* in question consists in the efforts to show the husband of a *divorcée* that a compromising document on which he has alighted refers to a period previous to his own matrimonial tenure, and so is no concern of his. Madame Réjane, M. Brasseur, and M. Prince were responsible for the principal parts in a clever cast.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. R.—J. H. L.—J. C. C.—N. G.—Received.
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We have noticed this chance utterance at somewhat disproportionate length, because it seems to us typical: whenever Ainger propounds an idea of his own in the domain of critical principle, it is apt to be no less disputable (to use a mild term) than this which we have discussed. He seeks the 'Secret of Charm in Literature'—a secret so subtle that Coleridge, Hegel, or Lessing might have hesitated to make answer concerning it. But Ainger has no difficulty with an answer of comfortable simplicity: it is just human sympathy—"the ear that hears the 'still, sad music of humanity' and responds to it." While you are asking yourself, amazedly, whether he can really have considered the facts in this matter, you find him naming poets in support of his solution; and among them Keats and Shelley. Shelley! the most visionary and supra-mundane of poets, the very cry against whom is that he soars constantly in the blue, remote from all human sympathies! He is violently humanitarian, no doubt; but the humanitarian vein leads him to sentimental diffuseness or to rant. His real magic and his characteristic charm are as remote from mere humanity as poetry well may be. Among his shorter poems, which exhibit him compendiously, every lover of Shelley would allow as thoroughly representative 'The Cloud,' the 'Skylark,' and 'The Sensitive Plant.' Yet what proportion of their lavishly beautiful fascination has to do with human sympathy or the "music of humanity"? Rather, we should say, with the music of the spheres. One (perhaps the most exquisite) stanza in the 'Skylark' does rest on its human appeal—that which tells how "Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought"—and the other verses of the conclusion are dimmed with a human sigh. But the body of the poem is a train of imagery as aloof from humanity as a shooting star. Yet would Ainger have said there was not charm—and most typical charm—in that chain of lovely fancies? Is it the human element that gives charm to Coleridge, Crashaw, Vaughan? Of course there is a human element in Vaughan or even Coleridge; but the peculiar charm and value lie in the added superhuman element. Indeed, it might be plausibly contended that such is the case in all poetry. Can one, in fact, allege a common source of charm at all for 'Kubla Khan' and 'Pride and Prejudice'?

Criticism was not Ainger's true forte, still less critical originality. Yet there are essays of this kind in which he is fairly successful—that on Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Paolo and Francesca,' for instance, or the more discursive paper on Tennyson's death. But the essays or lectures in which he is really at home are those in which reading and good sense are a sufficient equipment. The literary pilgrimage among Lamb's Hertfordshire haunts is full of pleasant interest, with its personal details of what we might call literary adventure, its associations illustrated by quotations which Ainger's knowledge of Lamb enabled him happily and readily to make. In another way the discussion of Shakspeare's schooldays in 'The Illiterate Peasant' has interest, and value as a common-sense protest against the absurd tradition that Shakspeare was actually a peasant, and an uneducated peasant. So with the papers on 'Nether Stowey' and 'The Influence of Chaucer on his Successors.' The short paper on Coleridge's 'Dejection' has distinct value as proving it originally to have been addressed to Wordsworth, not the "Lady"

of the Ode as we now have it (who, the reviewer does not doubt, was meant for Dorothy Wordsworth). Here clear sense and some research were alone needed. We are surprised, however, that Ainger should follow custom in calling Wordsworth "poor"—the better to contrast his strength with Coleridge's weakness. Wordsworth never was poor as his friend was; he was virtuously satisfied with Nature—and a modest competence, for which he had not to work.

The best of these papers (save the personal and reminiscent one on Lamb in Hertfordshire) is, as Canon Beeching sees, the 'Three Stages of Shakspeare's Art.' In these three lectures Ainger has his material before him, and brings together and examines facts and views prepared for him by others. His good sense has scope in discussing and sometimes modifying those views, revising their weak points. Nay, we must even commend a touch of originality in his perception that the poet's blank verse matures and improves to the last; whereas it is very generally held that the ultimate versification is a declension from that of the middle period. He points out that if Shakspeare at one time was drawn by personal sympathy towards the sadder and darker problems of humanity, the cynicism often present in his characters did not affect his own treatment of such themes, which remained sane in its sympathy—contrary to Hallam's view that the poet himself became misanthropical. It is throughout an attractive study, in which the scales are held with well-balanced judgment. But, except in the degree indicated, it puts forward no fresh idea. We notice that Ainger (perhaps awed by the high authority of Mr. Swinburne) implicitly accepts the childlikeness of Shakspeare's children, especially of Mamillius. Yet surely the great dramatist's children are not childlike or natural. With Mamillius at their head, the quality which they persistently display is the artificial and precocious shrewdness which amuses unthinking elders in drawing-rooms, by its very inappropriateness to their childish years. "Go to, you are a forward child," is the sort of admiring reproof which his adults habitually bestow on his children. And it is deserved. One feels that less notice and more nursery would be excellently wholesome for them. Ainger's 'Ethical Element in Shakspeare' attracts us less. It is a verbose expansion of an original point put forth in one of Coventry Patmore's essays. With another writer we should have assumed ignorance of those little-known essays, and withheld the remark. But Ainger, it happens, in this very book reveals an attentive acquaintance with them.

There are other things—such as the very pleasant gossiping paper on Sir George Rose, or that on 'The Art of Conversation'—which assist to make a book worth reading, despite its limitations. Had the Royal Institution lectures been omitted, our judgment might have been much more favourable.

The War of 1812. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

In one respect this work may be said to break new ground, even for Capt. Mahan. It is "ad unguem factus, totus teres atque rotundus"; and to say that any other naval war has received equally thorough treatment would be to exaggerate. That it has been possible to reach finality—for we may safely assert that Capt. Mahan's verdict will here be accepted as final—is due to two reasons: the comparative brevity of the subject, and the wealth of the evidence which illustrates it. When diligence and judgment of the highest degree are brought to bear in such favourable conditions, it is not to be wondered at that the result should be as valuable to the man of affairs as it is interesting to the student of history. It is perhaps allowable to reflect how this book would have made James, as honest a chronicler as ever studied gazette, stare and gasp. James could see little but defeat in the war, and there were at that time no writers beyond the Atlantic who would have been willing, even if they had been able, to point out to him its true significance. Thus for very many years the history of the struggle was obscured, on the one hand by a not unnatural "spread-eagleism," and on the other by a somewhat exaggerated tendency to make excuses. This state of things continued until some twenty years ago, when President Roosevelt published his dispassionate study of the naval history of the war—a study which he has recently found occasion to furbish up somewhat, though without making any essential modification. It is doubly a matter for congratulation that prejudice had already been banished from the controversy, for in this way the field was clear for Capt. Mahan. There was no occasion to root out a crop of weeds, nor even to descend to details of material force or martial achievement, for this had already been done; but it remained to handle conclusively the grand strategy of the war as a whole, and, still more, to examine its political relationship to the general history of its time. And Capt. Mahan's book is complete because it succeeds not only in presenting the military history in its true perspective and in sufficient detail, but also in fitting the whole episode into its proper place in the history of modern nations.

The inquiry into the causes of the war is exceptionally thorough. "Every schoolboy knows" that it was due to the Orders in Council and to the claim to search American ships for British seamen. But the earlier of the famous Orders was issued in 1807, a date when, Capt. Mahan thinks, war was so far inevitable that the United States ought to have been in a position to declare it:—

> "At a very early stage of the French Revolutionary Wars the United States should have obeyed Washington's warnings to prepare for war, and to build a navy; and ....war should have been declared not later than 1807, when the news of Jena, and of Great Britain's refusal to relinquish her practice of impressing from American ships, became known almost coincidently."

And this because the methods which Great Britain pursued were invasions of just rights, to which the United States should not have submitted, though to her they were advantageous, and did cause the Emperor's downfall and her own deliverance. But the mischief, as Americans must needs have considered it, sprang from the tenure of the presidency by Jefferson and Madison during the critical years which should have been years of preparation. Neither President was disposed to acquiesce in the course to which England was driven by dire necessity, but neither was sufficiently gifted to see that even the most extreme commercial measures, even the strongest representations known to diplomacy, could not avail an unarmed nation against an adversary who was already engaged in a life-and-death struggle. Just as arbitration and international law alike fall to the ground when they threaten the existence of a State, so, too, it is written that commercial war cannot, at the bidding of doctrinaires, be substituted for the stern clash of arms. Both Jefferson and Madison were men of the desk, both were unconscious of the necessity of backing words with deeds, and to both alike Capt. Mahan applies Pompey's retort to the Mamertines, "Will you never have done with citing laws and privileges to men who wear swords?" He might with equal truth have quoted an even stronger phrase from a greater author than Plutarch about "droning charms over sores that crave the knife."

Now that the course of events is presented succinctly, now that their logical connexion and sequence are strongly emphasized, it is easy to see that the roots of the war spread deep down into the old colonial system, the legitimate offspring of the Navigation Act. Apart from any consideration of its effect in strengthening the Royal Navy, it is indisputable that this Act had succeeded in enclosing the commerce of the Empire within a ring fence. The War of American Independence made a breach in this fence, and it was not unnatural that England should strive to repair the damage by seeking to maintain the system towards the United States after their independence was gained; failing this method, which would again have reduced the United States to the position of a colony, it was inevitable that the States should be made to feel the weight of the measure.

"Of this British commercial policy," says Capt. Mahan,

> "Americans had not the slightest reason to complain. They had insisted on being independent, and it would be babyish to fret about the consequences when unpalatable....It is very possible that the action of Great Britain at this time was stupid,.... but were the policy wise or foolish as regards herself, towards the Americans it was not a wrong, but an injury; and consequently what the newly independent people had to do was not to complain,"

but to retaliate.

Though here he justifies the subsequent American policy which resulted in the Embargo and Non-Importation Act, it must not therefore be inferred that Capt. Mahan condemns the British view. He quotes, without endorsing it, Jefferson's dictum that the way to prophesy what England would do "was to ascertain what she ought to do, and infer the contrary"; and he assuredly does not uphold the Jeffersonian theory that commercial retaliation can be a thing complete in itself. It has also to be remembered that, whatever may have been England's interest during the years of peace which followed the independence—years during which the States seemed so weak that their unity was little more than a paper phrase—the great wars in which England was involved before the end of the century entirely altered the outlook. For the first time England was at war without the whole of the world's commerce being, in effect, ranged under one or other of the belligerent flags; and this, too, at a period of great commercial development. By her industrial inventions England was setting the example to the world, and the result was making itself felt in a vastly increased commerce. Were the United States, in the new character of a neutral maritime nation, to reap the benefit of these conditions? Never, while English statesmen could see that the strength of their country lay on the water—that her commerce was to her the breath of life.

And so the commercial war followed, and with it the exercise of the much-resented claim to impress seamen from foreign ships. As to this latter difficulty, it is not necessary to say more than that Capt. Mahan treats the whole question with discretion and impartiality. Though the controversy is thorny, the facts and the principles are not obscure. But the commercial war was complex and widespread; and at least one of its immediate results must be taken into account. This was the additional wealth which, even as things were, the growing commerce of the world brought to the Americans. With their position thus strengthened, the unity began at last to have real existence, and the treasury of the navy to have money at its disposal. But this money, easily sufficient for the building of a squadron of ships of the line, was devoted to ends that would have commended themselves to our own "scientific" economists, and some 35,000,000 dollars were wiped off the national debt between 1801 and the outbreak of war. Commenting on this reduction, Capt. Mahan quotes a Virginian Senator: "This difference has never been felt by society. It has produced no effect upon the common intercourse among men. For my part, I should never have known of the reduction but for the annual Treasury report." And Capt. Mahan grimly adds: "Something was learned about it, however, in the first year of the war, and the interest upon the savings was received at Detroit, on the Niagara frontier, in the Chesapeake and the Delaware."

The demonstration that the United States were caught between the hammer of the Napoleonic Decrees and the anvil of the Orders in Council, and that they were not content to submit quietly, is both cogent and interesting; but to trace its bearing on modern conditions would lead us far beyond the limits of our space. We must, however, call attention to one clause of the Berlin Decree, which runs,

"This Decree shall be the fundamental law of the Empire until England has acknowledged that the rights of war are the same on land and on sea; that it [war] cannot be extended to any private property whatever";

and to Capt. Mahan's comment on it, in opposition to a modern school which would fain make war with showers of rose-leaves and confetti. "The claim for private property," he says,

"involves a play upon words to the confusion of ideas....Private property at a standstill is one thing. It is the unproductive money in a stocking, hid in a closet. Property belonging to private individuals, but embarked in....commerce, is like money in circulation. It is the lifeblood of national prosperity, upon which war depends; and as such it is national in its employment, and only in ownership private. To stop such circulation is to sap national prosperity; and to sap prosperity, upon which war depends for its energy, is a measure as truly military as is killing the men whose arms maintain war in the field."

We have referred to the author's belief that the war was inevitable, unless Britain could be induced to concede the points in dispute, and to his proof that the United States had neglected their chance of attaining this end by their neglect to provide that most powerful of diplomatic agents, a squadron of line-of-battle ships. After Jena, when Napoleon's grip on the Continent was at its tightest, when England alone stood up firmly against him, a small addition to the forces of the enemy would have inclined the balance against her. The Americans might have had at least a dozen ships of the line; and had they been thus ready for effective intervention, the mere threat would probably, in the author's opinion, have been sufficient. As it was, they were tied to inactivity by their naval weakness, and England had learnt their secret; so they struggled on, fighting a commercial war, imposing restrictions which harmed their own trade even more than the English—restrictions which at length combined with the obnoxious right of search to rouse such bitter feeling throughout the country that war could no longer be avoided. It was the misfortune of America that when it came, it came too late to hold out prospects of success. The French were on the point of being driven out of Spain; Napoleon was already embarked in the Russian adventure which was to prove his ruin; and thus the United States, which, even till the declaration of war, had refused to add to their naval force, were left very shortly to face England alone.

The result could never be in doubt, and it is in keeping with the eternal irony of things that the disastrous war which followed has been looked back upon by successive generations of Americans as a glorious episode in their national history. It was, on the contrary, a period of great distress and humiliation, and deservedly so. While giving full credit to the excellence of both officers and men of the American navy, Capt. Mahan never lets us lose sight of the fact that it was unequal to its work. He quotes a contemporary, "a distinguished naval officer," as writing:—

"No sooner had the enemy blockaded our harbours, and extended his line of cruisers from Maine to Georgia, than both foreign and domestic commerce came at once to be reduced to a deplorable state of stagnation; producing the utter ruin of many respectable merchants, as well as of a great multitude besides, connected with them in their mercantile pursuits";

and, after enumerating the various ways in which the pressure was felt, the writer adds:—

"The coasting trade, that most valuable appendage to an extensive mercantile establishment in the United States, was entirely annihilated."

Again, the insults to the coast depended solely on the discretion of the victor, and in the end the United States made peace, virtually upon England's terms. The Orders in Council were indeed repealed, but before the war was really begun; and the right of search was never abandoned.

The strategy of the war is treated not only in its naval aspect, but also as a whole, and Capt. Mahan shows how the United States were acting on the defensive on the seaboard, and on the offensive on the Canadian frontier. Here, too, lack of preparation had to be paid for; inability to grasp the fundamental strategic fact that the British left, resting on the sea at Quebec, was the true objective, combined with "demagogic prejudice in favour of untrained patriotism" to ensure the failure, or the comparative failure, of the Lakes campaigns down to the end of 1813. In the following year the lesson had been learnt that, as the author puts it, a tree is cut down by striking at the trunk, not by lopping off the branches; and, in addition, soldiers had been evolved out of the pristine mobs of raw militiamen. The successful naval battle on Lake Champlain was not unique, for there was good and intelligent work done in the year before, especially on Lake Erie; but sound strategy gave Macdonough's battle its full effect, and the result of the later joint operations was that in the negotiations for a peace England was not in a position to insist upon what was euphemistically termed "a rectification of frontier."

Of the seaboard operations and ocean warfare we have said nothing. Not that Capt. Mahan is less interesting here, but that less remained to be said. Each naval action is examined in detail, and the work of the privateers is fully illustrated; but the material is so well known that there were few secrets to tell. There is, however, much important comment on the strategy of the campaign on the ocean, and, as a war of commercial destruc-

tion is still a possibility, these pages deserve careful study. Even as to the type of cruiser which this manner of war demands the lesson is by no means obsolete, and no stronger argument in favour of massed force in a war against commerce could be adduced than the effect of Rodgers's offshore cruise in June and July, 1812.

We must not conclude without calling attention to the illustrations, which are numerous. The maps and plans are excellent and most instructive; the portraits, especially those of Jefferson, Madison, and Perry, are extremely interesting; but the imaginative pictures, drawn originally for *Scribner's Magazine*, might with advantage be omitted in subsequent editions.

A Modern Symposium. By G. Lowes Dickinson. (Brimley Johnson & Ince.)

This little volume ought to be welcome to all lovers of prose and to all students of modern civilization. As regards form, it suggests comparison with the author's dialogue 'The Idea of Good'; as regards subject-matter, with the more famous 'Letters of John Chinaman'; yet the symposium is neither a dialogue nor a diatribe. It is a collection of imaginary speeches on the principles that should guide the modern statesman, and leans to no particular side. The speeches are put into the mouths of a number of individualities, who are made to represent with uncommon success very various types of temperament — the aristocrat, the Liberal, the Conservative, the Socialist, the Anarchist, the poet, the Christian, and so forth. Some of them are clearly suggested by well-known characters. In the rhetoric of the Liberal leader Remenham it is easy to discern the full-blooded earnestness of Gladstone; and in the sarcasm of the Jew Mendoza, closing with the curious lapse into mysticism, and a melodramatic offer of his hand to his rival, it is idle to deny that some at least of the characteristics of Disraeli find emphatic expression. All the speakers are endowed with that lucidity of diction, and those touches of wit and poetic imagination, which we have learnt to expect in Mr. Dickinson's writing. We quote two passages which illustrate this. The poet, who complains, somewhat like Matthew Arnold in his famous description of a social science congress, of the evil "of taking all the value out of the past and present in order to put it into the future," goes on as follows:—

"Of course the things really are bad that you say are bad. But they 're so good as well! I mean—well, the other day I read one of those dreadful articles—at least, of course they 're very useful, I suppose—about the condition of the agricultural labourer. Well, then I took a ride in the country, and saw it all in its setting and complete, with everything the article had left out; and it wasn't so bad after all. I don't mean to say it was all good either, but it was just wonderful. There were great horses with shaggy fetlocks resting in green fields, and cattle wading in shallow fords, and streams fringed with willows, and little cheeping birds among the reeds, and larks, and cuckoos, and thrushes. And there were orchards white with blossom, and little gardens in the sun, and shadows of clouds brushing over the plain. And the much discussed labourer was in the midst of all this. And he really wasn't an incarnate grievance! He was thinking about his horses or his bread and cheese, or his children squalling in the road, or his pig and his cocks and hens. Of course I don't suppose he knew how beautiful everything was; but I 'm sure he had a sort of comfortable feeling of being a part of it all, of being somehow all right."

The beauty of this passage is, we think, apparent.

Here is another and a very different extract from the speech of Martin, the Anarchist:—

"The history of the growth of the State, of public authority and compulsion, is the history of the decline from Florence and Nuremberg to London and New York. As the power of the State grows the energy of the spirit dwindles; and if ever the activity of the State should extend through and through to every department of life, the universal ease and comfort which may be thus disseminated throughout society will have been purchased dearly at the price of the soul. The denizens of that city will be fed, housed, and clothed to perfection; only—and it is a serious drawback—*only they will be dead.*"

It is impossible, without more ample quotation, to do justice to the security and ease, the lightness and penetration combined, of Mr. Dickinson. The book is as charming as it is suggestive. In its author we have one of the few living Englishmen who can really write prose. There is none of the affectation of the "stylist" here. It is "prose of the centre," limpid, natural, musical. The excessive influence of French models, the exotic elaboration of Pater, the artificial daintiness of æstheticism, for once are absent.

As to the matter of the book we have perhaps said nearly enough. But there is one passage which stands out for originality and force, the analysis of the American mind. Civilization is really a state of mind, and it is Mr. Dickinson's merit that he has recognized this, and so discerns the true *differentia* of Americanism, and of all purely Western ideals. "For what America is, that Europe is becoming." It was, indeed, one of the many signs of the extraordinary genius of that strange combination of the seer and the cynic, Benjamin Disraeli, that he discerned more than fifty years back the tendencies of the mechanical age, and pointed out in 'Coningsby,' and more definitely in 'Tancred,' the dangers incident to Europe, which "talked of progress because, by the ingenious manipulation of a few mechanical contrivances, she had established a society which has mistaken comfort for civilization." In essence, the speech of Ellis, the journalist, is only a development of the same notion, but a development of such force and insight that it ought to compel the attention even of those persons for whom the mechanical millennium suggested by some writers seems the ideal, or at least satisfying. We do not mean that Mr. Wells believes this himself, but we think that the society described in such books as 'When the Sleeper Wakes' is a society in which the latent ideals of America, as discerned by Ellis, have worked themselves out to an external perfection. We can but quote a few phrases here and there, which illustrate the imaginary speaker's view that the one object of Americans is rapidity of life. To this, it is contended, they have sacrificed, and will sacrifice increasingly, *every* kind of disinterested passion: religion, art, love, and even science, except so far as it has a purely practical object.

"Thanks to Europe, America has never been powerless in the face of Nature; therefore has never felt Fear; therefore has never known Reverence; therefore never experienced Religion....A nation which knew what religion was in the European sense; whose roots were struck in the soil of spiritual combat, of temptations in haunted forests or desert sands by the Nile, of midnight risings, scourgings of the flesh, and vigils in vast cathedrals, and the miracle of the Host solemnly veiled in a glory of painted light—such a nation would never have accepted Christian science as a religion. No! Religion in America is a parasite without roots. The questions that have occupied Europe, from the dawn of her history, for which she has fought more fiercely than for empire or liberty, for which she has fasted in deserts, agonized in cells, suffered on the cross and at the stake, for which she has sacrificed health, wealth, ease, intelligence, life....for the American people simply do not exist. They are as inaccessible, as impossible to them as the sphere to the dwellers in Flatland.... Their religion, if they have one, is what I believe they call 'healthy-mindedness.'"

So with art and literature. They are to the imaginary speaker inconceivable in America,

"for the spirit of Art is disinterested contemplation, while that of America is cupidous acquisition....The Future is for them the kingdom of elevators, of telephones, of motor-cars, of flying-machines. Let them not idly hark back, misled by effete traditions, to the old European dream of the 'kingdom of heaven.' *Excudent alii*, let them say, for Europe, Letters, and Art; *tu regere argento populos, Morgane, memento*, let America rule the world by Syndicates and Trusts. For such is her true destiny; and that she conceives it to be such is evidenced by the determination with which she has suppressed all irrelevant activities."

Their whole purpose in life is acceleration:

"To be always moving, and always moving faster, that they think is the beatific life....If they are asked by Europeans, as they sometimes are, What is the point of going so fast? their only feeling is one of genuine astonishment. Why, they reply, you go fast. And what more can be said? Hence their contempt for the leisure so much valued by Europeans. Leisure they feel to be a kind of standing still, the unpardonable sin."

The speaker goes on to lament the assimilation of all the Western world to this one type:—

"True, says the man of the Future; we have no religion, literature, or art; we don't know whence we come, nor whither we go;

but, what is more important, we don't care. What we do know is that we are moving faster than any one ever moved before; and that there is every chance of our moving faster and faster. The principle of the Universe is acceleration, and we are its exponents; and if we cannot answer ultimate questions, that is the less to be regretted in that a few centuries hence there will be nobody left to ask them."

Finally, the speaker rejoices that

"his friends are Socrates and Plato, Dante, Michael Angelo, and Goethe, rather than Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Pierpont Morgan. I rejoice that I belong to an effete country, and that I sit at table with almost the last representatives of the culture, the learning, and the ideals of centuries of civilization."

The speaker describes, perhaps with accuracy, tendencies undoubtedly existing, but his tone is for us too pessimistic, and many will think that he has overstated his case absurdly. The speech of the man of science which precedes that of Ellis in the symposium expresses the opposite standpoint, and thus preserves the balance. If the older scheme of values corresponds, as we believe it does, to permanent elements in human nature, a society constituted without them cannot have within it the power of duration. Already there are signs of reaction. Nor would it surprise us if the twentieth century were to witness marvels of human passion and mysticism on a par with its undoubted certainty of progress in mechanism. It may well be that the age of which we are as yet but on the threshold will hold its rank in history less for the evolution of future Carnegies and Edisons than for some hero, who shall repeat in fresh forms something of the work of a Francis of Assisi, and be one more witness to the undying romance of the human soul.

Scarabs. By Percy E. Newberry. (Constable & Co.)

An authoritative book on scarabs was much needed. After the Rev. W. J. Loftie's 'Essay on Scarabs,' written at a time when Egyptology was neither so popular nor so well equipped as at the present day, nothing of importance on the subject appeared till Prof. Petrie's 'Historical Scarabs,' which dealt only with a few objects made for kings and other great personages, and chosen to illustrate the author's own theories of Egyptian history. Then came Mr. George Fraser's 'Catalogue,' describing with much good judgment, but with equal brevity, the five hundred or so rare scarabs in his own collection; and Mr. John Ward's 'Sacred Beetle,' dealing, with greater garrulity, with about the same number of good, bad, and indifferent examples in his. Both these books contain, by way of preface, a dissertation on scarabs generally; but Mr. Fraser's was too compressed to be of much service to the student, while Mr. Ward cannot, and does not, yet claim to be a qualified teacher of Egyptology. Hence Mr. Newberry, whose practical knowledge of the Egyptian language surpasses that of most of his colleagues, and who has conducted explorations in Egypt for the last twenty years, found, on coming to his task, an almost unworked field. Let us hasten to add that he cultivates it admirably.

He clears the ground, in the first place, by showing, as Dr. Birch asserted long ago, that the scarab was in its inception nothing but a seal. It is true that it often appears as an amulet, and that in that capacity it was later, like most things in Egypt, pressed into the service of the dead. But primitive folk have in all ages regarded knots, seals, and other means of preserving inviolate things like doors and documents, as having a magical efficacy, and there is thus no inconsistency in concluding that the scarab was a seal before it became an amulet. That the same ideas were current in early Babylonia is also likely enough, and Mr. Newberry is therefore probably justified when he speaks of the use of the cylinder seal as arguing a connexion between the civilizations of Western Asia and Egypt. But it is surprising to learn from him that these cylinder seals, which have lately been much in evidence among the relics of the earliest Egyptian dynasties, continued in general use down to the time of the Twelfth Dynasty, when they yielded, as he says, to "the more convenient" scarab, but were yet made in a desultory sort of way as late as the Twenty-Sixth Dynasty. It is by no means improbable, too, that for some time the use of scarabs as seals was confined to the fair sex, who found them serviceable as a means of protection for wine-jars and other domestic stores. This is borne out by Mr.Newberry's assertion from his own experience that when a scarab seal is found in a grave, the grave is nearly always that of a female. Whether he is right in declaring that the modern wedding-ring finds its origin in "the custom of the man presenting his wife, on her marriage, with a seal, which she was to use for sealing up her stores of provisions, &c.," is, however, another question. But it may be noticed that Mr. Newberry will have nothing to do with the theory that scarabs were ever used as money. As for the other notion, that they formed at some late period the badge of adherence to the ancient religion of Egypt, he does not even mention it.

With regard to the period when scarabs were in general use, he gives us one from the tomb of Tehuti-nekht, *ha* prince, or, as he translates it, "Mayor," under Usertsen I. and Amenemhat II., which he declares to be the oldest absolutely dated scarab in existence. As, also, the latest example that he supplies is dated in the Twenty-Eighth Dynasty, we may conclude that Mr. Newberry would confine their use to the sixteen dynasties included in these dates, and that, like most modern Egyptologists, he would reject as forgeries, or, at any rate, as isolated and very rare survivals, all scarabs purporting to be made in Ptolemaic or Roman times. That there are many in existence bearing the names of Menes, Khufu or Cheops, Khafra, and many other celebrated kings of the First, Fourth, and other dynasties, is true enough; but he gives excellent reasons for supposing that these were all manufactured a long time after the kings they celebrate, and, as Prof. Petrie admits that this was the case in certain instances, it follows that only very slight reliance can be placed on scarabs generally as a means of dating. On the other hand, Mr. Newberry affords information that should be most useful to collectors as to the different glazes that were used in making scarabs at different periods, and as to the variations that from time to time appear in the anatomical details of the animal represented. As to the materials of which they were generally made, he is clear that hard stones, such as obsidian, quartz, and jasper, were originally employed, although in the earliest times the stone, instead of being itself engraved, served merely as a base for a gold plate upon which the inscription was incised. Precious stones, such as carnelian, lapis lazuli, and turquoise, were also employed from the first; while from the Eighteenth Dynasty gold, silver, and bronze, though very rare, and glass and pottery, begin to appear. The majority of scarabs are of steatite, and are generally covered with glaze of different colours. In all these matters Mr. Newberry's experience makes him the safest of guides, and he will have none of Prof. Petrie's theory that the spiral pattern originated in the Nile Valley, or that its primary use was the decoration of scarabs.

To come to the objects themselves, there are in the present volume forty-four plates containing examples of upwards of twelve hundred scarabs. All these are drawn by Mr. Newberry himself, which is a guarantee at once of the excellence of the representation and of its accuracy. They are from different public and private collections in Europe, Africa, and America, including some hitherto unfamiliar even by name, such as the Château Borelly Museum at Marseilles, Mr. Chauncey Murch's collection at Cairo, and that of Mr. Piers at New York. But it is a pity that Mr. Newberry has given us no hint of the principle on which his specimens were chosen. Some—such as the wild cattle scarab of Amen-hetep III.—have figured in earlier publications, but most are new, and it is much to be wished that Mr. Newberry or some other competent scholar would give us a *corpus* of scarabs, which would not only be of the greatest use to the student, but would also form a check upon the unbridled imagination of dealers in antiquities. That Mr. Newberry's book supplies already the nucleus of such a work can be seen from the names of the Twelfth Dynasty persons (most of them undistinguished enough) found upon the magic ivory wands or phylacteries which have of late received some attention. All these names, except one, are found repeatedly among the scarabs in Mr. Newberry's plates, and the fact is eloquent of the wide sweep with which his net has been thrown.

We have noted a few faults, some of which might easily be amended in future

impressions. We do not agree with Mr. Newberry that King Narmer is "the predecessor of Mena," that King Zer was "Mena's successor," or that Aha is "the Horus-name of Menes, the founder of the First Egyptian Dynasty." Both the first two identifications depend upon the third, and this last has no other support than the broken ivory tablet unearthed by M. de Morgan at Negadah, which no one has yet succeeded in reading, but which bears a sign which may possibly be twisted into a representation of the *men* sign forming part of Menes's name. The identification is rejected by several leading Egyptologists, and we think that in a book not expressly addressed to the learned, the reader should be warned of the fact. Mr. Newberry also translates the Μονογενής of Horapollo as "only begotten." In this he sins in good company, but, as in the passage referred to it is applied to the scarabæus beetle itself, it is plain that here it can only have its common meaning of "unique." In writing "*type parlant*, 'figured speech,'" Mr. Newberry is probably referring to the punning or "canting" designs known to heralds as "armes parlantes." This may be mere infelicity of diction, but we have noticed several bad misprints, among which we may mention "valliance" for *valiance*, "Karêm" for *Harîm*, "cura anulis" for *curator* (?) *anuli*. While figs. 14 and 16 on pl. iv. are interchanged, σκάραβος, σκαράβειος, and σφραγιστής are all wrongly accented. But these are small faults, and, looking at the work as a whole, we may congratulate the University of Liverpool, at whose expense it is apparently published, upon a work which will probably become a classic, and may, we hope, have successors. The three indexes of 'Personal Names,' 'Titles,' and 'Royal Names' make it easy to consult, and the whereabouts of the monuments depicted is in every case clearly marked.

NEW NOVELS.

Traffic. By E. Temple Thurston. (Duckworth & Co.)

Mr. Thurston's novel is rather a tractate than a story, and it would appear that his zeal as a pamphleteer has overpowered his art as a writer of fiction. Here, as in his last book, the work is very crude, and yet has in it the smouldering possibilities of tragedy. As before, his tale hinges on the action and influences of the Roman Catholic Church on human nature, and so far as his theme is controversial we may not criticize him in these columns. The heroine, who is on the whole excellently drawn, is forced into an abominable marriage, leaves her husband, and is confronted with a real passion later. Between her and the realization of this stands the Roman Catholic denial of divorce. In the issue she drifts down and down, until we find her frequenting the promenades of a music hall. Obviously Mr. Thurston's design is to demonstrate that the refusal of divorce may logically end in physical and moral degradation. It remains for the reader to say if he has proved his point. Our concern is with the book as a work of art; and here we find it, as we have said, too crude and melodramatic. Characters move under a lurid sky towards predestinate doom. And the culmination is so clumsily managed as to be "bathetic." Yet the writing is vigorous, and the exposition courageous, and the book is better in parts than as a whole. Mr. Thurston's views on the Irish are interesting, and sometimes epigrammatic, as—"Death and emigration are the two great incidents of life in Ireland. Marriage is a small matter compared with these." Perhaps, then, it was by reason of her English blood that the heroine found marriage so fortuitously tragic.

The High Toby. By H. B. Marriott Watson. (Methuen & Co.)

This series of stories recounts the further fortunes of Dick Ryder, who as "Galloping Dick" was introduced to book-readers in 1895. The "High Toby" is robbing on horseback, and Ryder is a superior exponent of his craft, with a wonderful eye for beauty in distress. He is as incurably romantic, indeed, as the stuff of his adventures is—high-hearted, generous, indifferent to worldly gains. He indulges with ease and fluency in the "big bow-wow," to use Scott's phrase. No highwayman was ever so successful or so accomplished, even at a time when the Court was witty and blood ran faster than now. Mr. Watson dates his period by introducing Judge Jeffreys, whom Dick outwits by feigning a political mission. But much as our author would have us believe, we are fairly carried away by the illusion of high-flavoured language and high-pitched impudence presented to us. Here is the charm of dark roads, bright moons, and the chance which makes adventure. No one else could do the thing so well, or with such verve. No one else, well over one series, would, we think, have the matter or the spirit for a second. Mr. Watson's stories have the elements of popularity without showing traces of that slovenliness of diction and that limited outlook which seem essential for success in English fiction.

A Dazzling Reprobate. By W. R. H. Trowbridge. (Fisher Unwin.)

The hero of Mr. Trowbridge's novel is a highly gilded youth, described as "a human exotic, one of those beautiful tares that are cultivated in the *parterres* of society." Clanrebel, familiarly known as Esau, has the profile, and possibly some of the habits, of an ancient Greek of the decadent period, and a past of such a nature that he grovels on the floor in anguish when he thinks his valet has discovered it. The past never is discovered, however, and Esau retains to the end his brilliant and fascinating personality, with a great power of arousing affection in contemporaries of his own sex, while his cynicism is accounted to him as an additional and pathetic charm. Mlle. de Rouvry, to whom he refers as his "scarlet emotion," very sensibly prefers his sometime friend the "Regenerate," whose history is at least no secret; but Lothair, the young French count, who comes to London to study the ways of the British aristocracy, and who passes through a kaleidoscopic series of artificial scenes, remains faithful to his belief in Esau. The book, which is probably intended for a satire upon a certain section of "High Life," which talks in epigram and mistakes cheap cynicism for wit, has a certain cleverness, but no quality that is convincing.

The Sea Maid. By Ronald Macdonald. (Methuen & Co.)

The situation of the Very Rev. Archibald Prowdeflesche, Dean of Beckminster, and his wife, who are shipwrecked in mid-ocean and cast ashore on a coral island, where they remain for twenty years, is one which gives ample scope for Mr. Macdonald's pleasing sense of humour. This is especially the case when the castaways are joined by a large party from a ship which has been marooned at an easy distance, the passengers and many of the crew being sent comfortably ashore in boats. Amongst the former is Lord Ormsroode, masquerading for his own purposes under the name of a fellow-passenger, who is only too pleased to assume the rôle of a peer. Hence inevitable complications ensue, since Mrs. Prowdeflesche, a thorough Mrs. Prowdy, deprived for twenty years of her social and ecclesiastical rights, is determined that the lovely daughter born to her in exile shall marry the sham lord, whilst Polynesia, listening to the voice of nature, sets her affections on the real lord. One of the best scenes is where the Dean, who is a gentleman as well as a most muscular Christian, yields none the less to the temptation to steal some theatrical decanal garments from the luggage of a passenger, thereby arousing the indignant jealousy of his wife, who cannot be so suitably clothed.

Irresponsible Kitty. By Curtis Yorke. (John Long.)

Irresponsible Kitty's dying mother gave her as a sacred charge to her responsible sister Winifred, and she lived merrily throughout her scaramouch childhood and flirting girlhood, calling the tune or stopping it as she pleased, while Winifred paid the piper. This, when both girls were unattached, was unfair to only one of them, and that one did not complain; but when Winifred married Sir Basil Derrick, a jealous man with an explosive temper, matters promised to become very complicated. Husbands are apt to be ill-treated by loving wives in novels of the day, and Curtis Yorke is no exception to the rule. Winifred, after a few searchings of heart, consents to pass off on her husband, returning from Australia after some months' absence, the offspring of

Kitty's secret marriage as their own child, and is stagily offended and unforgiving when her husband takes literally her answer of silence to his question, "Is he ....my child?" The end is reconciliation, as the hardened novel-reader expects, and the whole thing is as false to life as it can be. Given a minx like Kitty and a fool like Winifred, tragedy is inevitable; but the author does not believe in her own characters enough to avoid the conventional happy ending.

The Hātanee. By Arthur Eggar. (John Murray.)

Burma, the land of light hearts and smiling faces, has another side to show. It is a land also of Nāts and ghouls, Thayay and "midnight-hatchets"; but worst of all is the Hātanee, the Burmese variant of the widespread superstition of the werewolf. The Hātanee, however, differs from the type of her tribe. The Burmese shape-changer is oftenest a woman, an interesting racial point of difference from the type and point of approach to the fox-woman of Japanese folk-lore, and leaves upon soft ground the mark of a foot neither all human nor all bestial, a half-pug :—

"We do not know which woman it is; she herself does not know, for it is when she is sleeping that the Thing within her bids her rise up. Still sleeping, she goes out into the night quietly, on tiptoe, and as she walks her body turns into a tiger. Her footsteps change: at first they are woman's feet; then half woman, half tiger. She creeps from house to house till she finds one where a person sleeps alone, without companions. ....In the morning she is once again a woman, and knows nothing of what took place; but in that house there lies the body of a man, with the tears of claws and teeth."

The story hinges upon the recorded instance of the murder of a woman by her fellow-villagers for just such a crime of shape-changing, though Mr. Eggar has spared us the horrider tragedy by giving a male victim to Fate, and flinging a choice morsel to the God of Irony by making the murderous Thing-that-walks-by-Night a white man and a mission teacher, inspired by lust of gold. The love of Bā Saw and the pagoda-slave whom he steals away for his wife, and who is the suspected Hātanee, is well done, and the book makes the reader ask for more.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Auction Prices of Books. Edited by Luther S. Livingston. Vol. IV. (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.; London, Elliot Stock.)—Mr. Livingston is to be sincerely congratulated on the successful accomplishment of a task before which even the stoutest bibliographical heart might have quailed. To cope with a solid mass of 200,000 book records required no small amount of courage, and the skill with which the compiler has manipulated this material is truly remarkable. It is obvious that to compress the contents of nearly thirty volumes of the English and American 'Book-Prices Current' into four a severe process of reduction would be necessary, and we may at once admit that Mr. Livingston has done this with every reasonable care and with success. In the case of many rare books, notes and annotations are not necessary in sale catalogues, partly because bibliographical details are to be found in special bibliographies, and partly because a book bears its own *prima facie* evidence of being perfect or otherwise; and if a collector is not sufficiently enthusiastic to collate his purchases before placing them on his shelves, he has but a poor idea of his own responsibilities as a bibliophile. But there are instances in which bibliographical details of some sort are essential in an auctioneer's catalogue, not merely to serve as a guide to the purchaser, but also to indicate why one copy of a book should sell for a few pounds, whilst another of the same issue fetches five or ten times as much. So far as we have observed, Mr. Livingston has discriminated well between the two sections: the books which should be annotated and those which need not be; had he failed to do this, his compilation would have been not only of very little value for reference, but also misleading in the extreme. The earlier volumes of 'Book-Prices Current' left much to be desired in the matter of bibliographical accuracy, and this fault is probably due to a great extent to the auction catalogues themselves; but during the last decade or so it has been realized that "minor" faults are of some consequence, and have to be pointed out for the protection of the vendor as well as for the guidance of the purchaser.

Mr. Livingston's concluding volume is the most important of all, Shakspeare occupying 60 columns, Thackeray 21 columns, Tennyson and Ruskin each about 16 columns, and Walter Scott nearly 20 columns; Anthony Trollope, on the other hand, has only two entries. The Shakspeare portion must remain the most elaborate and exhaustive of its kind, until Mr. Edward B. Harris can be induced to publish his comprehensive tabulations of Shakspeare sales in London from the earliest book auction up to the beginning of the present year. Mr. Livingston has apparently availed himself of all the entries in Lowndes, and also records some of the more important sales held in the interval between Lowndes and the establishment of 'Book-Prices Current.' Some of the entries of the earlier sales would have been much improved by a little more detail. For instance, the copy of 'Venus and Adonis,' 1596, is here baldly entered "Bolland, 91*l.*," and "Bright (Bolland copy), 91*l.* 10*s.*," and then comes the entry of the same copy in the Daniel sale in 1864. The dates of the Bolland and Bright sales should have been given. That of the former was November–December, 1840, and that of the latter in March – April, 1845; moreover, the copy was a very fine one. We do not understand the principle upon which the unique copy of the 'Venus and Adonis' of 1627 is omitted: this was in the George Chalmers sale of 1842, and again in the B. H. Bright sale of 1845, when it was (presumably) acquired for the British Museum. So also the 'Titus Andronicus' of 1574, discovered in Sweden, and sold privately to Mr. Marsden J. Perry, of Providence, is omitted, although its importance would have justified the compiler in making an exception to his hard-and-fast rules. In the case of the four quarto editions of Shakspeare Mr. Livingston starts (with one unimportant exception) with the Daniel sale, which seems a pity. It is true the previous sales are recorded in Lowndes, but Mr. Livingston's book would have been greatly improved had he embodied the Lowndes entries with his own.

In some cases the compiler shows a trust in the accuracy of sale catalogues which is beautiful to behold. This accounts for one entry of F. Shoberl's 'Tour from Geneva to Milan' appearing under 'Schoberl' (p. 76), whilst three other copies are found under Shoberl. Mr. Livingston, however, has not this excuse in connexion with Richardson's 'Pamela' (p. 2), which he spells 'Pamelia.' 'The Savage Club Papers' (p. 70) were edited by Andrew Halliday (*i.e.* A. H. Duff), and not by "Halleday." The entry "Savonarola (Don Jeremy)" on p. 72, is obviously not a real name, but a pseudonym of Father Prout (Francis Sylvester Mahony). We find "Sir James F. Stephen," whilst Leslie Stephen's well-deserved knighthood is ignored.

The difficulty of hitting upon a proper heading for anonymous books is not new, and it is one upon which bibliographers will always disagree. We think, however, that some of Mr. Livingston's decisions are open to improvement. The anonymous 'True Art of Angling' (p. 359) would be better placed under 'Angling' than under 'True.' 'Streets of New York' (p. 263) also seems out of place; 'South Carolina' (pp. 206-7) would be better under 'Carolina, South'; and 'Term Catalogues' (p. 316) we should have placed under the general heading of Catalogues. We should look for Mr. John Payne's 'Tales from the Arabic' (p. 264) under Payne, certainly not under 'Tales.'

The differences in prices paid in America and in England for the same books are sometimes very striking. The sumptuous 'Art Treasures of America,' edited by Edward Strahan, and published about twenty years ago, realizes in America, unbound, anything up to 25 dollars 50 cents; but the reviewer had the good fortune to purchase the late E. L. Weeks's fine copy with India proofs at Messrs. Sotheby's for 1*l.*

Book-Auction Records. Edited by Frank Karslake. Vol. III. Part I. (Karslake & Co.)—This instalment of 'Book-Auction Records' includes the sales that took place during the last quarter of 1905, and contains 4,401 records. No library of first-class importance was dispersed during that period, but the sale of Sir Henry Irving's books at Christie's, which included specially printed copies of the Lyceum plays, as arranged for the stage by the actor-manager, and some fine Grangerized theatrical biographies, possessed more than a bibliographical interest. No copies of the first or second editions of Shakspeare's 'Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies' seem to have come into the market during the period under notice; but one copy of the third edition realized 48*l.* 10*s.*, and three copies of the fourth edition brought respectively 60*l.*, 119*l.*, and 150*l.* The last of these copies is described as one of the tallest in existence, having several uncut leaves. Rarer than the folios, a perfect copy of the first edition of 'Much Adoe about Nothing,' printed by V. S. for Andrew Wise and William Aspley, 1600, realized the great sum of 1,570*l.*; while a copy of Roberts's edition of 'A Midsommer Nights Dreame,' 1600, which in Halliwell's opinion was the first issue, though it is commoner than the edition with Fisher's imprint, fetched 480*l.* A very fine copy of Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Comedies and Tragedies,' 1647, realized 103*l.* In this part of 'Book-Auction Records' Mr. Karslake gives an illustration and short account of Messrs. Hodgson's auction-rooms, and a reprint of an article on 'Second-Hand Bookselling' that appeared in *Chambers's Journal*, January 24th, 1891; and he also continues his

good-humoured comments on matters bibliopolic. We would suggest that in future issues the total sum realized by the sale of each library should be appended to the introductory 'Key to Sales.' This would not only constitute a useful record for purposes of reference, but would also indicate to some extent the relative importance of each collection that passed under the hammer during the period dealt with. In all other respects the compilation maintains its reputation for accuracy and completeness.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sir Auckland Colvin knows all that there is to be known on *The Making of Modern Egypt* (Seeley & Co.). The fact that he can hardly be said to possess the art of constructing a book does not detract from the worth of his volume, though it renders it heavy for the general reader. It is not our intention to disparage the author's literary ability, which is conspicuous in passages descriptive of the leading persons of his story. We have seldom met with better characterization than in the pages which have to do, for example, with Nubar and with the Khedive Tewfik. The latter stands out (as *The Athenæum* has constantly maintained he should) as one of the most excellent of men. In reviewing recent books dealing with the life of Lord Randolph Churchill we have had occasion to repeat strictures passed many years ago on the charges brought by some members of Parliament in 1882 against the then Khedive. Justice at last is done, upon a complete knowledge of the facts, by Sir Auckland Colvin :—

"When he was called on to decide broad issues or to confront great difficulties, he saw his way rapidly to a right conclusion. He well maintained the dignity of his high position, for example, when, on the eve of the bombardment of Alexandria, he was invited to take refuge on the decks of a British man-of-war. He replied to that proposal without hesitation, that 'if he sheltered himself on board a war vessel, whose guns were trained on the forts of his country, he could never again show his face in Egypt.' So he retired, guarded only by mutinous soldiers, to Ramleh, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, whence few of those who bade him farewell expected that he would be permitted to return."

As regards the earlier life of the Khedive, before the British occupation, another passage is worth quotation :—

"There was in Tewfik Pasha a reserve of reasonableness and sound judgment, and an honourable belief in the good faith of advisers whom he trusted, which are no mean substitute for experience directly acquired by long handling of public affairs. He had confidence in the English, and he especially felt the value of their support in the presence of French ambitions. But as he had no wish to be swallowed up by any Power, he aimed at being friendly with all."

An interesting part of Sir Auckland Colvin's narrative deals with the Drummond Wolff negotiations and Convention. Discussing the theory set forth in recent volumes as to the influence of Lord Randolph Churchill in the matter, Sir Auckland Colvin adds that the explanation "does not explain the adoption of the scheme by Lord Salisbury." Sir Auckland Colvin does not himself attach sufficient weight to the natural anxiety of British Ministers to keep faith with the Great Powers.

The account of General Gordon and his mission, and the relation to it of the various advisers of the home Government, is by far the best which has yet appeared, and constitutes in fact, although that was not the intention, a sounder defence of Gladstone than has been extracted from the correspondence of the latter.

The only mistake that we even fancy that we have found lies in the statement that the risk of war with Russia which affected the Soudan policy was "towards the close of 1885." The risk of war was in fact over on the day when Gladstone made his famous speech in defence of the credit of eleven millions.

We have been greatly interested in the perusal of Mr. Francis McCullagh's *With the Cossacks* (Eveleigh Nash). It is a most entertaining volume for the general reader, and it also is of some value to the inquirer and historian, but how far it will be useful is a little doubtful. Mr. McCullagh, according to his own statement, had most exceptional means of seeing many things that no one else saw at all, and this not only "with the Cossacks," but also at the mouth of Port Arthur during the first twenty-four hours of the war, and in Japan. It is interesting to note that he confirms the statement that before the beginning of the war there had arrived at Port Arthur the best gunners and stokers of both the Baltic and the Black Sea squadrons of Russia. The action taken by the Russian Admiralty was prudent, but as things turned out it would have been better for them had these "special ratings" been available for the third fleet ; and their presence with it might have made a difference—probably in the long run insufficient, nevertheless. The early pages of Mr. McCullagh and many later ones bring before us truthfully the common detestation of the Japanese felt by residents in the Far East before the war. The change which he relates among the Russians towards their victors or their captors is not greater than that which has occurred among the Britons of the Treaty Ports. It is necessary to keep this fact in mind in order to discern the origin of much Japanese suspicion, which our governmental and public action has only as yet partially removed. It is difficult to discern or to lay down the rules of honour which should guide officers in spy work. The officer-spy still observes, and must continue to observe, some rules. Lord Wolseley in his 'Soldier's Pocket-Book' goes very far in the direction of asserting that "all is fair in war." Before war breaks out, and especially when it is certain, such a principle cannot be said to apply. We admit that Mr. McCullagh, as a correspondent, was not bound by the rules which staff officers must recognize ; and we note the fact that he must have been able to convey to the Japanese Consulate at Chifu, to which he went straight from the first battles off Port Arthur, valuable information for the use of the Japanese Government, and that the Russians on his return would have been justified in showing a greater suspicion of him than they actually displayed. Our author had been the English editor of their official newspaper in Port Arthur. We are justified in styling "official" the pet child of Admiral Alexeieff, although it was officially declared to be not even "semi-official." Our author had repeatedly had interviews with the Viceroy and with many of his high officers. The public matter, however, with which we wish to deal in a few lines is Mr. McCullagh's statement that the Japanese Consul from Chifu, on the day before the attack upon Port Arthur, when he went to take away the Japanese non-combatants, had with him in disguise, as the constable of the consulate, a Japanese naval commander, and that after performing their neutral business, with every assistance from the Russians, they went straight to Admiral Togo at sea. The result of their conduct, if the story is true, and of its revelation, must be that great difficulties will, in the case of future periods of tension, be thrown in the way of humanitarian action.

It is most interesting to see the extent to which Mr. McCullagh confirmed at the time, by telegraphic information in the columns of American newspapers, those prophecies which the columns of *The Athenæum* contained as to facts which were clear to some observers here, though apparently never realized by the General Staff of Russia, of Germany, or of France. Our author agrees with General Sir Ian Hamilton that "wealth and factory servitude, the corroders of martial virtue, will gradually take the edge off" the valour of Japan.

Messrs. Methuen & Co. publish *Macedonia*, by Mr. H. N. Brailsford, a volume illustrated by admirable photographs, wholly different from those of the same peoples praised in our notice of two other volumes during the last twelve months. We know not if Mr. Brailsford intends to return to the countries in which he has travelled, but, if so, he shows much confidence in the existence among the leading men of a higher standard of respect for life than is usually assigned to them. One of his photographs represents a well-known Greek archbishop at a Turkish review, standing by the side of the Governor and the commander of the troops ; and the letterpress relates a free conversation with the Archbishop, carried on partly in Greek and partly in German. The description of this brilliant and powerful personage is such that we think the conversation ought not to have been published without some attenuation. It is difficult to suppose that the Archbishop consented to its being reported, and, even if he did, the character of him given by the author is inconsistent with those friendly relations on the strength of which the permission could alone have been granted. Mr. Brailsford is fairer as between Slav and Greek than is usual. As a general rule, Western writers take either the Slav or the Turkish side, and are almost equally hostile to the Greeks. There is much in this volume which would be regarded by patriotic Greeks as wilfully disagreeable ; but the author sees the strong points of the race along with what he thinks the weak, and in at least one eloquent passage does them something like justice. He contributes a political fact of value in pointing out that in several Turkish outrages of the last two years the "reformed gendarmerie" behaved at least as badly as did the troops.

The Dreamer's Book, by J. H. Pearce (A. H. Bullen), is well named, for the various fantasies and stories it contains are indeed such stuff as dreams are made of. Some of the sketches are a selection from two preceding volumes, 'Drolls from Shadowland' and 'Tales of the Masque,' with the addition of others of later date, and, with but few exceptions, amply justify their preservation in book form. Readers may be glad to discover that the poetic vision is not strictly confined to the airy mountains of the North or the boglands of the other island, but is even apt to flower, upon occasion, in the golden remote West, where the gulls cry and the Severn sea thunders in the caves.

Mr. Pearce has a rare imagination and a tense, vivid style, by no means affectedly archaic, but touched to just the right note of a not too rude simplicity, that provides a fitting medium for his ideas. Without the aid of ghosts or goblins, he produces the atmosphere of the supernatural, or, perhaps

one should rather say, the unperceived, in the most natural manner in the world. His fancies walk in Borderland as easily as on the high road from one market town to the next, with an effect of reality that is sometimes amazing, and of this faculty 'The Puppets' in particular is a brilliant, if sinister example. 'A Year and a Day,' again, renders with an almost Maeterlinckian simplicity this same dream-atmosphere of real unrealities; while 'The Unchristened Child' is worthy to survive in perpetuity as a folk-tale. But 'A Voyage to the Golden Land' is tragedy pure and simple, all untouched to other-worldliness—a tragedy of two children so poignant that one comes near to wishing that the author had refrained. Throughout the book there is nothing forced or inartistic; indeed, although it is in no way derivative, much of the elusive, tranquil charm of Hawthorne is here.

In the multitude of reprints there is not infrequently wisdom, to say nothing of pleasure and profit; but the inspiration that prompted the republication of Mrs. Barbauld's *Hymns in Prose for Children* (De La More Press) can hardly be regarded as happy, especially when it is remembered how many worthier subjects for resurrection lie disregarded on the dust-heap of the past. Although eminently pious in intention, these "hymns in prose" are so stiffly artificial, for all the author's laboured efforts after simplicity, as to raise up a doleful vision of the unfortunate little mortals of an earlier generation who were condemned not only to commit them to memory, but also to recite them. The characteristic preface, which pompously praises Dr. Watts's 'Hymns for Children,' and commends "the condescension of his Muse, which was very able to take a loftier flight," proceeds to doubt

> "whether poetry ought to be lowered to the capacities of children, or whether they should not rather be kept from reading verse till they are able to relish good verse: for the very essence of poetry is an elevation in thought and style above the common standard; and if it wants this character, it wants all that renders it valuable."

Let us render humble and hearty thanks to the gentler civilization of our day, which recognizes "good verse," and even poetry, as the inalienable birthright of the child, at the same time acknowledging in all true poetry the eternal element of childhood, a wonder and a wild desire.

The Story of my Life. By Father George Gapon. (Chapman & Hall.)—Father Gapon suddenly became famous in the St. Petersburg riots, since which he has fled the country and has been residing in England and elsewhere. According to the latest accounts, he is in sympathy with the efforts of Count Witte. Meanwhile strikers are everywhere active, and we have the questions of the various nationalities of which Russia is composed, among others the Polish and Lithuanian. We do not hear yet of the summoning of the Duma, on which people of liberal principles have placed such hopes. It is pleasant to read the description of the early life and struggles of Father Gapon in the village in Little Russia where he was born. For he is a native of the most picturesque part of Russia, and one which has shown a vigorous feeling of nationality in spite of the derision in which the people are held by the Great Russians, who call them *khokhli* and *cholopi*. The scenery of the country, we may add, has been described in the poems of Shevchenko, Kulish, and Rudanski, and in the tales of Gogol and Marko Vovchok.

Gapon was born in the village of Biliki, in the government of Poltava, where his father and mother are still residing. We find a picture of his birthplace and portraits of his parents. His father received a little education; his mother is not able to read. The accounts of his early life will be read with interest, for there is an air of sincerity about his book, and the story of his marriage and the death of his young wife forms a pathetic part of the narrative. We have graphic accounts of Plehve and of Father John of Cronstadt, who is not very favourably described.

Father Gapon laments the worldliness of the clergy and the selfishness of the rich laymen, but an Englishman need not travel to Russia to see these characteristics. Of Father John he tells us that he is in close relation only with the powerful, and that he receives high fees from his votaries.

The account of Father Gapon's escape from Russia is not so startling as that published some years ago by Rufin Piotrowski, the Pole, who travelled through Siberia, and, after getting across the frontier and reaching Königsberg, fell asleep from fatigue in the streets of that city, was aroused by the watchmen, and committed to prison because he would not say who he was. Unfortunately, there was a treaty between Russia and Prussia by which all fugitives were surrendered; and surrendered Piotrowski would have been, but for the kindness of a high official, who connived at his escape.

We are glad to have in the appendix to this volume a copy of the petition of the St. Petersburg workmen to the Tsar on January 22nd, 1905. It was signed by Father Gapon and about 135,000 workmen. It shows that the common people of Russia are not so universally illiterate as in the West they are believed to be.

MM. Plon-Nourrit & Cie. publish a volume which we are not able to recommend, entitled *La Russie et l'Alliance Anglaise.* The author, M. Nicolas Notovitch, belongs to a school to which we have not found ourselves drawn. The object of the volume appears to be the conclusion of an arrangement between Russia and Great Britain, to which we are favourable; but it is useless to attempt to force forward such a scheme by threats of invasion of our Indian Empire, and by depreciation of the Japanese. The author seems to think that the advantage of the Japanese alliance to us lies in a direct defence of India by Japanese forces, which we can assure him has never been contemplated by any British statesman.

There is nothing striking about *Au Petit Bonheur*, the new play of M. Anatole France, except that in the list of his works prefixed to it 'Pierre Nozière' finds no place, although the publisher is the same (Lévy).

Mr. F. Bisset Archer, who has been Treasurer and Postmaster of our smallest West African possession for three years, has compiled *The Gambia Colony and Protectorate: an Official Handbook* (St. Bride's Press), which he hopes will both "provide a useful medium of reference for many directly concerned with this region," and "interest the wider circle of the public who are now, as never before, watching with keen and sympathetic appreciation the building up of their England beyond the seas." In spite of its numerous illustrations and attractive appearance, the substantial volume is less likely to meet the second want than the first. All but six of its fourteen chapters are made up of bald statistics and bare details of administrative arrangements, with an English-Mandingo vocabulary among its miscellaneous information; and the preliminary third makes no pretence at thoroughness as an historical and descriptive sketch of the insignificant "settlements" which were formally acquired by Great Britain in 1827, and occupied only 68 square miles until, a few years ago, a "protectorate" some seventy times as large was added to them. The characteristics of the Mandingoes, Jolloffs, Foulahs, and other rival occupants of the banks of the splendid tropical river, which its British owners make but small use of as a waterway, are of exceptional interest, and have been the subject of several instructive and picturesque memoirs by travellers. Mr. Bisset Archer, however, has not turned to the best account the material at his disposal, though the official maps copied by him are good.

Political Theories from Luther to Montesquieu. By W. A. Dunning. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—This is the second volume in the sketch of the history of political thought which Prof. Dunning began some time ago. It is a great improvement on the earlier work. Indeed, for a bird's-eye view of the subject it could scarcely be surpassed. The account of Luther's doctrine with which the work opens is particularly admirable. To the general reader the subject is dry; yet the style of Mr. Dunning does much to make it attractive. The Civil Service candidate should find this volume exactly what he needs. Indeed, the only thing to be regretted is the ease with which the author's skill in exposition will enable the careful crammee to write on topics which he knows only superficially. But that is an evil incident to an age of examinations.

Canon Beeching has written a series of short lectures on *The Apostles' Creed*, which Mr. John Murray publishes. They are brief and popular, but we do not know where else to go for so excellent an exposition of the main articles of the Christian faith, written with simplicity, but at the same time with the grace and suppleness of diction of which the writer is a master. They will be useful to many who may find Westcott's 'Historic Faith' too stiff; the standpoint is somewhat similar to that of Westcott, thoroughly orthodox, but at the some time widely tolerant. The little book should have a wide circulation.

The Inspiration of our Faith, by Dr. John Watson, which comes to us from Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, should find a larger public than most volumes of sermons can boast. The book is, in our opinion, far superior to the writer's well-known work on 'The Mind of the Master.' There is not a single sermon which does not contain suggestive and stimulating thought. Needless to say, all are written with that lucidity and point for which Dr. Watson is famous. They have the supreme merit (rare in sermons) of being interesting.

We notice with pleasure the appearance of *Arthur O'Leary*, with Cruikshank's illustrations, in Messrs. Macmillan's new uniform edition of Lever's novels, which would prove an excellent addition to a country-house library.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Abrahams (I.), Festival Studies, being Thoughts on the Jewish Year, 2/6
Bickersteth (C.), The Gospel of Incarnate Love, 3/ net.
Brooke (Stopford A.), The Life Superlative, 6/
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Gwatkin (H. M.), The Eye for Spiritual Things, and other Sermons, 4/6 net.
Hanks (W. P.), The Eternal Witness, and other Sermons, 2/6 net.

Hodgson (G.), Primitive Christian Education, 4/6 net.
Jack (J. W.), After His Likeness, 3/6
Lenten Readings, done into English by John Patrick, Marquess of Bute, 2/6
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Ryder (C.), Life of Thomas Edward Bridgett, 3/6 net.
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Storr (V. F.), Development and Divine Purpose, 5/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

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Papers of the British School of Rome, Vol. III., 30/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Beaumont and Fletcher, edited by A. Glover and A. R. Waller, Vol. II., 4/6 net.
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Dante, Readings on the Inferno, by W. W. Vernon, 2 vols., Second Edition, 15/ net.
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Ibsen (H.), Hedda Gabler, translated by E. Gosse, 2/6
Marks (M. A. M.), The Tree of Knowledge, 3/6 net.
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Orinda Booklets: Katherine Philips; Robert Heath; Henry Reynolds; Thomas Flatman, 2/6 per set of six.
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Music.

Peasant Songs of Great Russia, collected by E. Lineff, 5/ net.
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Bibliography.

James (M. R.), Descriptive Catalogues of the Western Manuscripts in the Library of Queens' and Clare Colleges, Cambridge, 2 vols.
Watkins (G. T.), Bibliography of Printing in America, 4/

Philosophy.

Westermarck (E.), The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas, Vol. I., 14/ net.

Political Economy.

Zorn (J. C. L.), Thoughts on Taxation arising out of the Tariff Question, 1/ net.

History and Biography.

Bates (Cadwallader J.), Letters of, edited by Rev. M. Culley, 10/6
Boswell (J.), Life of Johnson, edited by Augustine Birrell, 6 vols. 6/ net.
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Evelyn (John), Diary, 1620-48, edited by W. Bray, with Life by H. B. Wheatley, 4 vols., 42/ net.
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Blackie's Little French Classics: L'Abbé de l'Épée; La Dernière Classe, &c., 8*d.* each; Histoire des Quatre Fils Aymon, 6*d.*; Les Aventures de Tom Pouce; Poésies Choisies, 4*d.* each.
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"ELSTOW."

THE name Elstow is of great interest in connexion with the famous John Bunyan. I have for some months past been endeavouring to discover its origin, and have at last obtained it.

The common guess is that it is a contraction of Helenstow, a fabrication which any one who has had any experience in tracing place-names would instinctively know to be false; for the modern name does not begin with H, and the old forms all begin with A or E. The usual Middle English forms are Alnestowe, as in the Hundred Rolls, or Elnestowe, as in the 'Testa de Nevill.'

The pretence on which the false name of "Helen's stow" is based is that the old nunnery founded by Judith, Countess of Huntingdon, and niece of William the Conqueror, was dedicated to "the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. *Helen*." But the Domesday Book explicitly says, twice over (under Elstow and Wilshamstead), that the church was called "the church of St. Mary," which makes short work of this false insinuation. And it is obvious that Alne- (or its variant Aune-) cannot possibly represent Helen.

Any expert would readily conclude that Alne- or Elne- stands for Alnes- or Elnes-, the final *s* being dropped before the succeeding "stow"; and further, that those forms are genitival, from a nominative represented by Aln- or Eln-. The use of A or E of course points to the A.-S. Æ, so that both are reducible to an A.-S. Æln-.

By way of illustration of the difficulty of expanding a contracted form of this character, I may quote a passage from p. 3 of Duignan's 'Place-names of Staffordshire.' He there states that Alston (Worc.) means "Ælfsige's town"; that Alston (Staffs) means "Ælfweard's town"; that Alstone (Glouc.) means "Ælfred's town"; and Alston (Somerset) means "Ælfnoth's town." The *n* in Æln- gives a strong hint that the last of these is the form we want. The reduction of "Ælfnothes stow" to "Alnestow," and finally to "Elstow," is easy and regular.

I had arrived at this probability when I suddenly discovered that Elstow had a duplicate; for in the 'Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio,' i. 241, we again find Alnestowe as the name of a hundred in Rutlandshire, obviously that which is now spelt Alstoe.

On this hint I at once consulted the Domesday Book for Rutlandshire, wherein the very first name that meets the eye—twice over and in large characters—is that of "Alfnodestou wapentac." Here we have absolute confirmation of what before was a plausible probability; and we may obviously conclude that Elstow was simply "Ælfnōth's stow." It was not so named because the church was dedicated, in the first place, to St. Mary, but because it was once the abode of an otherwise unknown Ælfnōth.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

HORSE-RACING AT CARTHAGE.

THE Paris 'Inscriptiones Græcæ' (I. iv.) for this year publish the most interesting *defixionum tabellæ* of Audollent. Those on horse-racing are specially important, as they at once illustrate Plautus's 'Pœnulus' and give us the ancient equivalent of "drugging" (rather than "pulling") racers. This equivalent was sorcery and execration, or devoting to the infernal gods. The words of the formula of cursing are called technically "Ephesian," and are largely made up of

Orientalisms and barbarisms, as Lucian's 'Menippus' (6, 9) tells us. In one cabbalistic passage *magna* occurs twice (in Greek characters), possibly to save the text of Hor. 'Epod.' v. 87, against Haupt. Tablet 234 of Audollent calls on an unknown god of the dead, "whoever he is," under any outlandish name he wishes, to paralyze certain (named) horses of the *factiones veneta et prasina*. "Victor" and other racers are to have their withers wrung in such sort that next day they cannot win in the hippodrome, but may fall, jockeys (or rather charioteers) and all [drivers carrying the colours of the leek and of Venice (blue)]. Another tablet, No. 235, is a consecration to destruction of the *factiones russata et alba*. "Erythræus, Arbustus," &c. (horses), Dionysius, of the "whites," and Superstianus (charioteers) are to fail utterly. On one such tablet Jah or Jehovah (Yahwe) seems græcized into Ιωνα (unaccented). "Baal" enters into the compounds; also "Shams," the sun; "Sabaôth," and "Solomon's God"; "Jesus, that has the power of this hour," as one of the Æons of the Gnostics; with Egyptian and Greek deities. In another, one Vincentius is to be unable to tie *bears!*

H. H. J.

CHAUCER: "PRESTES THRE" OR "PREST ESTRÉ"?

Mr. A. L. Mayhew, who sees in the word "estré" nothing but a grammatical monstrosity, because he does not believe in the possibility of deriving adjectives in *é* from substantives, has probably never noticed such ordinary phrases as these: "un abbé mitré," "un paysan madré," "un garçon bien membré," "du satin tigré," "des cheveux d'un blond cendré," &c., every one of which contains an adjective ending in *é* clearly derived from a noun.

I may add that most of the adjectives mentioned above were already in use in Chaucer's time.

V. Kastner.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN

announces in History: A Literary History of the English People, Vol. II. (from the Renaissance to the Civil War, I.), by J. J. Jusserand,—A Literary History of Persia, from Firdawsi until Sa'di, by Prof. E. G. Browne,—The First Annexation of the Transvaal, by Dr. W. J. Leyds,—Society in the Country House: Anecdotal Records of Six Centuries, by T. H. S. Escott,—A Short History of Wales, by Prof. Owen Edwards,—and a cheap edition of The Welsh People, by D. Brynmor Jones and Principal Rhys.

In Biography: Haeckel, his Life and Work, by Prof. Wilhelm Bölsche, translated by Joseph McCabe, illustrated,—Cobden as a Citizen, edited by W. E. A. Axon,—The "Pope" of Holland House (John Whishaw), by Lady Seymour, with an Introduction and supplementary chapter by W. P. Courtney, illustrated,—Court Beauties of Old Whitehall, by W. R. H. Trowbridge, illustrated,—Sir Henry Irving, by Percy Fitzgerald, illustrated,—cheap editions of Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life, by G. J. Holyoake, and of Sir Walter Ralegh, by Major Martin A. S. Hume,—and an edition in sixpenny parts of Morley's Life of Cobden.

In Travel: Rambles on the Riviera, by Prof. Edward Strasburger, translated by O. and B. Comerford-Casey, with coloured illustrations by Louise Reusch,—Sport and Travel: Abyssinia and British East Africa, by Lord Hindlip, illustrated,—Spanish Cities and Sights, by Major-General Seymour, illustrated,—From Pump Court to Delhi, by S. P. Kerr, illustrated,—and With Fire and Sword in the Caucasus, by L. Villari, illustrated.

In Fiction: The Dream and the Business, by John Oliver Hobbes,—A Millionaire's Courtship, by Mrs. Archibald Little,—The Queen of a Day, by J. S. Fletcher,—Mister Bill: a Man, by Albert E. Lyons,—Cecilia's Lovers, by Amelia E. Barr,—Adventures of a Supercargo, by Louis Becke,—Counsels of the Night and The Double Marriage, both by Lucas Cleeve,—The New Chronicles of Don Q., by K. and Hesketh Pritchard, illustrated,—new and cheaper editions of The Lost Heir, by G. A. Henty; Love Triumphant, by L. T. Meade; Under the Grand Old Hills and The Mistress of Langdale Hall, both by R. M. Kettle; Prisoners of Conscience, by Amelia E. Barr; and Kitty Costello, by Mrs. Alexander,—and sixpenny editions of The House by the River, by Florence Warden; The Filigree Ball, by A. K. Green; The Cardinal's Pawn, by K. L. Montgomery; and other popular novels.

Politics and Sociology and General: The Continental Outcast: Land Colonies and Poor-Law Relief, by Prebendary Carlile and V. W. Carlile, with an Introduction by the Bishop of Southwark, illustrated,—The Labour Party: What It Is and What It Wants, by the Rev. Conrad Noel,—The Birds of Middlesex, by J. E. Harting, illustrated,—Aristotle's Theory of Conduct, by Thomas Marshall,—Old German Love Songs, translated from the Minnesänger, by F. C. Nicholson,—Schiller's Dramas and Poems in England, by Thomas Rea,—The Religious Songs of Connacht, by Dr. Douglas Hyde, 2 vols.,—On Art and Artists, by Dr. Max Nordau,—The Anglo-Saxon: a Study in Evolution, by G. E. Boxall,—The Motorist's A B C, by L. Elliott Brookes,—Disestablishment in France, by Paul Sabatier, translated by Robert Dell,—Courage, by Charles Wagner,—The Best Plays of Farquhar, edited by William Archer (Mermaid Series); Economic and Statistical Studies, 1840-96, by the late John Toune Danson, with a Memoir by his daughter, Mary Norman Hill, and an Introduction by Prof. E. C. K. Gonner,—and a cheap edition, with new preface, of Inspiration and the Bible, by Dr. R. F. Horton.

THE CLARENDON PRESS

have in hand in Theology: An Italian Version of the lost Apocryphal Gospel of Barnabas, with Arabic Glosses, edited by Canon Ragg,—Concordance of Proper Names in the Septuagint, Part II., by H. A. Redpath,—An Ethiopic Text of the Book of Enoch, edited by R. H. Charles,—and the last two parts of A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament, based on the Lexicon of Gesenius as translated by E. Robinson, edited by Francis Brown, S. R. Driver, and C. A. Briggs.

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In Poetry and the Drama: The Maid of Artemis, a Comedy, by Arthur Dillon,—Songs from the Classics, by Charles F. Grindrod,—Dramatic Lyrics, by John Gurdon,—and in the Vigo Cabinet series, Poems by Aurelian; a selection from the poetry of Lionel Johnson; and Whisper! by Frances Wynne.

Literary Gossip.

The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have arranged to publish a comprehensive 'History of English Literature,' on a scale and plan more or less resembling that of 'The Cambridge Modern History.' The work will be published in about twelve royal octavo volumes of some 400 pages each, and will cover the whole course of English literature from 'Beowulf' to the end of the Victorian age. The action of foreign influences, and the part taken by secondary writers in successive literary movements, will receive a larger share of attention than is possible in shorter histories, in which lesser writers are apt to be overshadowed. Each volume will contain a sufficient bibliography, and the whole will be edited by Dr. A. W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse, and Mr. A. R. Waller.

'The Genealogy and History of the Matthew Family' is announced for publication by subscription through Mr. Elliot Stock. The Glamorganshire family of Matthew is one of the most ancient in Britain, and traces its descent, through Sir David Matthew of Llandaff, standard-bearer to Edward IV. in 1461, to Gwaetvoed Vawr, Prince of Cardigan in the tenth century. The family is largely represented in the work, as are also the English and Irish branches. The volume

will contain portraits, drawings, and facsimiles.

Dante scholars will be interested to hear of a small volume by Dr. James Williams, Subrector of Lincoln College and High Sheriff of Flintshire—'Dante as a Jurist'—which Mr. Blackwell, of Oxford, has in the press. The author shows the extent of Dante's knowledge of the civil and canon law as indicated by many passages in the 'Divina Commedia' and the minor works, and finds analogies in English statutes and decisions.

The Rev. R. B. Gardiner, editor of the 'Registers of Wadham College' and 'The Letters of Dorothy Wadham,' has in preparation a continuation of his previous volume of the Registers of St. Paul's School. The first issue covered the period from the foundation of the school in 1509 to 1876, when the new scheme of management came into force. The new volume brings the registers up to July, 1905; but such has been the increase of the school under the modern governing body that the entries for the last twenty-nine years will occupy as much space as all those preceding. The volume is nearly ready for publication, and will be issued by Messrs. Bell & Sons.

Mr. Francis Thompson will contribute to the April number of *The Dublin Review* a poem on 'The English Martyrs,' with special allusion by name to Fisher and More.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in the press 'The Life and Experiences of Sir Harry Enfield Roscoe,' written by himself. The volume will contain photogravure portraits and other illustrations.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, the Birkbeck Lectureship on Ecclesiastical History will be vacant shortly. The Council of the College propose to elect a lecturer on May 18th, and invite applications from graduates of Cambridge or Oxford. Applicants should send their names to the Master of Trinity on or before May 1st, and should at the same time state on what particular portion of ecclesiastical history they would (if elected) propose to lecture.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Israel Gollancz, who has done a good deal of work in English literature, both as teacher and writer, is to receive the degree of Doctor of Letters at Cambridge.

Sir George Darwin is to represent the same University at the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin at Philadelphia in April.

The Shakspeare First Folio has turned up again in Scotland, making the second copy extant there which has escaped Mr. Sidney Lee's census. The book, it appears, has been for at least twenty-eight years in Glasgow, in the library of the late Mr. A. B. Stewart. It has the verses, the letterpress portion of the title, and the last two leaves in facsimile; but it is said to have satisfied a previous owner, Mr. Crawfurd (he had bought it from Pickering), who was fastidious. This brings the number of First Folios in Scotland up to four, two of them in Glasgow.

The death of Signora Jessie White Mario took place on Monday at Florence. She was well known in earlier days as a correspondent of *The Daily News*, and was a keen supporter of the Italian revolutionary movement. She was author of a life of Garibaldi published at Milan in 1884, and edited the letters of Mazzini. We are glad to hear that the story of her life and work, which was arranged for some years ago, is sufficiently advanced to allow of its publication. It will be issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin, and should be of abundant interest for its memories of Mazzini and other notable men.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's article 'Randolph Churchill,' in *The Nineteenth Century* for March, contains much new interesting matter, and should be put with Mr. Winston Churchill's life of his father for preservation and reference.

A memorial of Mrs. Carey Brock is proposed in the form of a pulpit, and clergy and choir stalls, in the church of St. Pierre du Bois, Guernsey, of which Mrs. Brock's father-in-law, husband, and son have been successively rectors for over a hundred years. Subscriptions towards the "Mrs. Carey Brock Memorial Fund" will be received by Messrs. Seeley & Co., 38, Great Russell Street; or the Rev. H. W. Brock, St. Pierre du Bois Rectory, Guernsey.

A correspondent writes:—

"May I say that the translation of Carmen Sylva's 'Leiden's Untergang,' noticed by you last week, is not the first, and that the book is, in fact, by no means new in its original form? Over twenty years ago Mr. Fisher Unwin published a rendering from the accomplished pen of Miss Helen Zimmern, entitled 'Pilgrim's Sorrow.'"

At the Readers' Dinner last Saturday Lord Montagu read a letter from Mr. A. J. Balfour expressing regret that his illness prevented him from being present, and speaking in very appreciative terms of the services rendered by the correctors of the press. The toast of Literature was proposed by Mr. Warwick Bond, and responded to by Mr. Owen Seaman and Mr. G. K. Chesterton. The donations amounted to 200*l.*, and will go towards a third pension for members of the London Association of Correctors of the Press, the present pensions being held by readers who have belonged to the Association for fifty years and forty-three years respectively.

A Dickensian writes:—

"Mr. Cuming Walters lectured ably on his theory of 'Edwin Drood' last Wednesday at the Farringdon Memorial Hall, and Mr. Chesterton supplied ingenious criticism, with a plea for consideration of Dickens as artist which was very pertinent. I hear that Messrs. Chapman & Hall are thinking of a new edition of Dickens. Why do not they at any rate give us his Letters (which seem to be out of print) at a reasonable price?"

We have pleasure in again reminding the friends of the Booksellers' Provident Institution of the soirée to be held at Stationers' Hall next Tuesday evening. The occasion promises to be unusually interesting.

Members of Parliament who are curious as to the visit now being paid to South Africa by Sir William Butler may find in Fleet Street a reply more informatory than that given by Mr. Haldane. Sir William has gone to form impressions of the country under its new conditions, and he will make a record of them in some dozen letters to *The Tribune*.

The *Revue de Paris* is so carefully edited, by three considerable men, that a slip in modern history is worth noting. A footnote to the letters of Berlioz reveals a wondrous blunder. It is thought worthy of remark that attention should have been called in 1837 to the ravages at Rome of the "influenza," "maladie réputée plus moderne." At St. Petersburg a similar sickness of the most deadly description has always existed, known till recent times as "Petersburg typhus." In the twenties it became well known in Italy as "influenza," and spread to Paris, where it frequently assumed, in the period 1824–1838, an epidemic form, being the subject of many literary allusions, and the cause of the death of many well-known people.

The review of M. Abel Hermant's 'Les Grands Bourgeois' in the *Temps* appeared at the same moment as our own, each being dated Saturday, March 3rd. The likeness of the criticism is startlingly apparent. M. Abel Hermant's talent has never previously been put so high in his own city; but while his powers are given a first place, it is noted that "la fiction tient dans son œuvre une place de plus en plus petite." In other words, it is admitted that in M. Hermant's 'La Belle Madame Héber' and 'Les Grands Bourgeois' we have not so much a clever play and a bright novel as two extraordinarily accurate photographs of the rich "upper-middle" class of the Paris of to-day. "Cette diffamation nous charme; mais est-elle tolérable?" For his brilliant dialogue, "il lui suffit de se souvenir des mots que nous avons tous entendus." The only possible answer to M. Hermant is "les grands bourgeois qu'il nous montre ne constituent pas toute la grande bourgeoisie: il le sait aussi bien que nous."

M. Armand Dayot has successfully launched *L'Art et les Artistes*, and now another distinguished art critic, M. Arsène Alexandre, has started *Le Plaisir*, which is to appear every fortnight. It is to cover a very wide range, for it claims to be "Parisien, littéraire, artistique, théâtral, mondaine, satirique."

After a career of eighteen years, the *Viro Souleo*, the organ "du Félibrige de Paris," has ceased to exist, and its place will be taken by a *bulletin* of a more modest character, in which the Félibrige of Paris will record the transactions of their evenings at the Café Voltaire. The *Viro Souleo*—which derived its title from "la belle et rayonnante fleur jeune du midi"—was founded by Paul Aréne, Alphonse Daudet, and others to assist Parisians in understanding the language of Mistral, and, thanks to the taste

of M. Lucien Duc, it was always a fine specimen of typography.

The death, in his seventy-third year, is announced from Stuttgart of Prof. Wilhelm Heyd, the distinguished historian. He was originally a clergyman, but in 1857 was appointed sub-librarian of the Stuttgart Royal Public Library, and eventually succeeded Pfeiffer as head librarian, a post that he filled with great assiduity and success for nearly a quarter of a century. Of his valuable contributions to the history of commerce the most important are 'Geschichte des Levantehandels im Mittelalter,' 'Beiträge zur Geschichte des deutschen Handels,' and 'Die grosse Ravensburger Gesellschaft.'

An eminent German philologist has passed away in Prof. Moritz Heyne, whose death in his sixty-ninth year is announced from Göttingen. His 'Deutsches Wörterbuch,' and his valuable editions of 'Beowulf,' 'Heliand,' 'Ulfilas,' &c., are well known to scholars.

The *Deutsche Literaturzeitung* announces that the International Historical Congress, which was to have been held this year, has been postponed till the summer of 1908, when it will assemble in Berlin.

We have to announce the death of the late chief librarian of the Royal Library, Copenhagen, Dr. Chr. Bruun, on the 28th ult., aged seventy-five.

The Parliamentary Papers of the week include the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for 1904: Part 2, Statistics (7*d.*); and Board of Education, Draft Order in Council continuing certain Provisions contained in the Order in Council of March 6th, 1902 (½*d.*).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In *Counsels and Ideals from the Writings of William Osler* (Frowde) Dr. C. N. B. Camac has compiled a book which may be read with pleasure and lasting profit, not only by every member of the medical profession, but also by the general public, to whom the ways and methods of thought of medical men are a constant source of wonder. The 'Counsels and Ideals' are extracts from the lectures and addresses of Dr. Osler, who has gained a world-wide reputation, first at Montreal, and afterwards at Baltimore. Steeped in knowledge of the classics of medicine, Prof. Osler has also an intimate acquaintance with the work which is being carried on in the laboratories of Europe. He has, too, a rare facility of expression, which causes his thoughts to sink like aphorisms into the minds of his pupils.

The extracts indicate the advance made by the medical profession during recent years in truth, in dignity, and in repute. Fifty years ago the humanities, or those points which go to the making of a gentleman, were confined amongst doctors to physicians and to a few general practitioners of medicine. The surgeon was conspicuous by his brusqueness and want of culture, for the sights and sounds of the operating theatre needed men of coarse fibre. Surgery has now been reduced to a fine art. A better education and more exact knowledge are required, whilst many of the horrors have been dissipated by the use of anæsthetics and the modern treatment of wounds. The work of a surgeon, therefore, is now little, if at all, more shocking than was that of the physician in former times, and it claims a more refined class of men than it used to do. Surgeons are rapidly becoming as highly educated, and are held in as great esteem, as physicians. What applies to surgeons applies in a less degree to general practitioners, upon whom the stress of competition and unremitting toil presses most hardly of all. Such men were paid formerly by the amount of medicine they could induce their patients to swallow: now they are paid for the advice which they give, and they are as often concerned with the prevention as with the cure of disease. Prof. Osler points out that it took the profession many generations to learn that fevers ran their course, influenced very little, if at all, by drugs; and the sixty pounds which old Dover complained was spent in drugs, in a case of ordinary fever about the middle of the eighteenth century, is now better expended on a trained nurse, with infinitely less risk and infinitely greater comfort to the patient. Better education means increased knowledge, and

> "the higher the standard of education in a profession, the less marked will be the charlatanism; whereas no greater incentive to its development can be found than in sending out from our colleges men who have not had mental training sufficient to enable them to judge between the excellent and the inferior, the sound and the unsound, the true and the half true."

In this way Prof. Osler praises and blames, teaching the value of honesty, of truth, of accuracy, and of thoroughness.

Dr. Camac has made his selection with judgment. Here and there he should have added short explanatory notes for the general reader and those who are not skilled in the history of medicine. Very few words, the mere mention of the wounded French-Canadian's name—Alexis St. Martin—would have been enough to recall to many medical readers what William Beaumont did with his opportunity, making it the foundation of our modern knowledge of the physiology of digestion. The extract is featureless without such knowledge. In like manner we would gladly know something of the lives of those whom Oliver Wendell Holmes called the Brahmins of medicine—"men who raised our profession above the dead level of business"—Bovell and Hodder, Campbell, Howard, and many others.

We notice with pleasure a good index; and as a frontispiece there is a facsimile letter from Prof. Osler to Dr. Camac. The form of the book is exceptionally good, and the cloth binding is tastefully tooled.

New Methods of testing Explosives, by C. E. Bichel, translated and edited by Axel Larsen (Griffin & Co.), is the result of investigation into the suitability of explosives for use in mines where dangerous gas or dust is apt to accumulate. The author is the inventor of the Carbonite explosives, and a director of the company manufacturing them at Schlebusch, near Hamburg. Instead of using the Trauzl method of measuring the work done by an explosive by firing a stemmed cartridge into a cylindrical lead block, Herr Bichel has a pressure gauge of special construction, and the result is recorded on a diagram, as in the case of a steam-engine indicator. The explosive is fired or detonated in a steel cylinder, and the products of combustion can be observed after the explosion. By an apparatus designed by Dr. Mettegang, one of the Carbonite Company's superintendent chemists, and with the aid of Berthelot's calorimeter, the heat of decomposition emitted on detonation is measured. The rate of detonation is recorded by the aid of electricity, and comparative photographs show the length and duration of the flame and the afterflame.

The use of a high explosive in considerable quantity would in general give greater efficiency in result, and, at the same time, set up greater heat of decomposition, prolongation of detonation, and larger and more lasting flame, than a low explosive in small quantity. But while efficiency is required, the heat, prolonged detonation, and excessive flame would be sources of danger in a fiery or dusty mine. In order to obviate these dangers a *charge-limite* (the term was applied by Watteyne in 1903) has to be fixed, giving the maximum quantity of any particular explosive that can safely be used in such a mine. Herr Bichel's apparatus and experiments enable this limit to be fixed more accurately than with the older tests, and at the same time give more trustworthy results as to the actual effect of explosion. For example, it is not always found that the highest explosive produces the greatest result, as the pressure developed is by no means proportionate to the percussive force, and miners speak of a shot of high percussive force, but little resultant pressure, as having "killed itself."

In a series of tables at the end of the book the results of experiments on a number of explosives (including gunpowder, guncotton, blasting gelatine, dynamite, and "safety" explosives) are given partly in figures and partly by diagrams. From these it appears that while the pressure developed by some of the higher explosives is more than twice as much as that developed by the same quantity of Carbonite—composed of nitroglycerine, potassium, and barium nitrates, and a carrying medium—the *charge-limite* for the safety explosive may be as much as two hundred and twenty times as great as that for the explosive of higher efficiency. Consequently the use, within safe limits, of a larger quantity of comparatively less efficient explosive will yield much greater results.

It has to be remembered that means of testing, designed with the definite intention of proving that of which the investigator is instinctively certain, may not be entirely successful in general application, but, with this reservation, the book will be interesting, and, properly read, instructive, to those who desire to investigate the powers of explosives.

We have received from Messrs. Baillière, Tindall & Cox *Maladies caused by the Air we breathe inside and outside the Home*, by Dr. Oliver, Professor of Physiology in the University of Durham. The volume consists of a collection of the Harben Lectures for 1905, and contains illustrations and much matter of interest.

HELIUM AND THE TRANSMUTATION OF ELEMENTS.

The story of helium is perhaps one of the most romantic in the history of science; and it is a story of which the last chapters are still unwritten. Originally seen as a spectrum line in the chromosphere of the sun, it was discovered on the earth twenty-eight years later; and it has provided the first authentic case of transmutation—a problem which occupied the alchemists from the sixth century.

On August 18th, 1868, an eclipse of the

sun was visible in India. Among those who observed it was the celebrated French astronomer Janssen; and for the first time a spectroscope was employed to analyze and trace to its sources the light evolved by the edge or "limb" of the sun. It appeared that enormous prominences, moving at an almost incredible rate, were due to hurricanes of hydrogen. That the gas blown out beyond the shadow of the moon was really hydrogen was revealed by the red, blue-green, and violet lines which characterize its spectrum. Among these lines was one occupying nearly the position of the two lines characteristic of the spectrum of glowing sodium, named D_1 and D_2 by Fraunhofer; and this third line was characterized as D_3 by Janssen. On October 20, 1868, Sir Norman Lockyer, in a note presented to the Royal Society by Dr. Sharpey, mentioned that he had "established the existence of three bright lines" in the "chromosphere," a word suggested by Sharpey to denote the coloured atmosphere surrounding the sun; one of these was "near D." It was known that an increase of pressure had the effect of broadening spectrum lines; and Frankland and Sir Norman Lockyer were at first inclined to attribute this new line to a broadening of the sodium lines, owing to the pressure of the uprush of gas, causing the hurricane. However, neither this hypothesis nor a subsequent one, that the new yellow line might possibly be ascribed to hydrogen, could be maintained; and hence the line was attributed to the existence of an element in the sun unknown on the earth, and the name "helium" was chosen as an appropriate reminder of the habitat of the element.

Among the lines visible in the chromosphere, ten are always observed. Of these, four may be seen in the hydrogen spectrum, one is due to calcium, and four to helium; there is still one unidentified with the spectrum of any known element; it has the wave-length 5316·87, and the source has been named "coronium." It appears at a great height in the solar atmosphere, and it is conjectured that it must be lighter than any known gas.

Shortly after the discovery of argon in 1884, the notice of one of the discoverers was drawn to an account by Dr. Hillebrand, of the United States Geological Survey, of the presence in certain ores containing uranium of a gas which could be extracted by an air-pump. Hillebrand examined the spectrum of the gas, and supposed it to be nitrogen. It is true that he saw in it spectrum lines which could hardly be ascribed to nitrogen; but on mentioning the fact to his colleagues, he was bantered out of his quest, and did not follow up the clue. Now in the spring of 1895 attempts were being made to cause argon to combine; and it was argued that conceivably Hillebrand's gas might turn out to be argon, and might give an indication to a possible compound. Consequently, a specimen of clevite—one of the minerals which Hillebrand had found to give off the supposed nitrogen in largest quantity—was purchased, and the gas was collected from it. On purification, its spectrum showed the presence of a brilliant yellow line, almost identical in position with the yellow lines of sodium. It was soon evident that the solar gas, helium, had been discovered on the earth.

The visible spectrum of helium is comparatively simple, and many of its lines have been identified among those of the solar chromosphere. It is also to be detected in many of the fixed stars, notably Capella, Arcturus, Pollux, Sirius, and Vega. It is one of the lightest of gases, being only twice as heavy as hydrogen, but unlike hydrogen, however, its molecules consist of single atoms, whereas those of hydrogen consist of paired atoms, which separate only when hydrogen enters into combination with oxygen or other elements. This peculiarity appears to render liquefaction of helium almost impossible; for while hydrogen has been liquefied, and boils at 422° Fahr. below zero, helium has been cooled to −438° Fahr., and has been compressed to one-sixtieth of its ordinary bulk, and yet has shown no sign of liquefaction. Indeed, it is now the only "permanent" gas, for it has never been condensed into liquid form.

The minerals which contain helium have one thing in common: they all contain uranium or thorium, or lead, or a mixture of these. Minerals of lead alone do not show the presence of helium; but it may be stated that helium is an invariable constituent of ores of uranium and thorium. It was at first supposed that such minerals contain helium in a state of combination; but this view could not be substantiated, for the constituents of these ores do not show any tendency towards combination with helium. The connexion of this with what follows is very remarkable.

The explanation of the fact that compounds of radium discovered by Madame Curie in 1901 are permanently at a temperature considerably above that of the atmosphere and that they are continually emitting corpuscules of high velocity was given by Prof. Rutherford and Mr. Frederick Soddy in a series of papers communicated to *The Philosophical Magazine*. It is that radium and allied bodies are "disintegrating"—that their atoms are spontaneously flying to bits. Now this view, although new in its application to elements, has long been known to hold for certain compounds. There is a fearfully explosive compound of nitrogen with chlorine which on the least touch resolves itself suddenly into its constituent elements. It is true that here we have a molecule composed of atoms "disintegrating" into atoms which subsequently combine to form new molecules of nitrogen and of chlorine; but in principle an analogy may be drawn between the disruption of the molecules of an explosive compound and the disintegration of an atom into corpuscules. Prof. Rutherford and Mr. Soddy showed, however, that corpuscles which have been proved by Prof. J. J. Thomson of Cambridge to be exceedingly minute are not the only products of disintegration of the radium atom; the proof was adduced that among these products were atoms of a density comparable with that of hydrogen and helium. This hypothesis evidently admitted of experimental proof, and in conjunction with Mr. Soddy I collected the "emanation" or gas evolved from salts of radium. We showed that this gas, presumably of high density, disintegrates in its turn, and that perhaps 7 per cent. of it changes into helium. What becomes of the remaining 93 per cent. is as yet undecided; still some hint may be gained from the fact that a constant ratio exists between the amount of helium obtainable from a mineral and the weight of lead which it contains. It may be that lead forms the ultimate product, or, at least, one of the ultimate products of the disintegration of the atom of emanation. Another radio-active element, actinium, has been shown by its discoverer Debierne also to yield helium by the disintegration of the emanation, or gas, which it continuously evolves.

This disruptive change is attended by a great evolution of heat; for the radio-active elements are in a sense explosive; and explosions are always accompanied by a rise of temperature. But such atomic explosions surpass in degree, to an almost inconceivable extent, the molecular explosions with which we are familiar. Could we induce a fragment of radium to evolve all its energy at once, the result would be terrific, for in the energy with which it parts during its change it surpasses in explosive power our most potent guncotton by millions of times. It has been suggested that to this or similar changes are due the continued high temperature of the sun and the presence of helium in its chromosphere.

Up to the present no further cases of transmutation have been observed than those mentioned: radium and actinium into their emanation, and these emanations into helium. But proof is accumulating that many forms of matter with which we are familiar are also undergoing similar change, but at a vastly slower rate. "The mills of God grind slowly"—so slowly that many generations of men must come and go before ocular proof is obtained of the products of such possible transmutations.

William Ramsay.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The Corresponding Societies Committee of the British Association at the meeting in South Africa selected for special notice twenty-two contributions to anthropology made by thirteen local societies during the year ended May 31st, 1905. Two societies, the Essex Field Club and the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, contribute five papers each to the list. Those in *The Essex Naturalist* are by Mr. Russell Larkby on the evidences of prehistoric man in West Kent, by Mr. T. V. Holmes on the origin of the term "sarsen stones," one by the same author and one by Mr. F. W. Reader on wooden water-pipes, and by Mr. Miller Christy on the remains of a supposed pile dwelling at Woodham Walter. Those in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Society are one by Mr. Houghton Spencer and one by Mr. H. St. George Gray on the excavations at Castle Neroche, another by Mr. Gray on excavations at Small Down Camp, near Evercreech, one by the same author and Mr. Bulleid on the Glastonbury Lake village, and one by the Rev. H. H. Winwood on excavations at Lansdown. These two societies are certainly to be congratulated on the amount of original exploration done by their members. The Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club published papers by Mr. J. P. E. Falconer on ancient interments at Newton St. Loe, and other recent discoveries. The other papers, each contributed to a separate local society, are by Mr. Gower, to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, on flints found at Waddon Marsh; by Sir John Evans, to the Hertfordshire Natural History Society, on a Neolithic celt found near Berkhampstead Common; by Dr. Colley March, to the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, on two examples of symbolism; the annual anthropological report of Mr. E. Meyrick to the Marlborough College Natural History Society; the presidential address of the Rev. F. J. Wrottesley to the North Staffordshire Field Club, on the origin of the manor, and village and tribal communities; by Mr. Thomas Sheppard, to the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club, on the Roman villa at Harpham; by Mr. George Benson, to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, on an intrenchment on

Holgate Hill; by Sir J. D. Marwick, to the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow, on primitive and early markets and fairs; by Mrs. B. Hobson, to the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, on some souterrains in Antrim and Down; and by Mr. J. R. Collins, to the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, on man's place in the universe. This evidence of interest in anthropological research displayed by societies in all parts of England, as well as in Scotland, Ireland, and Canada, is very satisfactory. It may be noted that this is the twenty-first report of the Corresponding Societies Committee, and that the new departure of instituting a class of "associated societies," as distinct from the fully "affiliated societies," promises to add to the usefulness of the Committee's labours.

Among important papers recently read before the Society of Anthropology of Paris, and just published in its *Bulletins et Mémoires*, is one by Dr. Roux entitled 'Contributions to the Anthropological Study of the Annamite of Tonkin,' founded on observations of the native soldiers. Of these, the men in the artillery and sappers in the engineer corps are more robust than the infantry. The three bodies are therefore considered separately. Full-length front and side views are supplied of ten individuals, and the measurements of seventy. To these the author adds his physiological, psychological, and pathological observations of the people. In several respects he is disposed to give them a better character than has usually been attributed to them, and he thinks that their defects are to some extent due to the bad example given them by Europeans. They are untruthful and addicted to gambling, but do not quarrel over their play. The use of opium is increasing among them. M. Volkov has made a report to the same Society on a visit to Eastern Galicia and to Bukowina, in Austria, for the purpose of anthropological study, in which he represented the Society. With the assistance of a local society at Lemberg, he was able to obtain anthropometric observations of 238 individuals of different anthropological groups, but in his opinion of the same origin, differentiated by circumstances of residence and of occupation. M. Marcel Baudouin devotes much labour to the classification of certain scratches on bone found in the Gallo-Roman necropolis of Troussepoil, in the Vendée, in which it is difficult to find any indications of definite purpose. M. Paul d'Enjoy has an interesting paper on Chinese penalties. These are adjusted to the offence with a precision which is almost mathematical. The consequence is that equality before the law is a real element in Chinese jurisprudence. The instrument with which whipping is inflicted must be of a precise length, not less than 31½ inches nor more than 31⅞ inches. The bastinado, which is the next in degree of severity, must be inflicted with a bamboo 32 inches long, and not less than 1 1/10 inch nor more than 1 2/10 inch in circumference. It is the penalty for theft, where the property stolen is not worth more than 40 ounces of silver. For a theft of one ounce 60 strokes are to be awarded; for 10 ounces, 70 strokes; for 20 ounces, 80; for 30 ounces, 90; and for 40 ounces, 100, which is the maximum number of strokes. The next stage is imprisonment with hard labour, for one year up to three years, the duration being similarly graduated according to the amount of the theft. The same scientific accuracy of detail is applied to other offences and punishments. Upon a sentence of death, if the right of appeal be reserved, the whole case is thoroughly re-examined by a court of three judges.

DR. LE BON'S THEORIES OF MATTER.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, March 3, 1906.

Mr. Norman Campbell is what John in the Benbow would call "a most harbitrary gent." Beginning with a magisterial warning to *The Athenæum* not to speak favourably of Dr. Le Bon, and distributing ex cathedra sentences of ignorance and incompetence, he is no sooner confronted with proof that all men of learning do not agree with him than he flies into a passion, talks about insults, libels, and anonymous insinuations, and, in a style apparently borrowed from Zola's "J'accuse," lets fly a cloud of unfounded assumptions, from which I will only quote those that I am likely to unsay my words as to Mr. Whetham's review, and that I must preface this letter with a string of apologies.

Under cover of all this epanaphoral fury, however, Mr. Campbell has in more than one instance shifted his ground. At first he stated that the opinion of the majority of those qualified to judge was against Dr. Le Bon; but now that the evidence of M. Dastre, M. Lucien Poincaré, and Prof. de Heen is produced, he replies that these gentlemen are not typical of the first rank of physicists. It would be impertinent in me to award places to such distinguished men as to schoolboys in a class, so I will add to their testimony that of M. Armand Gautier, a member of the Institut, who, in a letter to Dr. Le Bon published in the *Revue Scientifique* of February 13th, 1904, speaks of

"les phénomènes de radio-activité, dont vous avez été l'un des premiers à montrer toute la généralité et l'importance aussi bien que tout l'intérêt au point de vue des phénomènes qui semblent nous montrer la dissociation de l'atome simple lui-même."

I must also give the following extract from an article in the same journal on January 27th last by M. Painlevé, also a member of the Institut, and professor at the Sorbonne, which aptly sums up Dr. Le Bon's case, and to which I shall have to refer later:—

"En définitive, M. Gustave Le Bon me paraît avoir émis le premier l'hypothèse que, sous l'influence d'une excitation légère, ou même spontanément, *tous* les corps matériels projettent hors d'eux-mêmes quelque chose qui ressemble plus aux rayons cathodiques qu'à la lumière ordinaire. Les expériences et les idées de Gustave Le Bon n'ont trouvé, d'ailleurs, pendant plusieurs années, aucun crédit parmi les physiciens, bien que certaines fussent déjà précises. Après la découverte du radium, à la suite de multiples expériences que l'intensité des phénomènes observés permettait de rendre saisissantes, alors que les savants hésitaient et hésitent encore entre les diverses explications possibles, Gustave Le Bon a adopté sans réserve l'hypothèse d'après laquelle la radio-activité résulterait d'une désintegration spontanée des atomes matériels et serait un phénomène absolument général."

This is a question not of physics, but of facts, and I think any impartial reader will agree that the five scholars whose words I have given are at least as qualified to judge in the matter as even a Cambridge physicist. That M. Henri Becquerel did say that Dr. Le Bon had "n'aucune idée des phénomènes de radio-activité" is true enough; but Mr. Campbell omits to mention that to this were prefixed the words "au moment où il les a faites"—the "les" in question being Dr. Le Bon's communications to the Académie des Sciences in 1896 and 1897; and that M. Becquerel—of whom I desire to speak with every respect—like other great scholars, may sometimes make a mistake, as in the case referred to in to-day's 'Research Notes.' As to Dr. Le Bon's own words in 'L'Évolution de la Matière' about the storms which his first discoveries evoked, they are taken textually, and without alteration, from an article in the *Revue Scientifique* of October 17th, 1903, and it is evident, from merely comparing them with those of M. Painlevé quoted above, that they refer to a state of things now happily at an end. The honour conferred upon M. Le Bon by the Académie Royale de Belgique, as noted in last week's 'Science Gossip,' is but a proof of this, and will no doubt prove the forerunner of others. To those who remember—as, I am sorry to say, I do—the aftermath of the tempest raised by Darwin's early researches, Dr. Le Bon's period of obloquy seems to have been remarkably short.

While it is necessary to say this in defence of one who has been, in my opinion, unjustly attacked, I do not propose to perform the task of memoir-writing and the like set me—one can almost fancy he is giving me an imposition for my temerity—by Mr. Campbell, or to traverse in detail in this letter his objections to the one of Dr. Le Bon's many experiments which he now challenges, although here, too, the balance of evidence is against him. To do so with an adversary at once so embittered and so elusive as he would tax the patience of both the editor and the readers of *The Athenæum* beyond all limits, nor, if Mr. Campbell succeeded in invalidating the experiment in question, would it alter my opinion of the soundness of Dr. Le Bon's doctrine one jot. That Dr. Le Bon, working for the most part, like Faraday, without the help of mathematical analysis or the magnificent resources in the way of apparatus of the Cavendish Laboratory, may have once or twice stumbled, is likely enough; but if this were the case—which I do not admit—would he differ in that from many physicists whose claim to the very first rank is undisputed? Not to drag M. Becquerel's name again into the matter, did not Sir William Crookes at first think that the vanes of his radiometer revolved under the impact of light? and did not Lord Kelvin, at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association, frankly retract his formerly expressed opinion as to the energy of radium being derived from external sources? That Dr. Le Bon is neither an unskilled nor a crack-brained experimenter seems to me to need no demonstration after the references I have before given from Prof. Rutherford, Prof. Fleming, Prof. de Heen, Dr. Parodi, and again M. Painlevé.

I pass on to the one really important point where Mr. Campbell differs from Dr. Le Bon, and that is with regard to the emanation. Dr. Le Bon's position, as I understand it, is that all substances emit an emanation which forms a necessary stage alike in the dissociation of matter and in the emission of rays and electrically charged particles. To this Mr. Campbell replies that, although in his own and Prof. J. J. Thomson's experiments, this emanation has been observed in the case of a great number of substances, there is yet no evidence that it extends to all; and I freely admit that this is the part of Dr. Le Bon's hypothesis which requires to be further fortified by experiment. In the special case of uranium, which alone of the so-called radio-active bodies cannot be shown to emit an emanation, Dr. Le Bon has said that, in his opinion, it has one, though it has not yet been detected, or, in his own words ('L'Evolution de la Matière,' p. 129), "L'uranium n'en donne pas assez pour que les réactifs puissent le révéler." As I willingly accept Mr. Campbell's statement that he has read every word that Dr. Le Bon has published on physical questions, I can only suppose that he forgot this when he wrote in his first letter that uranium gave

no emanation, and that "Dr. Le Bon does not appear aware of this elementary fact." However that may be, Dr. Le Bon has too often been right in much greater matters for me not to trust him on this point, and I believe that before long the generality of the emanation will be proved. For the present, it remains—as, for that matter, does the existence of the ether or the electrons—a matter of deduction without experimental proof.

Finally, let me say that I have no wish to sneer without cause at the Cavendish Laboratory or its members. In one instance of late its prestige seems to me to have been rather unwarrantably used in the daily press, but, as more will probably be heard of that matter, I will say nothing further about it here. There has also been much stuff put forward lately from the same quarter about its being "the headquarters of the New Physics," a contention which can hardly be seriously maintained; nor can I even admit Mr. Campbell's claim that its workers, singly or collectively, represent the opinion of the scientific world. I like to think of science as a republic where one man, one vote, is the rule; and, with the thousands of eager students of nature now at work in Paris, Berlin, Leyden, and even in distant Tokyo and Kyoto — to mention only a few names, and to say nothing of our other universities in the capital, the provinces, and the colonies—it takes some time to get a plébiscite.

Meanwhile, all physicists, whether humble or great, will do well to judge every theory that comes before them on the evidence alone, and without regard to national or local prejudice. Every Englishman must be proud of the excellent work done by Prof. J. J. Thomson and the band of workers he has gathered round him at the Cavendish Laboratory. But from this to giving them the right to decide pontifically on questions of science is a long step, and one which Mr. Campbell in his cooler moments will hardly wish us to take. F. L.

SOCIETIES.

Geological.—*Feb.* 21.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. Herbert Bolton, Mr. J. Cross, and Mr. F. W. Hilgendorf were elected Fellows. The following communications were read: 'The Constitution of the Interior of the Earth, as revealed by Earthquakes,' by Mr. R. Dixon Oldham,—and 'The Tarannon Series of Tarannon,' by Miss Ethel M. R. Wood.

Society of Antiquaries.—*March* 1.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. I. C. Gould, C. Thomas-Stanford, H. S. Moore, H. W. Holman, and W. H. Duignan, and the Hon. Oliver Howard.

Linnean.—*March* 7.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mr. Hugh Findon, Mr. J. E. Radcliffe McDonagh, Mr. T. Hawkes Russell, and Mr. E. J. Schwartz were elected Fellows.—Dr. D. H. Scott described 'A New Type of Stem from the Coal-Measures,' the stem being one of the many interesting fossils obtained from the pit at Shore-Littleborough in Lancashire, opened up for scientific purposes by Mr. W. H. Sutcliffe.—Prof. F. W. Oliver, Mr. W. C. Worsdell, Prof. A. G. Tansley, and the President joined in the discussion.—A paper by Dr. H. C. Sorby, containing 'Notes on some Species of Nereis in the District of the Thames Estuary,' was read, with introductory and explanatory observations, by the Zoological Secretary.—The President and Mr. A. D. Michael contributed some additional remarks.—The last paper, 'Membranous Labyrinths of Echinorhinus and Cestracion,' by Prof. C. Stewart, a continuation of a recent paper, was read in title.

Zoological.—*Feb.* 20.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during January, and called special attention to a snow-leopard (*Felis uncia*) presented by Major A. H. Hussey, an Aard wolf (*Proteles cristatus*), and a salt-marsh cavy (*Dolichotis salinicola*). He also read a letter from Major-General Sir Reginald Talbot, Governor of Victoria, giving an account of the supposed breeding of a mule.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited a photograph of a ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*) carrying its young on its back.—Dr. A. Smith Woodward exhibited a new drawing of the skeleton of the Triassic Rhynchocephalian, *Rhynchosaurus articeps*, from the Keuper Sandstone of Shropshire, and pointed out the differences between this ancient reptile and the modern Sphenodon.—Mr. L. Doncaster and the Rev. G. H. Raynor communicated a paper on breeding experiments they had made with Lepidoptera. The species used were *Angerona prunaria* and its var. *sordiata*, and *Abraxas grossulariata* and its var. *lacticolor*.—Mr. W. P. Pycraft read a paper on the 'Tracheophone Passeres,' which he described as a group differing from all the remaining Passeres in the formation of the syrinx.—A paper by Messrs. Oldfield Thomas and Harold Schwann was read, giving an acoount of a collection of mammals made by Mr. C. H. B. Grant at Knysna, and presented to the National Museum by Mr. C. D. Rudd. The collection consisted of about 150 specimens, belonging to 31 species or subspecies, of which the most noticeable was Mrs. Rudd's golden mole (*Amblysomus corriæ*).—A communication from Prof. Bashford Dean contained an account of the habits of the Australian lung-fish (*Ceratodus forsteri*), as observed by him in the Society's menagerie.

Microscopical.—*Feb.* 21.—Dr. Dukinfield H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Mr. Waldron Griffiths described his method for mounting delicate vegetable tissues in xylol-balsam, and exhibited under microscopes some excellent specimens.—Mr. Beck exhibited and described an optical bench for microscopic illumination with ordinary or monochromatic light.—Dr. Hebb exhibited an objective designed by Wenham in 1870, and made by Ross, to be used either as a dry or water immersion lens.—Mr. Walter Rosenhain described a new form of metallurgical microscope. To obtain great stability, Mr. Rosenhain attaches the body, which carries the optical portion and the illuminating appliances, rigidly to the limb, which is of a novel form. It is carried on trunnions of large diameter, the friction of which holds the instrument securely at any angle of inclination. The stage, as in most metallurgical microscopes, is made to move up and down on the optical axis, and the focussing is done entirely by the coarse and fine adjustments attached thereto. The stage has the usual rectangular motions and can be completely rotated. The instrument is fitted with various illuminators suitable for opaque objects; and a super-stage can be attached for examining transparent objects.—Mr. Earland gave an abstract of a paper by Mr. W. P. Dollman 'On a Method of producing Stereo-photomicrographs.' A number of exceedingly good stereoscopic prints were exhibited in illustration of the paper.—Mr. Taverner read a short paper 'On a Simple Method of taking Stereo-photomicrographs and of mounting the Prints without Cutting.' Though these two papers were upon the same subject, the methods of the authors were different, and Mr. Dollman, who resides in Australia, limits his operations to very low powers, giving amplifications of nine to twenty diameters only. He uses a stop in front of the objective, and exposes first one side of the lens and then the other, as he takes his two stereoscopic pictures. Mr. Taverner uses higher powers and a peculiar stop at the back of the objective. The authors adopt a similar arrangement for obviating the necessity of cutting the prints.—Mr. Rousselet gave an abstract of a paper from the Hon. T. Kirkman, 'A Second List of Rotifers of Natal,' in which the author describes a remarkable new species, *Copeus triangulatus*.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*March* 6.—Sir Alexander R. Binnie, President, in the chair.—It was announced that six Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that seventeen candidates had been admitted as Students. Five Members, fourteen Associate Members, and one Associate were elected.

Royal Institution.—*March* 5.—The Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. Green, Mr. A. W. Oke, Mr. N. M. Ogle, Mr. H. F. Pooley, Mr. H. Taverner, and Mr. A. B. Thomas were elected Members.

Society of Engineers. — *March* 5. — Mr. Maurice Wilson, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on 'Submerged Chain-Cable Groynes,' by Mr. R. G. Allanson-Winn.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Society of Arts, 8.—'Fire, Fire Risks, and Fire Extinction,' Lecture I., Prof. V. B. Lewes. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Means of Locomotion and Transport in London,' Mr. W. Woodward.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'Recent Journeys in the Rhodope Balkans,' Col. F. R. Maunsell.
Tues. Asiatic, 4.—'Sarmad and Aurangzeb,' Mr. W. Hoey.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Food and Nutrition,' Lecture VI., Prof. W. Stirling.
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'What is our Policy in the West Indies' Miss C. de Thierry.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Widnes and Runcorn Transporter-Bridge,' Mr. J. J. Webster.
— Anthropological, 8.15. — 'Palæolithic Implements from the Neighbourhood of Southampton,' Mr. W. Dale; 'Materials for the Study of Tatu in Borneo,' Dr. C. Hose and Mr. R. H. Shelford.
Wed. British Academy, 5.—'The Problem of Spelling Reform,' Rev. Prof. Skeat.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Imperial Organization from a Business Point of View,' Mr. Geoffrey Drage.
— Sociological, 8.—'Bearing of Recent Advances in Biology upon Sociological Problems,' Prof. J. A. Thomson.
— Japan.—'Pilgrims to Isé,' Mr. J. Morris.
Thurs. Royal, 4.30.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Languages of India and the Linguistic Survey,' Dr. G. A. Grierson.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The Physiology of Plants,' Lecture III., Mr. F. Darwin.
— Historical, 5.—'A Chapter in Roman Frontier History: the Annexation beyond the Rhine,' Prof. H. F. Pelham.
— Linnean, 8.—Discussion on 'The Origin of Gymnosperms,' opened by Prof. F. W. Oliver.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Interaction of Well-dried Mixtures of Hydrocarbons and Oxygen,' Messrs. W. A. Bone and G. W. Andrew; 'The Explosive Combustion of Hydrocarbons,' Messrs. W. A. Bone and J. Drugman; and three other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Notes on the Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.
Fri. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Large Locomotive Boilers.'
— Royal Institution, 9.—'How to Improve Telephony,' Mr. W. Duddell.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Corpuscular Theory of Matter,' Lecture III., Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

Mr. Arthur Stanley Eddington, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Senior Wrangler in 1904, has been appointed one of the Chief Assistants at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in consequence of Mr. Dyson's removal to Edinburgh.

We alluded some time ago to the projected starting at Lahore of a quarterly journal specially devoted to the study of tropical veterinary science. The first number of this periodical has now been published at Calcutta, and the editorial preface states that it has been instituted

"with the object of providing a means for the bringing about of that international interchange of ideas demanded by modern research, and of affording a medium for the publication of articles dealing with veterinary pathology and the allied sciences, as met with in all tropical and sub-tropical countries."

The principal contributors are Prof. Lingard (Bacteriologist to the Indian Government), Mr. R. E. Montgomery, Capt. F. S. Baldrey, and Major H. T. Pease (Principal of the Punjab Veterinary College). The last three are joint editors of the *Journal*, and Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are the publishers.

Phari and Gyantse in Tibet are to be made meteorological reporting stations.

Father Schwab, Director of the observatory of the Benedictine establishment at Kremsmünster, has, at his own request, been relieved of the duties of that office, and Father Thiemo Schwarz, for some time past his assistant, has been appointed to succeed him as Director, whilst Dr. Bonifaz Zölss takes the place of assistant.

Dr. Francesco Porro, professor at the University of Genoa and Director of the Meteorological Observatory, has been appointed, by the Government of the Argentine Republic, Director of the National Astronomical Observatory at La Plata.

FINE ARTS

THREE EXHIBITIONS.

DUTCH WATER-COLOURS: SIR JOHN DAY'S COLLECTION.

Messrs. Obach have now on view at their gallery in Bond Street a third instalment of Sir John Day's collection of modern pictures. The two portions previously shown consisted of French oil paintings by the various members of the Barbizon School and modern Dutch oil paintings. The present exhibition contains Dutch water-colour drawings. The presence of characteristic works by the brothers Jacob and Willem Maris (by the former of whom there are no fewer than thirteen examples), of four by Anton Mauve, six by Bosboom, and five each by Mesdag and Josef Israëls, causes the collection to be admirably representative of the greatest names of modern Dutch water-colour art.

The native grace and refinement which characterize the school, its air of quietude, its pervading sense of harmony—above all, its skill in rendering the finest variations in atmospheric effects associated with cloudy skies—are seen to the fullest advantage, especially in the examples of the work of Anton Mauve and Jacob Maris. Of those by Mauve, which are all scenes of shepherding, *The Return of the Flock* arrests attention by reason of its exquisite feeling and harmony of tone. The road and the sky are rendered as one in hue in the soft misty light, and become indistinguishably one in the receding distance. The simplicity of the result tends somewhat to obscure the perception of the subtlety of method whereby it has been brought about. The note of colour in the light seen in the window is admirably proportioned, and effects just the requisite contrast. The same may be said of the blue of the shepherd's smock and the green of the herbage in *Opening the Gate*.

The power of Jacob Maris is shown in more variety. He has the same delicacy of conception, but a wider range of vision, though Mauve excels him in depth of feeling and in spontaneity. Of his drawings of Dutch towns, seen usually across the water of a canal or harbour, the most elaborate is the *Dordrecht*, in which the arrangement of the light, with the lower part in shadow and a shaft of sunlight breaking on the tower of the cathedral, is at once bold and impressive. His *Delft* and *Windmills* present a very soft and attractive harmony of tones, as also does the seapiece *A Rainy Day*. A certain intimacy of feeling and sympathy in the *Ploughing* suggests study of Millet, whose influence upon Dutch art is, however, seen most potently in the work of Israëls.

The more pastoral nature of the art of Willem Maris is well exemplified in his *Spring Time* and *Milking Time*. They possess a charming delicacy of execution. We may almost see the freshness of the herbage just after rain. A very effective and harmonious scene by Weissenbruch, *Near Antwerp*, shows how the influence both of Mauve and Jacob Maris has affected the art of the older school of Dutch painters.

Mesdag, in contrast with his contemporaries among Dutch landscape painters, has been characterized by Muther as pre-eminently a realist. The others are subjective; they seek in nature's reality the interpretation of moods of thought, he seeks rather to paint with fidelity what he sees. So in *Fishing-Boats at Anchor: Evening*, the turbulence of the sky, with the clouds grinding in masses against each other, seems somewhat out of harmony with the effect produced by the line of boats at anchor and the gently heaving mass of the water. In *The Coming Storm*, by Tholen, whose work has much in common with that of Mesdag, the atmospheric effects are rendered with great power and verisimilitude.

The various examples of Bosboom reveal his accessibility to the influence of the naturalist school. His interest in the problems connected with the incidence of light in interiors led to a close study of Pieter de Hooch and others of the earlier masters, and we may contrast his *Dutch Cathedral*, with its firm, true, yet hard drawing of architecture and of the various groups of figures, which have a look of Teniers's cavaliers, and the clear-cut precision of its lighting, with the looser, freer treatment of a similar subject, the *Interior of a Cathedral*, which he executed in the year 1887.

Of the various works in genre, those of Josef Israëls are pre-eminent in fineness of quality combined with a certain idyllic grace. *Mending the Nets*, a study of two girls sitting on the seashore, exhibits his power very characteristically in the softness and delicacy of its outlines and the perfect harmony of its colour; and *Sewing*, where a woman is seen seated at work, facing a window—the light from which touches her white cap and marks the profile of her face—is a noteworthy example of his dignity and feeling. Among the other painters of genre Israëls's influence has apparently predominated. It is very perceptible in the works of Blommers and Neuhuys, and is present to a less degree in Artz's *Sewing School*, though in this the rigidity and comparative hardness of outline, the minuteness of detail, and the manner of treatment of the light point strongly to the influence of Pieter de Hooch.

'AVIEMORE AND THE HIGHLANDS' AT THE MODERN GALLERY.

The water-colour drawings by Miss Gertrude Martineau and Miss Edith Martineau, A.R.W.S., now on view at the Modern Gallery, Bond Street, consist of sketches of Highland scenery, together with some of places in Norway and of English rural scenes, various flower studies, and some figure subjects. The last named are by Miss Edith Martineau, who has a somewhat wider range than her sister, though the work of the two has a strong similarity. In the case of each it is of very even quality and maintains a careful standard of execution. Miss Edith Martineau has less feeling for the grandeur of Nature; she seeks rather to depict her more intimate and sylvan or garden moods. Such sketches as the *Cottage near Bosbury, Herefordshire*, or *Evening at Chiddingford*, a cottage with fruit trees in blossom and two children in a field, by their daintiness of arrangement and execution and by their prettiness—to employ a much-abused term in its better sense—have an affinity to the work of Mrs. Allingham and to the landscape sketches of Kate Greenaway, and for delicacy and fidelity Miss Martineau's work is very little, if at all, inferior to theirs. *The Sandhills at Littlehampton* and *Late Autumn on Hampstead Heath* are pleasing examples of her freer work in landscape, the changing colours of the birch and bracken in the latter being interpreted with great verisimilitude. Of various very careful drawings of flowers we may instance the *Sea-holly*, the *Flowering Rush*, and *Carnations* as among the most pleasing. Of the work in portraiture the most noteworthy is the *Mrs. Lister*; in *At the Piano* the sleeve of the dress of the seated figure shows very successfully Miss Martineau's skill in interpreting fabrics. It was, however, we think, a mistake to insert the reflection of the hand on the lid of the keyboard; its presence certainly excites surprise.

Except for a few sketches in Norway and Sark, the work of Miss Gertrude Martineau treats entirely of the country round about Aviemore. Much of the grace and something of the stern charm of Highland scenery find expression in the various sketches of the mountains round about Loch-an-Eilan and of the fir trees which fringe its sides, some of the latter especially being of great fidelity of workmanship and entirely successful in effect. Of many pleasing drawings, the *Lily Loch, near Aviemore*, is, perhaps, the most fascinating. The *Fairy Knoll*, also near Aviemore, exhibits great delicacy of touch; and the clearness of the atmosphere steeped in autumn sunlight is excellently rendered. In some of the scenes extending over a wider expanse the artist's vision is rather too photographic, and the over-insistence upon detail lessens the general effect.

THE PAINTER-ETCHERS.

The gregarious instinct which is held to be one of the special characteristics of civilized humanity cannot be said to be an important factor in regulating the conduct of such part of it as follows the practice of art. In art, at any rate, the tendency is, and always has been, to segregate and dwell apart. "Se tu sarai solo tu sarai tutto tuo"—so Leonardo wrote as a precept for the student, and the words serve as his own *apologia*. In order to emphasize this self-possession and thereby render it more fully patent to the observer, the artist under present-day conditions tends to exhibit apart also. The disintegrating process is apparently inevitable, and forms part of the law of progress in art. The influence of academies and royal societies could do little, if anything, to restrict it; but a sense of fairness constrains us to add that they do not seem at all concerned to make any such attempt. Consequently, at the time of the twenty-fourth annual exhibition of a Royal Society, whatever may have been the ægis of its inception, it becomes almost axiomatic to observe that if the art with which it concerns itself be in a condition of productive vitality, the proof of this will be as apparent outside of as within its precincts. The contents of the present exhibition, as compared with others of an independent character, establish this in the case of etching.

In view of the comparatively limited output, considerations of space do not operate to preclude the possibility of bringing together on occasion, in the rooms of the Society or elsewhere, a really representative exhibition of all phases of present-day performance. In any such exhibition a certain proportion of the works here shown might fitly find a place, though they would probably be surrounded by others of at least equal merit. But as the one category is hypothetical we forbear to offer instances, and turn to the consideration of such part as is concrete. Landscape occupies the attention of by far the larger number of the present exhibitors, genre subjects following after a long interval. There are scarcely any portraits and very few imagina-

tive themes, and some of the last are rather pronouncedly unsuccessful. Mr. Brangwyn's two plates somewhat dwarf the rest of the exhibits. Their vigour and dramatic intensity are undeniable, but these qualities seem to find more harmonious expression in his *Breaking up of the Hannibal* than in the piece entitled *The Butcher's Shop*. In the former the huge hulk looms impressively, and every one of its lines and curves tends to sustain and enhance the effect. In the latter the disposition of the masses of light and shade is bold and effective, but the composition as a whole lacks unity; the huge tree-trunks dominate the space too insistently; the figures, if there at all, should have presented a more defined contrast. The work of Mr. East may be associated with that of Mr. Brangwyn as possessing the most insistent vitality and vigour of conception. His method is perhaps most completely successful in the *Villa d'Este* and *Longpré*, which possess harmony and a sense of atmosphere; others of his plates seem to exhibit the influence of Japanese colour-prints, as when, by the use of an excessive number of diagonal lines, the foliage is so treated as to seem symbolical rather than of natural growth.

Mention should be made of a very interesting Venetian series by Sir Charles Holroyd, of which *The Gesuati*, *The Salute Steps*, and the *Rio San Gregorio No.* 223 are most noteworthy. They have a quiet stateliness of line and a simplicity of conception which are very effective. In their clear open spaces you may perceive the air and the sunlight. A complete contrast is presented by the ornate and—to our thinking—too elaborately finished interiors and architectural studies of Mr. Axel Haig.

Mr. Oliver Hall sends some clever and effective, but not particularly noteworthy etchings, of which *Rain on the Lancashire Fells* seems to have the truest feeling. With it we may notice Mr. Waterson's impressive mezzotint *The Strath;* the sky and clouds are rendered with great intensity and power, and in effective contrast with them is the shrinking figure on the white horse. Mr. Alfred Hartley's contributions show very delicate, firm draughtsmanship; we like best his *Ruined Gateway, Asolo*, in which the flock of sheep passing through are drawn with a fidelity and simplicity which serve to recall the work of Jacque. Of Mr. Charles J. Watson's two architectural studies the *Portail de Notre Dame, Neufchâtel en Bray*, is of really exquisite delicacy. It is drawn with a degree of softness of touch which serves admirably to represent the crumbling nature of the sculptured stone. The deep shadow seen within the open door presents an admirable contrast to the sun-steeped porch and the little groups around the booths and benches in the foreground. The *Abbeville* is hardly inferior to it in charm.

Col. Goff's drypoint *Study of Nespolo* is very free and vigorous in line. He also sends several vivacious Egyptian river scenes, of which the *Nile Boats, Gizeh, Cairo*, is especially admirable in the contrasts of its composition. Mr. Sydney Lee's architectural studies suffer in effectiveness from his precision of method. The most successful are, we think, the *Notre Dame, Bruges*, and the *House at Fuenterrabia*. There is a certain quiet distinction about Miss Illingworth's *Barton Street, Westminster;* and among the other more attractive plates are a view of St. Andrews *From St. Regulus' Tower*, by Mr. F. Laing, and *Old Stirling*, by Mr. J. G. Murray. Mr. G. Woolliscroft Rhead's studies of plants and flowers are drawn with minute fidelity, and there is a Düreresque precision in his impressive study of an old Italian peasant, No. 48. He is somewhat less successful in his imaginative compositions, although the *Cymon and Iphigenia* has considerable dignity of conception. Helleu's studies of *mondaines* show his accustomed dexterity—neither more nor less. Prof. Legros's contributions are somewhat unequal. The drypoint head of himself is of the quality of his best work, and *Les Oraisons de Noël* has great delicacy and tenderness of feeling; but neither in *Victimes d'Incendie* nor *L'Ouragan* is the treatment of the figures successful, and at times it approaches perilously near to the grotesque.

W. H. BOUCHER.

On Monday afternoon there died at his home in Berkhampstead William Henry Boucher, the etcher, well known to many people of the middle-aged generation as "W. B." of *Judy*, of which he was cartoonist for over twenty-five years. He was in his seventieth year. Born in Bristol, he came to London as a youth, and from the first the productions of his pencil found ready acceptance. In his prime he contributed illustrations to scores of boys' books, and he was one of the artists who pictured the striking situations of some of Stevenson's early novels when these appeared in serial form. For Boucher Stevenson had a very sincere regard, and in one of his temporary resting-places in the islands of the South Seas had upon his walls Boucher's illustrations to 'The Black Arrow.' Among notable productions which owed something to Boucher's pencil and graver were the "Border Edition" of Scott and Mr. Dent's English edition of Balzac, in the production of which the artist took a deep interest. But his name and reputation will be best kept in memory by his popular series of etchings after Mr. Dendy Sadler's paintings. It was an ideal partnership, the sentiment of the etcher assisting him to a remarkable degree in the translation of the painter's subjects. The first of these, 'Old and Crusted,' enjoyed a *succès fou*. A lengthy series followed, making the names of Dendy Sadler and Boucher household words. The titles of a few of these may be given at random: 'Darby and Joan,' 'Toddy at the Cheshire Cheese,' "For he's a jolly good fellow," 'Friday,' and the two companion etchings "My love to you" and "The same to you, my dear."

Mr. Boucher was a well-known figure in Fleet Street. He was for many years a member of the Whitefriars Club, on the committee of which he served for some time. He was a man of remarkable culture. Of retiring habits, he was greatly loved by those who had the privilege of his friendship.

SALE.

Messrs. Christie's sale on Saturday was composed of two properties, the one being the collection of pictures by old masters and water-colour drawings (removed from Busbridge Hall, Godalming), formed chiefly by William Gosling, the banker, and inherited by the Hon. Mrs. Skeffington Smyth; and the other the collection of the late Mr. A. A. Ram, of 19, Egerton Gardens, S.W. The day's sale realized upwards of 5,800*l*. The most important of the first-named property was a characteristic example of Jan Steen, a tavern window with six boors reading and drinking; it is identical with the picture described in Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné,' No. 156, and brought 850 gs., an exceptionally high price for a work by this artist. It was sold at Christie's in 1827 for 110*l*., as recorded by Smith. The portrait of Rembrandt by himself, in rich crimson dress trimmed with fur, and fastened by a jewelled clasp, was expected to sell for a large sum; but when it became known that it was a version of a picture at Munich, and that the latter was generally accepted as a replica of an original not yet traced, purchasers were shy, a single bid of 100 gs. only being made. A curious picture catalogued as by Holbein, an imaginary portrait of William Tell, a half-length naked figure, holding a bow in his right hand and an arrow in his left, on panel, sold for 330 gs. This has been twice exhibited at the Old Masters, and formed part of the famous Miles collection until 1884, when it was sold for 155 gs. A similar picture, also called William Tell, but ascribed to Dürer, was sold for four guineas at Christie's on July 9th, 1886. The other pictures by old masters included: A. Bronzino, Portrait of Andrea Bandini of Florence, in black dress, 210 gs. Dutch School, Portrait of a Gentleman, in dark dress, 125 gs. An admirable early work of T. S. Cooper, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, and Milkmaids, 1840, sold for 115 gs.; at the Baring sale in 1848 it brought only 41 gs.

The highest price paid for a picture in the Ram collection was for an example of Madame Le Brun, a portrait of a lady in crimson cloak, hitherto described as Lady Hamilton, but certainly not Romney's "divinity." It is probably a portrait (one of many) of the artist's daughter, who married M. Nigris, and realized 440 gs. There were also: M. Geerarts, Portrait of Lady Arabella Stuart, in rich white dress embroidered with gold, 250 gs. M. Hondecoeter, A Dog, Parrot, Dead Peacock, and other Birds in a Garden, 280 gs. Bastiano Mainardi, The Dead Christ, with the three Marys, St. John, and other Saints, on panel, 170 gs. (this was in Samuel Woodburn's collection, and fetched only 20 gs. in 1860). M. J. Miereveldt, a pair of portraits of Albert, Archduke of Austria, in richly inlaid armour, and Isabella of Spain, 110 gs. F. Zucchero, Portrait of a Lady, in embroidered white dress, on panel, dated 1589, 100 gs. School of Zucchero, Portrait of a Lady, in rich black dress, 280 gs. The last two were striking illustrations of picture-buying as an investment. Both were in the famous collection of Charles Scarisbrick, and when it was dispersed at Christie's in 1861 these two pictures were purchased for 43 gs. and 28 gs. respectively.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Mr. Gutekunst has open an exhibition of works by Dürer, Méryon, Whistler, and Sir Seymour Haden.

At the Modern Gallery Miss Bessie Wigan is showing 'A Summer's Sketches' of the Riffel Alps and Italian lakes.

At the Fine-Art Society's rooms to-day water-colours of 'Italian Spring and English Summer,' by Ina Clogstoun, are open to private view. Mr. John Fulleylove is exhibiting pictures and studies of some architectural monuments of London, ancient and modern, at the same place.

At the Ryder Gallery oils, water-colours, and fans, by two lady artists, are on view.

At the Rembrandt Gallery oil paintings by Mr. Arthur Lemon, Mr. V. M. Hamilton, Mr. Walter James, and Mr. Gwenllian James are on private view next Monday. On the same day, at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, we are invited to view a selection of the work of Charles Furse, A.R.A.

At the Doré Gallery 'Peasant Life in Brittany,' by Linnie Watt, is announced for private view to-day.

Mr. James Pryde's powerful portrait in water colours (now on view at the New Gallery) of Irving as Dubosc in 'The Lyons Mail,' is being copied by the Art Reproduction Company, and a limited number will be published by the new firm of Messrs. Chenil & Co., King's Road, Chelsea.

The National Art-Collections Fund is giving a soirée to its members and to the contributors to the purchase of the Rokeby Velasquez at the New Gallery on Tuesday next, when the picture will be on exhibition.

The Louvre has within the last week or so acquired an unusually interesting portrait of Madame de Calonne by Louis Gustave Ricard (1824–73), a pupil of Coignet. The Louvre already possessed two important examples of this painter—his own portrait and that of Heilbuth. The portrait of Madame de Calonne, a three-quarter figure, is considered to be one of Ricard's finest works. It is particularly welcome from the fact that the study for this picture has been at the Luxembourg for many years, and figures in the official catalogue as No. 250, 'Portrait de Mme X....'

The death in Paris is announced of M. Charles Auguste Lebourg, the sculptor, who was born at Nantes on February 20th, 1829, and who studied under Rude and Amédée Ménard. He first exhibited at the Salon of 1852, where he was represented by a plaster bust of a doctor. His work quickly became popular, and he had as sitters many of the most distinguished men and women of the Second Empire. He received several medals at the Salon, and continued to exhibit until 1904. Lebourg did not confine himself to portraits, but executed and exhibited a number of works inspired by classical incidents. One of his most recent commissions was an equestrian statue of 'Jeanne d'Arc à Patey' for the city of Nantes.

MM. Olive and Saint-Germier were elected members of the "jury de peinture" on Friday in last week by the Artistes Français, in succession to Henner and Bouguereau.

A monument in marble to the memory of Falguière was inaugurated at Père Lachaise, Paris, on Sunday by M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Under-Secretary of State for the Fine Arts, in the presence of the sculptor's widow and children and a number of friends and pupils of the artist. The monument has been erected in part at the cost of the State, and in part by Madame Falguière, and is the work of M. Marqueste.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Queen's Hall.—*Symphony Concert.*

The programme of last Saturday's Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall opened with Brahms's 'Gesang der Parzen' for chorus and orchestra, the words from Act IV. sc. v. of Goethe's 'Iphigenie.' When this work, composed in 1883, was produced in London at a Richter Concert on May 5th of the following year, it was noticed in *The Athenæum* as a work of high merit, yet "too gloomy to become generally popular." That is true enough, but, judged for itself alone, it seems (with the exception, perhaps, of the setting of the last two stanzas) to reflect the gloom, though not fully the grandeur, of the poet's words. An impressive performance was given of it, with the assistance of the Leeds Choral Union, under the able direction of Dr. Henry Coward.

This was followed by Richard Strauss's 'Taillefer,' which was performed for the first time in England at the Bristol Festival last autumn. The work impresses us less on second hearing. The spontaneous themes in the work, the restraint, tended at first to render the work acceptable: it formed a pleasant contrast to the composer's elaborate 'Domestic Symphony.' We still feel that there is really little which can be called distinctive in the music.

The concert ended with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and in the choral portion the Leeds choir displayed its full tone, firmness, and strength. The 'Taillefer' and the symphony were under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood. There was a large audience; some came, undoubtedly, out of curiosity to hear the novelty, but the greater number to enjoy the symphony.

Queen's Hall.—*Creatore Band Concerts.*

Creatore with his band began a series of concerts at the Queen's Hall on Monday evening. The band, a military one, is very good, but the chief feature of the evening was the conductor. He is of the peripatetic order; he conducts without any music, and constantly moves about to right and left of the desk, conveying what he feels by peculiar and at times ultra-emphatic gestures. In a sense it may be called a show, but it is a successful one, for by it the conductor gets from the orchestra some very delicate and at times vivid effects, and on the whole smart playing. From an artistic point of view the lights and shades were exaggerated, sentiment frequently turned into sentimentality, and passion torn to tatters; yet there was undoubted cleverness, and even earnestness.

The programme for the first evening was not well selected, but Tschaïkowsky's '1812,' Creatore's 'Electric' March, and 'The Ride to Hades' from Berlioz's 'Faust,' which were included in the week's programmes, offered full scope to Creatore for displaying his magnetic power over his orchestra.

Æolian Hall.—*Herr Oehler's Pianoforte Recital.*

Herr Karl Oehler gave a first pianoforte recital at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon. His programme included Chopin's twelve Études, Op. 10, and Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, Op. 57, works giving ample opportunity for estimating the powers, technical, intellectual, and emotional, of a pianist. Herr Oehler has great command of the keyboard, and of this he gave many proofs in the Études; there were from time to time wrong notes in the bass, but it would be charitable to set these down to nervousness. The pianist seemed clearly to understand what he was playing; the general impression created by the performance of the Études was, however, cold. To say there was no display of emotion would be too strong; yet throughout one felt that the objective side of the music was uppermost in the composer's mind; and Herr Oehler's rendering of the Beethoven sonata did not remove that impression. Virtuosity is a good servant, but a bad master.

Musical Gossip.

Two interesting Russian chamber-music works have been heard during the week. One was the 'Quatuor Slave,' Op. 26, by Alexander Glasounow, in which the themes (actual folk-melodies or clever imitations thereof) give piquancy and charm to the music, especially in the 'Alla Mazurka' and 'Une Fête Slave,' the third and fourth sections. This work was performed by the Nora Clench Quartet at their second concert last Monday. The other was a quintet for strings by Sergei Tanéïèw, produced at the fourth and last concert of the fifth series of the Wessely Quartet on Wednesday evening. Of the three movements, the first, in spite of fresh subject-matter, is the least characteristic. A wild barbaric spirit pervades the Allegro con Fuoco, while in the Tema con Variazioni there are proofs of great skill and individuality. All are not of equal merit; the weaker, however, serve as foils to the stronger,

Miss Marian Arkwright, Mus. Bac., has won the prize of 25*l.* offered by *The Gentlewoman* for an original orchestral work by a British-born woman. Her work is descriptive of the four winds, after Mr. Kipling's words. Miss Swepstone, first of the "special commendations," had, curiously, taken the same subject. The judges appointed by the Worshipful Company of Musicians were Sir George Martin, Dr. Markham Lee, and Mr. Percy Godfrey.

Two concerts at the Paris Opéra and four at the Châtelet theatre are to be given in May, under the direction of Herr Weingartner. The Lamoureux Orchestra has been engaged. A Mozart festival is to take place on the 23rd, 25th, and 29th inst., under the direction of M. Reynaldo Hahn.

The Oriana Madrigal Society, which lately gave a successful concert in Bechstein Hall, is, under the direction of Mr. C. Kennedy Scott, preparing to give another concert in June. As the expense of production is heavy, additional members, both active and honorary, are desired. Letters should be addressed to Mr. H. J. L. Massé, Hon. Secretary, Leighton House, Kensington, W.

Schumann died fifty years ago, and the event will be commemorated—somewhat prematurely, since he died on July 29th—at Bonn by a festival on May 22nd and 23rd. A morning concert will be devoted to songs and chamber music. At the two evening concerts will be performed the Symphonies in E flat and B flat, the Concertstück for four horns and orchestra, the 'Manfred' and 'Genoveva' Overtures, the Pianoforte Concerto, the scenes from 'Faust,' the 'Mignon' Requiem, and the 'New Year's Song.' Prof. Joachim, assisted by the local conductor, Prof. Grüters, will be director. The orchestra will be that of the Berlin Philharmonic, strengthened for the occasion. On the Sunday before the festival a visit will be paid to the grave, where a memorial address will be delivered; part-songs will also be sung by the male choral society Concordia, which fifty years ago followed Robert Schumann to his last resting-place.

A writer connected with the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* has recently given an interesting account of the discovery by him, in the Styrian national museum "Joanneum" at Graz, of an album which belonged to Anselm Hüttenbrenner, a native of that city (1794–1865). It was Hüttenbrenner who watched by the bedside of the dying Beethoven while Breuning and Schindler

went to the Währinger cemetery to select a grave for him, and who closed his eyes after death. Under the cover of the album were found carefully preserved some of the grey hairs of the master. On one leaf there is an entry in the handwriting of Schubert, with whom Hüttenbrenner was on intimate terms. The entry is as follows :—

Exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriæ.
Cicero ex Orat.
pro Rabirio.
Francisc. Schubert.

Grillparzer's inscription on Schubert's tomb, "Music has here entombed a rich treasure, but still fairer hopes," was true enough, but the above sentence from Cicero would have been still more fitting.

The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* states that for Cornelius's 'Barbier von Bagdad,' which Dr. Richter will conduct at Covent Garden during the forthcoming season, the Felix Mottl version will be used. The opera, in two acts, was produced under Liszt's direction at Weimar in 1858. In 1874 Herr Mottl reduced it to one act, making also other alterations, and it was thus performed at Carlsruhe in 1884; the late Hermann Levi revised this version, which was published. The opera in its original form was revived at the Weimar festival of 1904 in honour of Cornelius, and a vocal score of it has since been published by Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel. With regard to Covent Garden, it is to be hoped that the work will be given as left by the composer. The Mottl version may or may not be an improvement, but in any case it would be best to let Cornelius speak for himself.

Le Ménestrel of the 4th inst. states that S. Arensky, a prominent composer of the younger Russian school, has just passed away. He was born at Novgorod on July 31st, 1861, and hence had not completed his forty-fifth year. He studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatoire, and was afterwards appointed Professor of Harmony and Counterpoint at the Moscow Conservatoire. He wrote three operas: 'A Dream of the Volga' (1892), 'Raphael' (1894), and 'Nal and Damayanti' (1899), the first being the most important; Tschaïkowsky, as we know from one of his letters, thought highly of the work. Of Arensky's two symphonies, the first in B minor, Op. 4, was produced here by Mr. Wood in 1897. The Pianoforte Trio in D minor is one of the composer's most attractive and most popular works; a second one in F minor, Op. 73, has only recently been published. Arensky's art-work also includes many songs and pianoforte pieces.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society's Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Miss Elsie Playfair's Violin Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Mr. Charles Williams's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Alice Mandeville's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Tues.	Miss Ester de Munsterhjelm's Vocal Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Mr. Frederic Hosking's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss E. Nettleship's 'Cello Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Wed.	Messrs. Dewar's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Elliot and Madame Neustadt's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs.	Miss Nora Drewett's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Alma Mater Male Choir, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Fri.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
Sat.	Mozart Society's Concert, 3, Portman Rooms.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

Miss Ellen Terry made her début on the stage on April 28th, 1856, as Mamillius in 'The Winter's Tale.' To celebrate the jubilee of this event Mr. Tree will produce the same play, Miss Terry taking the part of Hermione, and Miss Viola Tree that of Perdita. Mr. C. W. Somerset will be Autolycus.

Sir Conan Doyle's 'Brigadier Gerard' obtained at the Imperial on Saturday a conspicuous success, due to the dash of Mr. Lewis Waller's performance of the hero, but is rather old-fashioned melodrama.

'Les Surprises du Divorce' was revived on Monday at the New Royalty Theatre. The present season closes this evening.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier will produce on April 26th Mr. Alfred Sutro's new play, 'The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt.' In addition to himself and Miss Vanbrugh, the cast will comprise Miss Henrietta Watson, Miss Elfrida Clement, Miss Kate Phillips, and Messrs. Aubrey Smith, O. B. Clarence, Charles Goodhart, and Charles V. France.

'The Head Girl' is the title bestowed by Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox upon his forthcoming adaptation of 'La Massière' of M. Jules Lemaître. The characters in the piece (first played at the Renaissance in January, 1905) have been anglicized, and the scene of the action has been transferred to England.

The production of Mr. Barrie's new play will take place at the Comedy Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Frohman.

'The Alabaster Staircase' is withdrawn this evening from the Comedy. It will be replaced on Tuesday by 'A Pair of Spectacles,' with Mr. Hare, Mr. C. Groves, and Miss Kate Rorke in their original parts.

To Correspondents.—W. S.—S. T. B.—J. H. R.—Received.

A. K.—No vacancy.

C. J. C.—We cannot do this.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1906.

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LITERATURE

Mary, Queen of Scots, her Environment and Tragedy: a Biography. By T. F. Henderson. With 102 Illustrations. 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.)

All those who really try, whether dispassionately or otherwise, to solve the problems involved in the story of the fair Queen of Scots feel the fascinating power which she still exercises, and never lose their keen interest in her and her affairs. As it is nearly seventeen years since the first edition of Mr. Henderson's 'Casket Letters' appeared, and as his later historical studies have frequently led him again to deal with her and her contemporaries, she must have been often in his thoughts, and he ought to be well qualified to tackle the thorny and perplexing subject of her environment and tragedy. Notwithstanding his knowledge of the period and his attempt to write impartially, his judgment on many points will not be accepted by partisans on either side; but then it is not at all likely that any critical study of Mary Stuart's life will ever command universal, or even general, approval. Some readers will be inclined to question not only the soundness of many of Mr. Henderson's criticisms, but also his presentation of some of the facts. A number of mistakes have found their way into his text; many of the quotations are rather loose; and several statements which ought to have been vouched for are not so supported.

Some of the mistakes are trifling enough; some are serious; and some are amusing. Mr. Henderson says, for example, that Arran proclaimed Cardinal Beaton a traitor on August 29th, 1543. Now in Sadler's letter, which is dated August 29th, it is stated that Arran had returned to Edinburgh from St. Andrews late on the previous night, and that the proclamation was made before he left St. Andrews. It could not, therefore, have been later than the 28th. Again, Mr. Henderson gives August 25th, 1560, as the date on which the Scottish Parliament passed three important Acts. He should have said the 24th. The second of these Acts he describes as "condemning all doctrine contrary to the newly accepted Confession." What the Act really professed to do was to annul all Acts of Parliament inconsistent with God's Word and contrary to the Confession of Faith.

In one chapter Mr. Henderson puts Moray in place of Lethington, and Mary in place of Moray. The first of these errors seems to be due to a misinterpretation of one of Randolph's letters, and the other to a clerical or printer's slip. He says that "Moray assured Randolph that the Emperor was 'a continual earnest suitor to the Cardinal for his son'"; whereas it appears from Randolph's letter that it was Lethington who so assured him. Where he substitutes Mary for Moray, he plainly means Moray.

When Mary was brought from Carberry to Edinburgh, she was, Mr. Henderson says, taken "to the house of Henderson of Fordel—then Provost of Edinburgh." For this statement he gives no authority. He could, no doubt, have cited the 'Diurnal of Occurrents'; but in this case both the 'Diurnal' and Mr. Henderson are clearly wrong. By a slip, or an oversight, Elizabeth Cavendish is referred to as "daughter of Shrewsbury"; and, similarly, Beale is described as "brother of Walsingham."

Speaking of the bond to Darnley, which was signed before the murder of Riccio, Mr. Henderson says, in a foot-note :—

> "The original copy of the lords' promises is printed in the 'Maitland Miscellany,' iii. 188–91. The copy made by Randolph is in the State Paper Office. Randolph states that the qualifications 'lawful and just' before 'actions,' and 'according to the word of God,' after 'honour,' were added by the lords. These qualifications virtually placed Darnley entirely in their hands."

After making such a statement he ought to have mentioned that these qualifying words are not in the original, printed in the 'Maitland Miscellany'; and he ought also to have pointed out that, of the six signatures to that original, only three correspond with those which he gives in his text. It may further be noted that, in giving the names of those who signed the warrant for imprisoning the Queen in Loch Leven Castle, he omits that of Lord Semple.

In quoting documents which are in the vernacular Mr. Henderson usually reproduces the old spelling, but not infrequently introduces variations. These variations are probably due to carelessness; and some of them do not tend to make the meaning more obvious. "Ministered at" is not the equivalent of "ministrat"; nor is "lycht upon" (light upon) the same as "lyeht upon" (lieth upon); and "boden in feir of war" is not rendered more intelligible by altering "feir" into "fear." In a quotation in which Knox referred to "nixt Sunday" as the 24th of August, Mr. Henderson makes it the 23rd; but Knox was right, for the 23rd was a Saturday. The Act of Parliament against the Queen was passed on December 20th, not on December 15th, 1567; and the quotation which Mr. Henderson gives from it is much abridged, although he does not say so. That quotation, though abridged, makes good sense, save for one misprint; but a quotation from the answer of the English Council to Mary's demand is not sense. Here is Mr. Henderson's sentence in which it is embedded :—

> "To the English Council, Elizabeth also expressed her willingness to show Mary the evidence, but if she did, then Mary must 'make answer without any cavillation for lack of her admittance to the presence of her Majesty or such like'; and by her answer '*it shall be proved* either innocent or culpable of the horrible crymes whereof she is as *yet* accused, and not convynced; and if she shuld not by hir answer prove hirself innocent, than of necessite, the Quenes Majesty can never with hir honor show hir any favor.'"

The words "it shall be proved," which we have italicized, ought to be "it must nedes ensue that the sayd Quene shall be proved"; and "but" has been omitted after "yet."

Some of the misquotations may be accounted for on the supposition that Mr. Henderson has occasionally quoted at second hand. One is loath to believe that a writer of his standing would condescend to do such a thing; and yet he has, as may be thus proved. He says :—

> "On the 15th Maitland therefore wrote to Cecil that he had advised Mary to defer her answer for a short time, and that meanwhile he should be glad to have Cecil's 'opinion how the same may be so framed, so as neither be pained nor miscontented.' He also thought it well to enlighten Cecil again as to Mary's sentiments: she was willing to do anything if 'made sure of her title'; but 'to enter into a demand and find a repulse, it would much offend her, being of such courage,' &c."

As his authority for this he gives "Haynes, 'State Papers,' p. 373." Maitland's letter is in Haynes, pp. 375–6; but there the clauses Mr. Henderson quotes run thus :—

> "Opinion how the same may be so framed as therby neyther partyes be preinged or miscontented....made sure of that titill.... to enter in so just a demande, and find in the end a repulse, it wold so sore offend her, being of soche a couraige and stomach."

In the 'Foreign Calendar, Elizabeth,' iv. 410 n., Father Stevenson gives a summary of the letter, avowedly derived from Haynes. In that summary the above-quoted clauses are thus given :—

> "Opinion how the same may be so framed, so as neither party be pained or miscontented ....made sure of her title....to enter into a demand and find a repulse it would much offend her, being of such courage."

It is plain that Mr. Henderson has taken his extracts, not from Haynes, as he professes to do, but from Stevenson's summary. The context might have led him to suspect the word "pained" in Stevenson. In Haynes "preinged" is, of course, a misprint for "preiuged," that is, "prejudged," not "pained."

Mr. Henderson characterizes as incredible the story which De Foix heard, that Darnley "found Mary and Riccio together at midnight in a locked room, Riccio having no other garments on than his nightshirt." We do not for a moment dispute the incredibility of the story, but are not inclined to accept "nightshirt" as the equivalent of "en chemise, couvert seullement d'une robbe fourrée."

Mary's life may be divided into three periods: the first extending from her birth in 1542 until her return from France to Scotland in 1561; the second, from that date until her flight into England in 1568; and the third, from her entry into England until her execution in 1587. To these periods Mr. Henderson has devoted respectively 170 pp., 330 pp., and 115 pp. In view of its duration, its hardships, and the number of its plots and schemes, the third period has received too little space in proportion to the others. As the book professes to be a biography, this disproportion is not satisfactorily accounted for by saying that "her political career was really over" when she entered Loch Leven Castle as a prisoner.

In Mr. Henderson's opinion Mary "could hardly be termed pretty," and "much of her charm," he thinks, "probably depended on her air and manner." Though her faults and weaknesses were prominent, he holds that "she was by no means lacking in excellent gifts and graces, or even in characteristics that were generous and noble." His theory is that until the murder of Riccio she had known nothing of passion. Her heart had been shut against it by ambition; but when passion was awakened in her, "it completely possessed her." He believes that she was a party to Darnley's murder, and that the long Glasgow letter is genuine.

The book is vigorously written and displays much critical acumen; but some of the phrases are rather inelegant, and one or two savour of slang. Of the numerous illustrations, several are very good, many are very interesting, a few are not what they profess to be, and some are wretchedly poor. Several original documents are printed in the appendix.

Some Dogmas of Religion. By J. M. E. McTaggart. (Arnold.)

Dr. McTaggart, the *enfant terrible* of contemporary Hegelianism, having posed the philosophers—those at least of his own school who were wont to regard their principles as a specific against hedonism and atheism—now proceeds to puzzle the theologians, so far as these are something less than metaphysicians. Most of the present argument, as befits a review of more or less popular notions, is dialectical, not in Hegel's sense, but in Aristotle's; it reasons, not absolutely, but *ad hominem*. The one and only rule of the game is that your adversary must provide the stick with which you beat him. For instance, whilst admitting the existence of evil in the world, your adversary might maintain that God is at once omnipotent and perfectly benevolent. Thereupon you show him that, in the light of his own definitions of evil, omnipotence, and perfect benevolence, this conjunction of attributes leads to inconsistency—is absurd. You, meanwhile, on your part are committed to nothing positive. So far as your own belief is concerned, God may be neither omnipotent nor benevolent—nay, there may not even be a God at all.

Now there can be no doubt that this sort of cross-examination of opinions, when well managed, helps to clear the air. And in the present case, it is hardly necessary to say, this is exceedingly well managed. Dr. McTaggart is a master of clear definition and concise ratiocination. Indeed, his clearness and conciseness are of such exquisite quality that almost of themselves they afford the impression of wit. "How neat!" we constantly find ourselves exclaiming—a comment perhaps more appropriate in any case than "How true!" when concepts rather than facts compose the stuff that is being manipulated. It is indeed a triumph of mind over the immaterial that mere "positions," abstract and bloodless, should be taught to weave their mazy dance with so rich a spectacular effect. Only now and again, as, for instance, where certain current views of free will are met and exposed at length, does the treatment verge on the academic and set. Of course the book will not appeal to those whose coarser appetite no comedy of errors can stay, but only the man-slaying gladiatorial combat. Reference to persons is rare. It is quite by way of exception that Dr. Rashdall is cited by name and most politely corrected; and had he not previously, in 'Personal Idealism,' no less politely corrected Dr. McTaggart? Thus your fighting philosopher is not given his chance. The "humanist," for example, who perhaps has at the present moment the best claim to this title, can scarcely feel inspired to defend a certain "argument that practice is supreme over theory" that figures in conjunction with a certain other "argument from consequences," against which it is asserted that "the reality of our aspirations and desires gives us no ground to hope they will be gratified." Fatherless and friendless, the various theses stand or fall by the intrinsic strength or weakness of the sense imputed to them by their critic. Or rather, tied down as they are to a sense that is always naive and short of philosophical, they are foredoomed to fall before Dr. McTaggart's merciless logic. They fall and are put on the "black list"; and the bishop who wishes to be consistent—but bishops are practical men—would do well to consult this catalogue of proscribed dogmas before he lends the weight of his authority to some piece of popular metaphysics.

Constructive doctrine, we have said, is scarcely to be sought for here. In the field of the opinionative Dr. McTaggart's clue to ultimate truth, namely, the Hegelian gnosis, would be out of place and keeping. There are, however, at least two suggestions of positive import that call for notice. The first is a definition of religion:—

> "How then shall we define religion? Religion is clearly a state of mind. It is also clear that it is not exclusively the acceptance of certain propositions as true. It seems to me that it may best be described as an emotion resting on a conviction of a harmony between ourselves and the universe at large."

Now some day, perhaps, it may become generally recognized that all definition is relative to the special purposes of its framer. In the present case the end immediately served is to show "that no one dogma can be regarded as essential to religion." The context and, still more, the general tenor of the book prove that by this is meant "no one actually existing dogma." Dr. McTaggart is not one of those absolutists who hold religion, as such and in itself, to be mere "appearance." He is simply a foe to cheap-and-easy religion—especially to the kind of religion that bases itself on authority:—

> "No dogma—at any rate, no dogma of religion—is asserted which is not denied by able students. It follows that a man is not entitled to believe a dogma except in so far as he has investigated it for himself. And since the investigation of dogma is a metaphysical process, and religion must be based on dogma, it follows further that no man is justified in a religious attitude except as a result of metaphysical study. The result is sufficiently serious. For most people, as the world stands at present, have not the disposition, the education, and the leisure necessary for the study of metaphysics. And thus we are driven to the conclusion that, whether any religion is true or not, most people have no right to accept any religion as true."

The upshot of this appears to be that the only person who has the right to call himself religious is the Hegelian, and, since Hegel dispenses with a personal God, but retains "a conviction of a harmony [not here and now, but in the absolute] between ourselves [or what is left of us] and the universe at large," therefore this conviction and the beatific effects thereof constitute religion in its very essence. Now such a view is intelligible enough—nay, almost inevitable—in a thinker of Dr. McTaggart's persuasion. But your Hegelian notoriously "cosmologizes" with difficulty—that is, finds it hard, though his a priori logic be drawn on to the full, to throw any light whatever on the actual processes of life and nature. Dr. McTaggart's mistake is to seek to found his definition of religion on an appeal to history. *De jure* religion may be whatever the absolutist conceives. *De facto* it is an "emotion" (or better a "sentiment") based on something far more solid and lasting than any kind of intellectual conviction, namely, on practice—on cult. No psychology of the individual consciousness will suffice to

explain cult, but only a science or philosophy of man as socialized, as the product of an inter-subjective intercourse that shapes itself gradually by the way of "trial and error." It is useless, then, for Dr. McTaggart to try, by means of ingenious quibbling, to square his definition of religion with an ugly fact such as that primitive cult exists mainly for the propitiation of unfriendly and malignant spirits (the worship of the good spirits being regarded as entirely superfluous). It is far better to realize that definitions are relative, or, at all events, that the science of comparative religion will never accept a definition which suits its working purposes so ill.

The other noteworthy contribution to positive theory is a doctrine of pre-existence. This may be regarded as a corollary to the plea for human immortality set forth in 'Studies in Hegelian Cosmology,' since the arguments offered for the one appear to involve the other. Dr. McTaggart labours to show that the loss of memory which pre-existence renders probable need not diminish the value of immortality :—

"The past is not preserved separately in memory, but it exists, concentrated and united, in the present. Death is thus the most perfect example of the 'collapse into immediacy'—that mysterious phrase of Hegel's—where all that was before a mass of hard-earned acquisitions has been merged in the unity of a developed character. If we still think that the past is lost, let us ask ourselves, as I suggested before, whether we regard as lost all those incidents in a friendship which, even before death, are forgotten."

Would he but leave it there, Dr. McTaggart had almost persuaded us of the plurality of lives, so potent the conjoint magic of Hegel's immense phrase and of the notion of a friendship enshrined in us deeper than consciousness itself. But our author insists on thrashing the subject out till what might else have passed for a mystery becomes a fantasy bordering on a joke—the kind of conceit Plato, with his sense of the limits of the philosophic art, would have fathered on a banqueting Aristophanes. Each person, we are told, is brought by a sort of chemical affinity into connexion with the new body most appropriate to him. This body might well be similar to the ancestral bodies that begot it, for these would have been the appropriate dwelling-places of similar souls; wherefore, incidentally, do our characters resemble those of our forbears—a charming paradox. What Dr. McTaggart, however, forgets to explain is why a man cannot be his own ancestor, that is, ancestor after the body; or can he? Another difficulty overlooked is that, whereas to-day millions of souls have bodies, in days gone by the available bodies were limited to scarce as many thousands. Is it possible that the reason why primitive man was so beset with spirits, whilst we live relatively unhaunted, is to be sought in the diversions of unemployed immortals, capable of killing time, if unable to "do" it in the prison-house of the flesh? Or what, again, of the animals? But we pause for a reply that we hope Dr. McTaggart will one day give us in the form of a Platonic myth.

The Life of Goethe. By Albert Bielschowsky. Translated by William A. Cooper. Vol. I. 1749–1788. (Putnam's Sons.)

It is just fifty years since Lewes published his 'Life of Goethe,' and it is hardly too much to say that since then nothing really satisfactory in the shape of a full biography of the poet has been produced in English. It is true that Hermann Grimm's admirable series of lectures and Düntzer's painstaking 'Life' were both translated; but the former never seems to have found much favour on this side of the Atlantic, and the latter, for all its solid merits, can scarcely be called exhilarating. In any case, too, they have both, like Lewes's fine work, necessarily grown antiquated in many important respects, and, considering the advances that have been made during recent years in the study of Goethe, we think it high time that English readers should be provided with something adequate and up to date. The present translation of what is now pretty generally acknowledged to be the most sympathetic and readable of the recent biographies should therefore be accorded a hearty welcome, and we trust that it may do something to modify the unfriendly opinion regarding Goethe which is still too prevalent amongst us. It is not so very long since the conception of Goethe as a cold, impassive observer—an Olympian throned above the world, as Jean Paul called him—was sufficiently common even in Germany, and it still lingers on in this country. One of the results of modern Goethe-study has been to emphasize the erroneousness of that idea, and probably no one has been more successful than Bielschowsky in bringing this home to the public at large. Of course, it is perfectly true that Goethe, especially in his later years, generally showed a calm and apparently callous exterior; but the heart within him was always ready to beat far more passionately than he would let the world suppose. "Unter allen Besitzungen auf Erden ist ein eigen Herz das kostbarste," he wrote once, and this possession of his heart he was always resolute to keep at whatever price. But he did not accomplish this without a long and strenuous struggle, and it is an utter mistake to imagine, as we are so apt to do, that his youth was marked by the serenity and strength of will characteristic of his maturity. "It may be said," remarks Bielschowsky, "that half of Goethe's life was gone before he succeeded in adjusting an equilibrium between his body and spirit, and establishing a just balance among his various mental faculties, so as to avoid serious disturbances in his inner and outer life." He felt it his duty to exercise a rigorous self-control, which sometimes had the appearance of coldness or indifference, but was, in fact, merely the persistent effort to harmonize his really vehement and passionate nature. His emotions were profound, but he would not let himself be carried away by them; and even when he gave poetical expression to them, as he so often did, it was never in a narrow and personal sense. He sought to strip them of what was personal and accidental, to get at their inner truth, and express that—an infinitely harder proceeding, if seldom so popular; and it is this that makes him so great as a writer and gives his finer work its enduring quality, rendering it equally significant for all periods. "Goethe and life are one," said Rahel; and assuredly life may continually teach us to read Goethe, and Goethe teach us to read life, a little better. He, at least, gained a height from which he could contemplate it all without confusion; and when we are dismayed by the opposition of the brute world, and feel helpless to confront it, we may look up to him, not without wonderment and consolation. "Goethe accompagne notre âme sur les rivages de la mer de la Sérénité," says Maeterlinck beautifully; and he does so not only in his writings, but also in his life, which possibly was, as some of his friends considered, the greatest of all his works of art.

However that may be, such a life is undoubtedly worth studying, and of Bielschowsky's merits as a biographer there can be little question. He has a thorough knowledge of "the science that is called Goethe"—the science that has assumed such terrifying proportions in these days—but he exercises it discreetly and without pedantry, and, though his work runs to some twelve hundred pages, he never becomes teasingly minute. After all, a satisfactory life of Goethe cannot be written in a brief space; he lived and worked beyond the span of ordinary mortals, and what with his autobiography, diaries, volumes upon volumes of letters, conversations, and the like, we know far too much about him and his concerns to make that possible. Moreover, the treatment of his purely literary works rightly occupies a large place in his biography. Bielschowsky has fully recognized the truth of the poet's saying that these are all "fragments of a great confession," and not only borrows largely and skilfully from them in his narrative, but also discusses the more important of them at length; and although we may sometimes feel inclined to dispute his contentions—as, to take a signal example, in his interpretation of 'Tasso'—his criticism is always remarkably stimulating, subtle, and sympathetic. Finally, the artistic qualities of his work are of a high order: he writes clearly and gracefully, and has the power of presenting vivid pictures of persons and things, so that his 'Life of Goethe' possesses unusual attractions for the general reader, as, indeed, is sufficiently proved by the popularity which it has gained in Germany.

The present volume, which takes us down to 1788, shows us Goethe in his glowing and turbulent youth at Frankfort, Leipsic, and Strasburg; then at Weimar, where he painfully acquires a knowledge

of his real self and his chief aim in life; and finally in Italy, where he grasps his genius firmly once for all. Where nearly everything is excellent, it is perhaps needless to single out any special portion for praise, but we may call attention to the chapter entitled 'Inner Struggles' as an admirable example of Bielschowsky's method. These few pages, consisting for the most part of skilfully selected quotations, offer a truer conception of Goethe's career and personality than many a lengthy treatise.

Upon the translation we can bestow cordial praise. Mr. Cooper approves himself a competent German scholar, and a writer of sound English as well. His rendering is now and then a trifle loose: to take the first instance that comes to hand, when Bielschowsky says of Goethe that he was sometimes "so schwach und verzagt als ob er ein Steinchen, das auf dem Wege lag, nicht fortschaffen könnte," it is not sufficiently exact to translate "so weak and faint-hearted as to be annoyed by a pebble in his path." But it is very seldom that we come upon any positive errors of translation, and doubtless these are mostly slips, as, for example, in the passage referring to Napoleon's affection for 'Werther,' where the English version unjustifiably credits Alexander the Great with a sevenfold perusal of Homer. It is perhaps worth while to correct a small error on p. 53, where Schlosser is said to be twelve instead of ten years senior to Goethe. We note also a few omissions, for the most part of no great consequence; the most serious seems to be that of the English verses written by Goethe in one of his impetuous letters to Behrisch, and quoted in full by Bielschowsky. Surely it would interest English readers to know that the great German could, in his student days, drop into poetry, somewhat after the fashion of Silas Wegg, and produce lines like these:—

> What pleasure, God! of like a flame to burn,
> A virteous fire, that ne'er to vice can turn.
> What volupty! when trembling in my arms,
> The bosom of my maid my bosom warmeth!

Finally, it only remains to say that the publishers have sent out the volume in handsome guise, and have furnished it with a number of portraits, which give it, in one respect at least, an advantage over the German edition.

Inaugural Lecture on the Study of History. By Charles Oman. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

We think that the Chichele Professor's inaugural lecture will hold high rank in a class of literature which contains many fine examples both of thought and style. It is remarkable for several characteristics and for a good deal of courage. From start to finish it is lively; the writing, while it is occasionally of great dignity, is sometimes brilliant and even humorous. This is no commonplace merit in a university professor. The academic mind is not usually favourable to liveliness of style; and in a study which becomes daily more teutonized in its methods, such graces are too often regarded as vicious. It is easy to be either learned or lively; but it is not at all easy to be both at once. Consequently dullness is set up as an idol to be worshipped by students of "peoples, nations, and languages," and those who refuse to fall before the shrine are cast into the fiery furnace of the pedant's criticism, and charged with levity, or (worst of crimes!) the picturesque. Now both by example and precept Mr. Oman is the adversary of this view, and puts strongly the case against it. The pure research-lover never has produced and never will produce history which the public will read; and though we admit that truth, not amusement, is the aim of the historian, it is idle to deny that truth finds more lasting hold when it is set forth in a way that does not outrage the sense of beauty. In another respect Mr. Oman differs (and we think differs wisely) from the view of the lover of research at any price. He has no desire to add to the technical side of the Honour School of Modern History. It is absurd, and, indeed, impossible, to treat a school of that magnitude as though for the vast majority of the candidates it was to be the introduction to a lifetime of research. Doubtless one could turn the History School either at Oxford or at Cambridge into a (probably inefficient) École des Chartes. But there is one drawback: one would kill the school in the process. That might be a good thing. It is by no means certain that history as studied for examination, which means getting up information from lectures or text-books, is a good instrument of education. But that for its adherents it can ever be anything but an instrument of education (good or bad) we hold to be impossible in the nature of things, or rather of things English. Further, we think Prof. Oman fully justified in pointing out that the historian is born, and not made; that he becomes great through obstacles, not by having his path smoothed. Consider the crowded lives of Stubbs, Gardiner, Creighton, and compare their volume of production with that of those who had neither livings nor pupils to hamper them. One thing is certain: the historian is concerned with human life, and, except in rare instances, a course artificially removed from many of its harassing incidents will go far to counterbalance the time and information gained, because it will narrow the judgment and lower the estimate of the possible. Many Germans are, we think, sufferers in this way.

Mr. Oman argues, and rightly, that the way to become an historian is simply to resolve to use any odd moment for work, and *not* to "take all knowledge for one's province." Limitation of aim is as necessary as largeness of outlook to the production of anything at all in this world of bounded horizons. He illustrates this thesis by a reference so pertinent and so well expressed that we cannot forbear quoting it in conclusion. Describing the Acton library—at once a monument of a high ideal and a tragedy of practical achievement—he relates how Acton

> "started to read history early; he was granted a long life, he had ample leisure, he was able to collect such a library of its kind as England had never before seen....He describes how the plan of his work necessitated the accumulation of such a mass of detailed material that no single human brain could possibly deal with it. I went down into Shropshire to look at that famous library before it was removed to Cambridge; never was there such a pathetic sight of wasted labour. The owner had read it all; there were shelves on shelves on every conceivable subject—Renaissance sorcery—the fueros of Aragon—Scholastic Philosophy—the growth of the French Navy—American exploration—Church Councils—and many books were full of hundreds of cross-references, in pencil noting passages as bearing on some particular development or evolution in modern life or thought. There were pigeon-holed cabinets with literally thousands of compartments, into each of which were sorted scores of little white papers with references to some particular topic, so drawn up (as far as I could judge) that no one but the compiler could easily make out the drift of the section. Arranged in the middle of the long two-storied room was a sort of altar or column composed entirely of unopened parcels of new books from continental publishers. They were apparently coming in at the rate of ten or fifteen books a week, and the owner had evidently tried to keep pace with the accumulation—to digest and annotate them all, and work them into his vast thesis—whatever it was. For years apparently he must have been engaged on this Sisyphean task. Over all there were brown holland sheets, a thick coating of dust, the motes dancing in the pale September sun, a faint aroma of mustiness proceeding from thousands of seventeenth and eighteenth century leather bindings in a room that had been locked up since its owner's death. I never saw any sight which so much impressed on me the vanity of human life. A quarter of the work that had been spent on making these annotations and filling those pigeon-holes would have produced twenty volumes of good history—perhaps an epoch-making book that might have lived for centuries."

A People at School. By H. Fielding Hall. (Macmillan & Co.)

It is more than seven years since Mr. Fielding Hall, under the name of H. Fielding, published 'The Soul of a People,' a book which, in its class, has attained an astonishing measure of success. Few, indeed, would have cared to prophesy in 1898 that a volume dealing with Burmese thoughts and ideas would, as 'The Soul of a People' has done, reach a fourth edition, with no aid, moreover, from illustration such as frequently enhances the popularity of works connected with Eastern countries. Mr. Hall appealed for a verdict on his own merits alone, and, as far as editions are a test of merit, he obtained a verdict of a most favourable character. He now appears before the reading public with a second book on almost the same subject as that of his first, although his pen has not been altogether idle nor deserted Burmese

topics entirely in the interval. 'A People at School,' however, may be called the author's next serious work after 'The Soul of a People.' Some curiosity must arise at the outset to see in what way Mr. Hall considers that his earlier book required supplementing. In anticipation of this, he explains in a brief preface that the point of view is different in the two books. "That was of feelings and emotions and ideals," he says,

"of the inner life as they [the Burmans] understand it. It was individual, of man and woman. This is of the outer life, of success and failure, of progress and retrogression judged as nations judge each other. It is of the Burmese as a race."

He does not think that there is any disaccord between the two works. Thus prepared, the reader begins 'A People at School.' Yet when he comes to the end of it, it would be but natural if he could not reconcile the two. Let us suppose that he has neither, on the one hand, seen Burma for himself, nor, on the other, suffered his views to be formed by the class of Europeans who look on the Burmese as lazy scamps because they prefer to let the coolie-labour required under Western government be performed by Indian immigrants. (The testimony of this class, it may be said in parenthesis, is about as valuable, by itself, as that of the coast-port resident concerning China, or that of the foreign merchant in Kobe or Yokohama about Japan.) Such a reader, before he read either of Mr. Hall's books, probably had a vague idea that the Burmese were a charming and amiable people, who, in spite of being priest-ridden, did not take life too seriously. When he finished 'The Soul of a People,' he had his ideas about the charm of the Burmese, man and woman, strongly confirmed. Therein he saw an almost idyllic picture, which perhaps made him sigh at the contrast of the life around him, and regret that this could not take on the best features of life among the Burmese. And now? Well, in brief, the reader is forbidden to believe that that people can go on as they are, or that they would be worthy of continued nationality if they did.

The difficulty can be best explained by taking two examples. In 'The Soul of a People' much attention was devoted, as is inevitable in a book dealing with Burma, to the two subjects of woman and of the priesthood, or rather monkhood. With regard to women, Mr. Hall in his first book wrote with admiration of the freedom which they enjoy in Burma and their almost perfect equality with men. In 'A People at School' he insists that changes must come (especially in the laws of marriage and of inheritance, which contribute so much to the present status of Burmese women), to the detriment of the position as it now is, and that with woman's independence will disappear her free-will and influence. Women in Burma

"have had their day. They have contributed to make the nation what it is, gay, insouciant, feminine. They have brought religion to the pitch it reached. But the world is a man's world, and now that Burma has come out of the nursery it must learn to be a man."

The point concerning the monks and the religion which they teach follows naturally. It was an enthusiastic picture that Mr. Hall drew of Burmese Buddhism in his first book. Now we are told that Buddhism has lost much of its former position in the country, and, although there is no likelihood that it will be replaced by any other creed, yet there are too many monks, too many monasteries. The monks must be reduced in number, the old pagoda ruins must be cleared away from the sites which they occupy. So, too, the excessive tenderness to animal life must go. And why? The answer is one that may surprise the missionaries working in Burma. Because, Mr. Hall says, Buddhism is now becoming to the Burmese what Christianity is to Europe, the second truth in life. The Burmese must learn the worship of the God Necessity, the maker of men:—

"That is the lesson the world has to teach. It is the first of all lessons and the truest. It is the most beautiful. It is the gospel of progress, of knowledge, of happiness. And it is taught not by book and sermon, but by spear and sword, by suffering and misery, by starvation and death; not by sorrow imagined in the future, but very imminent to-day."

Had this passage occurred in 'The Soul of a People,' it would assuredly have been read as ironical. But here it is undoubtedly in earnest. In future, the writer says a few pages later, Buddhism will cease to be a hindrance and will become a helpmeet (to the religion of Necessity, that is to say), and then it will enter into the national life as it does not now.

We have dwelt on these points because by so doing the pith of Mr. Hall's book is best revealed. It is difficult to say whether there is the accord between his two studies which he claims. Perhaps we shall be just in saying that 'A People at School' is the tonic required after 'The Soul of a People.' In the latter the author described and admired; in the former he criticizes. The two attitudes are complementary, and one may be glad that by keeping them apart Mr. Hall has been able to produce two works of real interest, even though he offers at the same time a problem in reconciliation. 'A People at School' will never, we think, attain the popularity of 'The Soul of a People': the tonic is never sought like the sweet. But it deserves to be read in conjunction with the other book, and no one can read it without learning much about some ten millions of our fellow-subjects.

NEW NOVELS.

The Healers. By Maarten Maartens. (Constable & Co.)

This is a story one can read twice on first acquaintance, to use a Hibernianism. It is pleasanter to return to many a lively passage than to record at once a judgment on the good work before us. And there are difficulties in treating it in a short review. The number and complexity of the characters, for example—all vivid, down to the group of Italian peasants, personally conducted to Paris for examination on a matter of family history—almost tend to embarrass an estimate. Of all these the Lisse family stands first. The old Baron of Bardwyk, and professor at Leyden—the tenderest-hearted man that ever vivisected frog, and withal as fine a gentleman as ever came of ancient race—is mated to an absent-minded "Muse," whose masterpiece of 'Balaam' engrosses her as much as her spouse's private microbe, "the Semicolon," occupies his mind to the exclusion of minor topics. The Baroness regards her professor as one of the greatest of men, and their principal private ambition is that their son should follow his father's footsteps. But for that the boy has no bent; he has too much of the paternal softness of heart. Twice, at crucial moments, he fails his father when the latter has relied upon him for the completion of an experiment. The Professor takes it nobly, and even undergoes a plunge into politics to find another career for his son; but eventually Edward gravitates to science, and becomes famous on the side of psychical research. His father wonders and admires, but regrets the omission to introduce inoculation as a cure for madness. All this antagonism between kindred natures is admirably described, in its daily distresses and its ultimate effects. The love interests in the story are treated with delicacy and warmth; it is, indeed, pervaded by humanity, in smiles and tears. One of the best characters is the Aberdonian lady who devotes her life to the humanizing of Parisian butchers.

Hyacinth. By George Birmingham. (Arnold.)

There is little or nothing of romance in Mr. Birmingham's new story. It is rather a careful, interesting, but unenthusiastic picture of social and political conditions amongst the middle classes in Ireland. Hyacinth Conneally, reared in a remote Protestant rectory on the shores of the Atlantic, mistakes the narrow parochialism of his neighbours for disinterested patriotism. At Trinity College, Dublin, he falls under the influence of a small party of violent Nationalists, amongst whom is at least one recognizable portrait; but being by nature intensely honest, he finds the political path too devious to tread with comfort to his conscience. Retiring to the country, he again finds commercial advertisement masquerading as patriotism, and the nuns of a convent underselling the tradesmen by means of underpaying their workers. Hyacinth's residence with the Quinns and his marriage with the clergyman's daughter modify his actions, if not his views; but his English curacy does nothing to quench the burning desire to fight for his country, which brings him back finally to his father's old living, as obstinately dissatisfied as when he left it. His career is entirely disheartening; but the story is

one of remarkable interest—an interest due to Mr. Birmingham's mastery of the situation, and an entire lack of personal bias, which does not, as might be expected, deprive the narrative of vitality.

The Same Clay. By James Blyth. (E. Grant Richards.)

This is another story of the East Anglian marshlands, by the author of 'Juicy Joe.' Mr. Blyth holds that if you scratch a society man you find a peasant; and so far one need have no particular quarrel with him. But he appears further to believe that when you scratch a peasant you find a rather unpleasant animal, with little beyond his superior cunning to distinguish him from the beasts of the field. The story is not pleasant, but, since it deals unflinchingly with all that is basest in human nature, and treats all passion as purely animal, it will probably be acclaimed in many quarters as a piece of genuine realism. It is a weakness of the novel-reading public, which provides the cynic with much amusement, that every one is prepared to admit the realism of a picture of human viciousness, whatever may be thought of equally sound studies of life's brighter sides. The reviewer would not accuse Mr. Blyth of untruthfulness: he is aware that the marshlands support some tolerably unmoral people. But this story might have been lightened and improved if its author had taken account of the many honest and clean-minded people who also earn their livings in East Anglia. There is a danger against which such realists as Mr. Blyth should be specially on their guard—that of dwelling long enough on certain aspects of life to earn the condemnation which healthy readers mete out to the salacious writer. The doctor in this story is not to be justified. He is not essential, and his nastiness is demonstrated with unnecessary emphasis.

The Pathway of the Pioneer. By Dolf Wyllarde. (Methuen & Co.)

George Gissing wrote, with much of his surprising knowledge and vigour, about the dreary, shadowed existence of those whom he called "the odd women." The name expresses their status admirably. The conditions of their lives appeared in his study horribly real and painful. But though the subject of 'The Pathway of the Pioneer' is almost the same, the treatment is miles apart. We mention the two books in a breath because the present story lacks almost all the essentials shown in the other. The motive is still new enough in fiction, and contains rich veins for explorers. But here we find weakness rather than strength. The want of grip, if not the want of information, is obvious. The portraiture of a group of six or seven "self-supporting" girls is not convincing. The personality of a cat named R. L. Stevenson is irritatingly obtrusive, and no humour excuses the insistence of its being.

The House of Shadows. By Reginald J. Farrer. (Arnold.)

Whether suicide be a legitimate means of escape from the tyranny of hereditary fatal disease may remain a matter of private opinion, but it may safely be asserted that the workings of such a disease and the study of sheer physical pain are not pleasing topics for fiction. Mr. Farrer's story opens with the realistic death throes of a wife who has deceived an adoring husband. Twenty-five years later this husband, who has lived as a recluse, devoting himself to the boy he imagines to be his son, discovers himself to be in the grip of an agonizing and incurable malady. Religious conviction prevents Mr. Ladon from following the example of his niece, who, making the same discovery on the eve of her marriage, takes her own way out of it; but his religious scruples do not prevent him from conceiving a diabolical scheme of revenge upon his undesirable daughter-in-law, whereby she is to be the agent of his release. There is a certain grandeur in Barbara's final act, upon which a quite other price is set when the dying man realizes the secret of St. John's birth and that the hereditary taint can go no further. The characters are drawn with a vivid touch, but not one is genuinely agreeable.

The Might of a Wrong-doer. By Shirley Brice. (John Long.)

In this story a young man is, by the death of his dissipated uncle, left lord of a big country place, and is the recipient of almost feudal attentions from the neighbouring village. He falls in love, and seems destined for happiness, when a revelation of crime puts an end to him. The mystery involved is well concealed. The author, who is evidently a lady, has distinct talent for writing: at present she makes a rather pretentious display of philosophy, which is disconcerting, and she overdoes some of the sentiment attaching to first love and to childish prattle. But her rustics are good, and the whole is attractive enough to make us look for more from the same hand.

The Girl in Waiting. By Archibald Eyre. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

This story belongs to a class now prevalent in fiction, the short extravaganza. It does not lack the modern essentials of the genus—liveliness and flippancy. If it serves to while away a stray hour or so, it will have accomplished what we may take to be the reason of its existence. As a whole its tone is not quite equal, as the airs of comedy and farce are intermingled a little too crudely. The heroine of the impossible adventure is a creature built on the latest developments in girlhood, yet pleasant enough.

La Rebelle. By Marcelle Tinayre. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

Madame Tinayre's feminist heroine is represented as a good woman. Before she became a reporter and interviewer for a ladies' newspaper, she had, however, divided her affection, equally, between a sick husband and a lover who never cared for her, and who marries a young girl about the time of the husband's death. She then "picks up" a writer whose book she has favourably reviewed. She intends to become his mistress, but he forgives her past as she frankly tells it, her love for her son by the first lover, and even an interview brought about by the heroine between the first lover and his son. The book ends with the happy marriage. It is more popular in France, where the plot is impossible, than it is likely to be here, where it is perhaps conceivable. No Frenchman of the kind chosen by Madame Tinayre for her hero would marry her heroine in the circumstances. A good Englishman might.

We venture to differ from the unanimous Parisian opinion, and we think this volume by the gifted author inferior to her last two considerable tales. We go further, and think it inferior to most of her other complete novels; but then we differ also from critics on this side of the water (who may agree with us as to this last book) in thinking 'La Vie Amoureuse de François Barbazanges' superior even to 'La Maison du Péché,' unreservedly as we praised that volume on its appearance, and before its fame.

That Madame Tinayre is a remarkable and versatile writer is proved by the very feuds which rage round the order in merit assigned by various critics to her very varied books.

ENGLISH CLASSICS.

Underwoods. By Ben Jonson.—*The Seven Deadly Sinnes of London.* By Thomas Dekker. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Perhaps no work of Jonson's displays its author's personality in a clearer or more favourable light than his 'Underwoods,' the last vintage of his middle age, published after his death by his admirers, *cineri gloria sera*, and now happily included in this magnificent series of Cambridge fine type books. 'Underwoods' serves to accentuate the distinction between the popular notion of the poet and his real character—between the blustering, imperious, hidebound critic, envious of powers he could not emulate, of excellences his principles forbade him to admire, a tyrant among the smaller fry, a sycophant to the great, and the real man, the trusted friend of his equals in age, the adored leader of poetic youth, a typical burly North-Countryman, prejudiced, warm-hearted, fond of all the good things life could bring—an Elizabethan of the English rather than the Italianate variety. His name and fame suffer, it is true, from his proximity to Shakspeare; his merits are overlooked because they are so different from those of his Titan contemporary, and our ignorance annuls the judgment of his time, and in its stead pronounces none worth consideration. It is hardly likely that the first popular verdict will ever again be universally accepted. The playwright and poet who dominated dramatic literature in the seventeenth century fell into obscurity in the eighteenth; and the nineteenth has passed on to the twentieth the task of furnishing

an edition of his works worthy of his name and scholarship.

Jonson, with all his English qualities, was much more in sympathy with the main trend of the dramatic endeavour of his time than Shakspeare, and his work had more influence on the English stage. Seventeenth-century dramatists, though not blind followers of his practice, admitted his principles, and when they departed from them considered themselves as *deteriora sequentes*. The comedy of the seventeenth century trod in the paths that Jonson had opened, but in other dramatic work his influence was less direct. His mastery of the masque-form led to little; the catastrophe of the Great Rebellion followed his death so closely as to rob the masque of any further development; its permanent influence survived only in the spectacular side of the opera of Purcell and his contemporaries. Jonson's mastery of the lyric, great as it was, was never complete and sure; and even at his best some subtle element of charm is lacking which lesser men, his friends or followers, attained without effort. As a satirist he stands alone till Dryden comes, yet even the volume before us has specimens of coarse vilification as scurrilous as Martial. His gnomic verse, his elegies, even on the most unlikely subjects, invariably succeed; his translations almost as invariably fail, the exception being the exquisite song by which he is, perhaps, best known.

In 'Underwoods' his work, except on its dramatic side, is fully and adequately represented. The susceptibility of middle-aged poets is well known, but did ever one of them give more tender, more graceful expression to his love story than the 'Celebration of Charis'?—a suite whose beauty is so great that we pardon Jonson for using in it a song from 'The Devil is an Ass,' written some twenty years earlier, even without altering the abominable line

> And from her arched brows such a grace,

as impossible to sing as difficult to scan.

Among so many gems it is not easy to select a few for special remark, but one cannot help noticing the puzzling fact that with an essentially cynical, if externally chivalrous, view of woman, Jonson is capable of writing verse almost feminine in its qualities of insight and feeling; witness 'Jealousy' and "I love, and he loves me againe.'' In "Oh doe not wanton with those eyes" he reaches, almost at a stroke, the height of expression of which the form is capable; and the same might be said of such elegies as those on Vincent Corbet, or Cary and Morison:—

> A Lillie of a Day,
> Is fairer farre, in May,
> Although it fall, and die that night,
> It was the Plant, and floure of light.

It is, then, no small service that the Cambridge University Press has rendered in reprinting this volume—its first appearance, we believe, as a separate book. All those who like to read good literature in a worthy form must join in thanking Cambridge for the opportunity.

Dekker's 'Seven Deadly Sinnes of London' is an apologue to which those desirous of an animated picture of London by day or night in the first years of James I. may turn. Written in a week, it is a strange medley of the sermon and vivacious satire with accurate description, full of strange imagery, quaintly yet strongly told. It has been reprinted by Payne Collier and by Prof. Arber. There is nothing precisely like it in our language, as the former has said, and it is well worth its place in this series.

These works, however, make an appeal to us not only on the intrinsic merits of their matter, but also as an attempt at fine printing by one of the first of English presses. Now this requires a number of simultaneous excellences: good paper, type, ink, typesetting, and press-work, including uniform inking and accurate register. The type is, on the whole, well designed, with the exception of the lower-case *w*, which is not cut away enough, and leaves, therefore, the impression on the eye of a dark blot on the page wherever it occurs. The inking is not regular, so that at every fresh sheet the difference in colour is obvious; and in the case of the 'Seven Sinnes' the typesetting is extremely careless. Great "rivers" of white run down the pages, and on some of them not a single line seems properly set. Though the first books of the series may be judged by the intentions of its designers, and faults of execution passed over comparatively lightly, the later works should show marked improvement in technical matters, and these do not.

Another matter should be mentioned. The prospectus for 'Underwoods' describes it as "printed from the folio of 1616," which is absurd, since many of the poems in it are dated, *e.g.* 1634. One can understand what the writer meant, but why did he not say it? Again, we cannot understand the statement in the prospectus of the 'Seven Sinnes,' "This edition is printed from the rare issue of 1606." It is not, being reproduced from the less rare edition of Prof. Arber, and containing his copyright mistakes, *e.g.* p. 21, l. 2, *lowest* for *lowdest*; l. 6, *funde* for *tunde* (tuned); l. 15, *feollowes* for *feollwes*; p. 36, l. 20, *byeway* for *hye-way*, p. 45 (four changes), &c. None of these is of importance. In the case of 'Underwoods,' one serious error has been made in the fourth line of "Oh doe not wanton with those eyes," which is printed "Let shame destroy their being." The three copies of the original we have consulted give the correct reading, "Lest." We hesitate to point out a number of divergences from the texts we have consulted, for the simple reason that at this period (1640) differences between copies of the same edition are of common occurrence.

Poems on Several Occasions. By Matthew Prior. The Text edited by A. R. Waller. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is the first of two volumes of the "English Classics" intended to comprise the works of Matthew Prior, the most pampered and spoilt, if one of the most amiable, of eighteenth-century poets. The volume is derived from the famous folio of 1718, presumably the tallest of poetical works, which has been collated with previous and subsequent editions, authorized and unauthorized. It is a curious fact that the authorship of many of the poems ascribed to Prior is as uncertain as the scene of his birth, which is variously ascribed to Middlesex and Dorset. It has, indeed, been assumed that some of the poems expressly repudiated by Prior may be his after all, and that his disclaimers are to be accepted in a Pickwickian sense. Animated and licentious enough are the tales in the fashion of La Fontaine with which Prior is credited, some being even more free than the originals. Johnson, it is true, treated them with special favour, saying with remarkable leniency, in the life of the poet, that "the language is easy and seldom gross," and adding in conversation, according to Boswell ('Life of Johnson,' ed. Birkbeck Hill, iii. 192), "No, Sir, Prior is a lady's book. No lady is ashamed to have it standing in her library." By comparison with the poems included in "Miscellanies" issued as Prior's this eulogy may seem merited. Poems of Hildebrand Jacob, for instance, which saw the light in compilations of the kind, occupy a place midway between the acknowledged obscenities of Rochester and the but half avowed gaieties of the Earl of Haddington or of Robert Burns. The more disputable works of Prior will form part of the following volume. Meanwhile the longer poems in the present volume include 'Alma' and 'Solomon,' the latter of which Prior acknowledges to have been a failure. It contains, however, the delightful lines concerning Abra:—

> Abra, She so was call'd, did soonest hast
> To grace my Presence: Abra went the last:
> Abra was ready e'er I called her Name;
> And tho' I call'd another, Abra came.

The reprint is welcome, and constitutes not the least attractive volume of an excellent series.

To the zeal of Prof. Harold Littledale and the liberality of Mr. Rogers Rees, the owner, we owe the gift of a "lacustrine" relic of no ordinary interest. The dainty little book entitled *Poems and Extracts chosen by William Wordsworth* (Frowde), which comes as harbinger of yet another literary series—"The Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry"—is nothing less than a literal and paginal reproduction of the album compiled by the poet, transcribed by his wife's sister, Sarah Hutchinson, and presented to Lady Mary Lowther, with a dedicatory sonnet ('Misc. Son.,' II. xvii.), at Christmastide, 1819. A preface from the pen of the owner describes the external features of the album, which include an original pen-and-ink profile of Wordsworth, dated 1839, by an artist whose monograph signature is undecipherable. An etching of this profile serves as frontispiece, and a facsimile of the dedication, with the poet's signature in his neatest script, as antechamber, so to speak, to the "grotto bright," or body of the work. Prof. Littledale, who edits the text, adds an excellent introduction and notes.

The contents, which are mainly of a pensive or elegiac cast, comprise a number of poems and fragments by Anne, Countess of Winchilsea, whose verse Wordsworth valued highly as that of one who "kept her eye fixed upon her object." To her are assigned thirty-two out of the ninety-two pages of the manuscript. The other poets represented are Akenside (five pieces), Shakspeare and Thomson (three), Waller and Wither (two), Webster, Daniel, Sir John Beaumont, Carew, Marvell, Mrs. Killigrew, Capt. Thomas James, Pope, Dyer, Mickle, Armstrong, Mrs. Pilkington, Smart, Doddridge, Beattie, Miss Jane Warton, Langhorne, and Cowper (one each). The caviller will doubtless say of Wordsworth, what Hazlitt more than once remarked of Coleridge, that "somehow he always contrives to prefer the *unknown* to the *known*." But an unprejudiced perusal of the verses here brought together will serve to justify the poet's choice. "The Parnassian ore," as Prof. Littledale observes, "may be only 'mildly gleaming,' not of the richest quality perhaps; but the true metal is there; the sparkle is of gold, not of any baser material."

Perhaps the most interesting piece in the collection is the 'Epitaph' by Capt. James on those of his ship's crew who had died at Charlton Island during the winter of 1631–2. These profoundly moving lines—they are reprinted, by the way, in Trench's 'Household Book of English Poetry'—occur in their author's 'Strange and Dangerous Voyage ....in his Intended Discovery of the North-West Passage into the South Sea' (1633)—a book believed on good grounds to have furnished Coleridge with some vivid imagery for 'The Ancient Mariner.' An extract from Armstrong's unfamiliar 'Art of preserving Health' is notable as containing a couple of lines quoted by Lamb in his essay

entitled 'Newspapers Thirty-Five Years Ago':—

> With holy reverence I approach the rocks
> Whence glide the streams renowned in ancient song.

For his knowledge of Armstrong's poem, as well as of the passages here given from Wither's 'Fair Virtue' and 'The Shepherd's Hunting,' and of the 'Dirge' from Webster's 'Vittoria Corombona,' Wordsworth must, one suspects, have been beholden to Lamb: indeed, in the case of Wither the transcription has evidently been made at second hand from Lamb's essay, and not from a volume of that poet's works. The longest item in the anthology is the 'Epistle to the Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland,' by the "well-languaged" Samuel—not, as Wordsworth here calls him, William—Daniel. Of this impressive poem, which consists of sixteen octastichs or stanzas of eight lines, Wordsworth had already incorporated the twelfth stanza in the fourth book of 'The Excursion' (ll. 324–31). Of all Daniel's writings it is perhaps the most remarkable for sustained loftiness of tone, and for the stately march of its high-paced rhetoric. Amongst the elegiac poems that by Sir John Beaumont on the death of his son Gervase, and that by Lady Winchilsea to the memory of the Hon. James Thynne, run Capt. James's 'Epitaph' very close in point of simplicity and downright pathos. An 'Inscription' by Akenside puzzles by exciting a dim sense of its familiarity. This is accounted for by the fact that, while yet a student in Cambridge, Coleridge recast the 'Inscription' in the form of an 'Elegy' in six stanzas of the normal type, as Mr. Lane Cooper, of Cornell University, pointed out some months since in these columns (No. 4033, p. 177).

The album closes with three of the "five stanzas in a Song to David" given by Anderson "from that wild rhapsody of mingled grandeur, tenderness, and obscurity, that 'medley between inspiration and possession,' which poor Smart is believed to have written whilst in confinement for madness" (F. T. Palgrave). Wordsworth seemingly accepts the tradition preserved by Hawkesworth that Smart's lines were "written with a key on a wainscot." "Quite possibly," remarks Prof. Littledale, "Smart did write some stanzas on the wall of his place of confinement, but lunatics are not usually provided with keys, and the story is suspiciously reminiscent of Pope's

> Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls
> With desperate charcoal round his darken'd walls?"

Exemplary care has been used in the production of this little volume. Sarah Hutchinson's beautiful transcript has been faithfully followed, "page for page, line for line, even to the smallest slips of her pen." Lovers of Wordsworth all the world over must be grateful to Mr. John Rogers Rees for his generosity in sharing with them this long-hidden treasure, and to Prof. Littledale for enriching the gift with his scholarly introduction and accurate notes.

Along with the 'Poems and Extracts' there comes from the same house a reprint in uniform binding of *Wordsworth's Literary Criticism*, with an introduction by Mr. Nowell C. Smith, whose long-promised edition of the poems we await with pleasant anticipations. It was a happy thought to bring together the scattered pieces of the poet's critical prose. Something of the kind had already been done in the United States; but in that instance it was, if we do not err, only the several 'Prefaces' of 1800, 1814, and 1815, the 'Advertisement' of 1798, the 'Appendix' of 1802, the 'Essay Supplementary' of 1815, and the 'Postscript' of 1835, that were reprinted in collective form. With the exception of the last named, which deals with social and political questions only, these various writings are, of course, given in the present reprint. But along with them Mr. Nowell Smith has included a number of kindred pieces, such as the three 'Essays upon Epitaphs,' the delightful 'Letter to a Friend of Robert Burns,' as well as letters addressed to John Wilson (1), Lady Beaumont (1), Lord Lonsdale (1), Southey (2), and the Rev. Alexander Dyce (7). "Wordsworth was no student of philosophical writers," observes Mr. Nowell Smith in his admirably lucid introduction, "nor was he trained in philosophical method; but the bent of his mind was philosophical. Facts, whether in history or within the scope of his personal experience, were of interest to him solely so far as they suggested or illustrated principles."

Of the soundness of this criticism—which in truth is but a restatement in other words of Coleridge's oft-repeated account of the matter—the reader may readily judge by perusing, say, the tripartite 'Essay upon Epitaphs,' in which the poet, piercing at once to the very heart of his subject, expounds the rationale of monumental inscriptions—a custom, as he explains, co-extensive in the human family with the knowledge and use of letters. In a word, he sets forth the *prima philosophia* of this institution, and decides the character of the several specimens cited by referring them to the first principles which he has ascertained and enounced. Another typical example of Wordsworth's method is the 'Letter to a Friend of Robert Burns'—which, says the editor, "may be commended to those who, on a superficial view, are inclined to subscribe to the judgment, so comforting to the self-respect of many dabblers in literature, that Wordsworth was something of a prig." To this poetical criticism proper—that is, to his deliverances on the subject of poetic diction, and on the distinction between the poetic functions of Fancy and of Imagination—the 'Biographia Literaria' of Coleridge furnishes at once the surest key and the safest corrective. But with due heed to the cautions given in Mr. Nowell Smith's introduction, it may be studied not only with enjoyment, but also with profit, for (as he truly remarks) "if Wordsworth often provokes disagreement, he always stimulates thought."

We are grateful to Mr. Nowell Smith; at the same time we would venture to remind him that gratitude has been defined as a lively sense of favours to come. We thank him—after the fashion of Lamb's thanks to Wordsworth—for the book he has given us, but more particularly for the book he means to give us.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Many books have been written to guide the aspiring author to the city of fame pictured on the cover of Mr. Adam Lorimer's *The Author's Progress* (Blackwood), and the latest contribution is as sensible as most of its predecessors, and more amusing. The very title is implicit cynicism, which stands revealed continually in these pages:—

> "Seeing that almost every week witnesses the appearance of a fresh book on Bridge, we have high hopes of the success of this manual on a game which is quite as entertaining, and vastly simpler. Not everybody can play Bridge, whereas Authorship is within the powers of all."

But the author hastens to warn young authors that they must appeal to their master, the Public "which buys books, determines Parliamentary Elections, and consumes Patent Medicines." Having let off his cynicisms, he proceeds to serious advice, which on the whole is sound. But when this mission has been accomplished Mr. "Lorimer" veers about to his old engaging attitude, which will, we fear, depress young authors. In fact, we question if this book is written for that class so much as for disappointed authors with a sense of humour. They alone can be expected to appreciate the chapter on how to push your book and on advertisement generally. Mr. Lorimer sets forth the rival methods of Brown's Blue Pills and some one else's Blue Pills with excellent sarcasm; but pills are not books, and "'Do you want a taste in your mouth in the morning? Read "The Woman with Two Husbands"' is manifestly a hopeless appeal." The writer improves on this amusing cynicism until he ends in a somewhat bitter vision, in which a social State is forecast

> "wherein everybody, educated at the expense of everybody else, will possess the legal right to have their writings published at the public expense, and the City of Fame will be inhabited by some few shadowy outcasts who fearlessly refused to write."

In and Around Venice. By Horatio F. Brown. (Rivingtons.)—If Venice is one of the half-dozen cities which possess the fatal gift of touching the imagination and awakening a permanent desire, surely Mr. Brown must be reckoned among the most faithful, the most subjugated of her devotees. What he has to say about her, therefore, will be always worth reading, for to his love he adds an intimate knowledge of, an almost intuitive sympathy with, every mood of the Queen of the Adriatic. Other books may tell us much of Venice: Mr. Brown gives us Venice from the Venetian point of view. The critic's duty is but to point to some among the good things in the book, which is divided into three parts: 'In the City,' 'The Lagoon,' and 'The Country.' The chapter on Venetian proverbs and that on the pile-drivers are specially welcome; we would gladly have had more of the sayings connected with card-games, which seem to be of some antiquity, and the "chanties" of the pile-drivers are almost worth a book to themselves. In the chapters on the lagoons we recognize with pleasure some old friends, omitted from the second edition of 'Life on the Lagoons'; and the third section introduces us to a portion of the territory not familiarly associated with Venice in our memories. The illustrations are a pleasing feature of the book; they include Fra Sarpi's dagger ("Agnosco stylum curiæ Romanæ") and Petrarch's tomb at Arqua.

The Love-Letters of a Genius. A Translation of Prosper Mérimée's 'Lettres à une Inconnue' by E. A. S. Watt. With an Introduction by F. E. B. Duff. (Harrison & Sons.)—Mérimée's works have never attained any great popularity on this side of the Channel. We anticipate a wider vogue, however, for the volume at present before us, for letters of this sort possess a perennial attraction for the human mind. In fact, this correspondence—with the wide range of topics, literary, social, and political, which it includes—bears more resemblance to the famous 'Journal to Stella' than to any love-letters of the ordinary kind, and the relations of Mérimée and his "inconnue" seem to have been almost equally mysterious, and, so far as the published evidence goes, equally blameless.

We should certainly seek in vain in these

letters for evidence of such tenderness as found expression in the amazing "little language." Taine, in fact, with a man's characteristic disapproval of another man's dealings with the opposite sex, is inclined to resent the harshness of Mérimée's criticisms on his correspondent's manners, dress, morals, and behaviour generally. It is to be questioned, however, whether his severity in these respects was really due, as Taine apparently thinks, to ignorance of the eternal feminine. It seems at least as probable that, with a novelist's intuition, he had discerned the fact that in certain circumstances such plain speaking is accepted by a woman as the surest measure of a man's interest in her. It is certain, in any case, that this singular friendship endured for at least thirty years, and was ended only by death.

The translation is much above the average, both in freedom and accuracy. We notice a few small slips here and there, but it would be ungracious to dwell upon trifles in the face of an expenditure of thought and care evidently far beyond what is generally considered sufficient in such undertakings.

Collectors of curios, especially those which relate to the Napoleonic period, will be grateful to Mr. Walter V. Daniell and Mr. A. M. Broadley for the care exhibited in their work *Collecta Napoleonica* (W. V. Daniell). The compilers have taken as the basis of their present volume the works of Dr. J. H. Rose and Lord Rosebery, and have sought to bring together details respecting all known means of illustrating them and the period in general. They have had help from various collectors of letters and curios; and the result is an interesting volume. Of course, the two works above named do not provide by any means a complete repertory of the subject; but they furnish the means of illustrating most of the details of Napoleon's life, and the present volume gains in definiteness by giving exact references to them, and by using them as central points for the grouping of references to a subject that would otherwise be vague and formless. Here and there the judgment of the editor, or editors, seems open to question. On p. 79 Appiani's portrait of Napoleon is placed as "*circa* 1798"; but it is probably earlier by a year or two, if not more. It shows him as very slim and youthful, whereas in the year of the Egyptian expedition he had already shown the first signs of the firmness of figure and fullness of face which were afterwards so marked. Detaille's picture 'Napoleon in Egypt,' here given as frontispiece, is perhaps the best representation of him in 1798. We also question whether the portrait of the Emperor at St. Helena given opposite p. 81 is by a Chinese artist. It has Chinese characters at the side; but the style of work is Occidental rather than Chinese. The number of sketches from St. Helena is not the least interesting feature of this decidedly interesting volume. We are surprised to see Hougoumont figure on p. 55 as "Hougemont," and with references to no more than three engravings, &c., and these rather poor. Is there no good contemporary engraving of that château? Certainly Mr. Caton Woodville's 'Attack on the Gate of Hougoumont' should be named. The list of illustrations referring to William Pitt might with advantage be extended. The bibliography near the end of the book makes, of course, no claim to completeness; but in the Waterloo section we are surprised to see no mention of 'The Waterloo Letters,' edited by Siborne. The book closes with a good account of the pottery decorated with portraits and incidents of the period.

M. Paul Gruyer, in *Napoléon, Roi de l'Ile d'Elbe* (Paris, Hachette), has told the story of one of the less-known parts of the Emperor's career. As the author justly remarks, of the three islands with which Napoleon was closely associated from his cradle to his grave, Elba is the one which is scarcely ever mentioned. In his Introduction M. Gruyer relates the details of the first abdication at Fontainebleau and of the seven days' journey southwards to Fréjus. He somewhat exaggerates the importance of the affair at Orgon. At that village the royalists undoubtedly caused him and his suite grave fears. They hanged him in effigy, placarded with the words, "Voilà donc l'odieux tyran. Tôt ou tard le crime est puni"; but Sir Neil Campbell, who was with the Emperor as British Commissioner, says nothing about the crowd compelling the party to alight and "assist" at the burning. Besides, if the crowd so far succeeded as to compel the presence of the Emperor, why did they not proceed to the extremities to which M. Gruyer says they were seeking to have recourse? The story of the threats uttered to him, while in disguise, by the wife of the innkeeper of Calade, near Aix, is also far-fetched and of doubtful worth. It is, however, certain that Napoleon adopted the Austrian uniform, and by its means managed to escape the fury of the Provençaux and reach Fréjus in safety.

M. Gruyer gives an interesting account of the Isle of Elba and of the details of the Emperor's sojourn. He has studied all the sources, and has made, on the whole, a judicious use of them, though we think that he assigns too much importance to the work of Pons de l'Hérault, whose rhapsodies do not carry conviction to impartial and discerning readers. The visit of the Countess Walewska to the island gives the author an opportunity of recounting the course of her famous amour; but his reference on p. 157 to Marie Louise as having very speedily fallen into Neipperg's toils is incorrect. Dr. Wertheimer has already dispelled that error, and has also shown that the Emperor's harsh letter to his consort must be held in some measure responsible for her refusal to come to Elba.

The other details of the time are duly noted in this volume. The particulars of the escape might, however, have been presented more fully; and the author might have studied the British archives, which contain several notes and dispatches not referred to in Sir Neil Campbell's 'Journal.' The volume is well illustrated with views of the island and all that relates to the Emperor's stay.

A preface by M. Jules Claretie does undue honour to *Illustres et Inconnus*, by Mathilde (Mrs.) Shaw (Paris, Bibliothèque Charpentier). The lady, who is the daughter of an Orientalist, has travelled much, but has not succeeded in producing an important book of recollections.

The first volume of the "University of Missouri Studies (Social Science Series)" contains an exhaustive account of the rise and progress of *The Clothing Industry of New York*, by Prof. J. E. Pope. Much research has evidently gone to the making of this bulky volume, and its results are summed up with great clearness. Prof. Pope is at his best in the historical division of his work; the story of the entrance of the Jews into the clothing industry, their rise to preponderating influence, and the gradual supplanting, in the lower ranks of that industry, of the Jewish immigrant element by the Italian, is admirably told. An interesting point which emerges from the narrative is that the continual influx of new workers does not so much thrust aside as push up into the higher industrial grades those old workers who have attained a certain skill. On the whole, the tale is encouraging, registering a gradual advance from the lowest conditions of labour to a better state of things. Our author appears inclined to depreciate somewhat the good effect of State regulation of industry; it may easily be that State regulation in America, hampered as it is by the doctrine of State sovereignty, fails to exert all the beneficent pressure it can bring to bear in Europe. His assertion that "the well-being of the labourer reaches its highest point" where minute subdivisions of labour prevail is not universally true, however useful such subdivision may have proved in helping to break down, in New York, the old abuses of taking home work to finish after factory hours and of "tenement shops." (Since 1897 no "home work" may be carried on except by members of a family, and since 1899 not even by them without a licence from the factory inspector.) The facts cited do not supply a sufficient basis for the sweeping generalization that any insistence by society on a minimum of conditions in the clothing trade necessarily involves the exclusion of "enormous numbers from industry" and a large reinforcement of the ranks of the unemployed.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has sent us a complete popular edition of the *Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life*, that most interesting record of the fine veteran who has just left us, George Holyoake. Any one who reads this book will see that, though a great fighter, and a revolutionist in religious matters, he was a good Christian *sans le savoir*. The book, which has more than 600 pages, affords abundant value for the half-crown which it costs.

The Works of Count L. Tolstoy. Translated and edited by Leo Wiener. (Dent & Co.)—The twentieth volume of Prof. Wiener's translation contains 'The Kingdom of God is within You' and 'Christianity and Patriotism.' In these we have some of the boldest denunciations of war which have come from Tolstoy's pen, and expressions of his extreme dislike of monarchs and their tools. The folly of war is vigorously shown, but we are afraid that the great writer is a prophet crying in the wilderness. The German Emperor comes in for much criticism. It is curious to see Boulanger, Pugachev, and Napoleon put together. By a slip on p. 323 Prof. Wiener writes Skobelevski for Skobelev. We call attention to this trivial error that it may give us an opportunity of saying how excellent the versions are. There is a conscientious desire, too, in the editor to give us every scrap of his author. Thus Tolstoy has been asked to write prefaces to books or translations of books; and so we get his views of Amiel and Guy de Maupassant among others.

Vols. xxi. and xxii. are occupied (the latter only partly) with a reprint of 'Resurrection,' and we are glad that Prof. Wiener includes three of Pásternak's admirable illustrations. 'What is Art' is included in the twenty-second volume and will be found suggestive, if it is impossible to agree with some of its heresies.

The last two volumes (xxiii., xxiv.) of Prof. Wiener's translation contain a variety of papers, which cannot fail to be interesting to the reader. A few of these have ap-

peared before, notably in Mr. Aylmer Maude's little volume, 'Essays and Letters by Leo Tolstoy'; but many now are published in English form for the first time. They embody much of the author's most characteristic writing, especially his hatred of militarism. 'Patriotism and Government' and 'Thou shalt not Kill' are well worth reading. The 'Letter to a Pole' contains some fine truths finely told. English readers will be interested in the letters to the Dukhobortsi (or Dukhobors, as it has become the fashion to call them in England).

Prof. Wiener has admirably performed his task; he has given the reader full measure, shaken down, and running over. Every available fragment of Tolstoy has been collected, and the twenty-four volumes have made their appearance within the time specified. This performance must have entailed immense labour. In the twenty-fourth volume we are gratified *usque ad delicias votorum*: we find a good index, a good bibliography, a life of Tolstoy, and an analysis of his works. In a most laudable manner the Russian words are all accentuated, and thus the reader is prevented from continually perpetrating barbarisms. We note further some good portraits of Tolstoy and his wife. This handy edition is well printed and illustrated, yet cheap, and the volumes may be had separately.

Burdett's Hospitals and Charities for 1906 (Scientific Press) has just appeared, and deserves warm commendation as usual. There is an admirable index, and among the special articles is one by Dr. Goldwater on hospitals in the United States. We welcome this addition, for we feel sure that this country has more to learn from the United States in many ways than it is aware of. The Year-Book runs to 976 pages, and is a model of wide and accurate presentation of detail.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Actes du III. Congrès International du Christianisme Libéral et Progressif, 1905, 3/ net.
Bain (J. A.), The New Reformation, 4/6 net.
Declaration on Biblical Criticism by 1,725 Clergy of the Anglican Communion, edited by H. Handley, 2/ net.
Garrod (H. W.), The Religion of all Good Men, 5/ net.
Lloyd's (Corrected) New Testament, 2/6 net.
Martin (C. H.), Without Prejudice, 6*d.*
Mortimer (A. G.), Confession and Absolution, 2/6 net.
St. Francis of Assisi (Writings of), translated by Father P. Robinson, 2/
Simon (D. W.), The Redemption of Man, Second Edition, 4/6 net.
Walker (D.), The Gift of Tongues, and other Essays 4/6 net.
Whiteside (J.), History of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa, 5/

Law.

Carter (A. T.), A History of English Legal Institutions, Third Edition.
Norton (R. F.), A Treatise on Deeds, 30/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Antiquary (The), Vol. XLI., 7/6
Binns (W. M.), The First Century of English Porcelain, 42/ net.
Calvert (A. F.), Moorish Remains in Spain, 42/ net.
Maclean (F.), Henry Moore, R.A., 3/6 net.
Rembrandt, a Memorial, Part I., 2/6 net.
Ruskin, Library Edition, Vols. XXI. and XXII.

Poetry and the Drama.

Baudelaire (C.), Poems, translated by F. P. Sturm, 1/
Binyon (L.), Paris and Œnone, 1/ net.
Boyd (T.), Poems.
Divall (E. H.), The Way of Victory, 6*d.* net.
Early English Dramatists: Anonymous Plays, Third Series, edited by J. S. Farmer, 10/6; Dramatic Writings of Richard Wever and Thomas Ingelend, edited by J. S. Farmer, 7/6
Ingleby (H.), Poems and Plays, 7/6 net.
Mackie (A.), Nature Knowledge in Modern Poetry, 2/6 net.
Neale (J. M.), Hymns for the Sick, 6*d.*
Nisbet (H.), Hathor, and other Poems, 12/6 net.
Red-Letter Library: Poems by Christina Rossetti; The Psalter in English Verse, by John Keble, 2/6 net each; Shakespeare, Poems, Vols. I. and II., 1/6 net each.
Sauter (E.), The Faithless Favorite: a Mixed Tragedy.
Temple Classics: Palgrave's Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrics; Browning's Dramatis Personæ, 1/6 net each.
Tower Press Booklets: Songs of a Devotee, by T. Keohler, 1/ net.
Welcker (A.), A Dream of Realms Beyond Us. Ninth American Edition.
Wiley (S. K.), Alcestis, and other Poems, 5/ net.

Music.

Ely (T.), The Elements of Voice-Production and Singing, 1/6
Flood (W. H. G.), A History of Irish Music, Second Edition, 6/ net.
Karasowski (M.), Frederic Chopin, his Life and Letters. 2 vols., translated by E. Hill, 10/

Bibliography.

Rand (B.), Bibliography of Philosophy, Psychology, and Cognate Subjects, Vol. III., 2 parts, 42/ net.

Philosophy.

Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology, edited by J. M. Baldwin, Vol. III. Parts I. and II., 42/ net.
Hyslop (J. H.), Problems of Philosophy, 21/ net.
Marshall (T.), Aristotle's Theory of Conduct, 21/ net.
Whittaker (T.), Apollonius of Tyana, and other Essays, 3/6 net.

History and Biography.

Ashmead-Bartlett (E.), Port Arthur, the Siege and Capitulation, 21/ net.
Browning (O.), The Boyhood and Youth of Napoleon, 5/ net.
Cellini, Benvenuto (Memoirs of), edited by A. R. Waller and Luigi Ricci, 1/ net.
Clare (J. B.), Wenhaston and Bulcamp, Suffolk, 2/6
Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law: The Place of Magic in the Intellectual History of Europe, by L. Thorndike, 3/ net; The Ecclesiastical Edicts of the Theodosian Code, by W. K. Boyd, 3/ net; The International Position of Japan as a Great Power, by S. G. Hishida, 8/ net.
Confucius, Book of History (Shu King), translated by W. G. Old, 1/ net.
Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1906, 3/6 net.
Higgs (W. M.), The Spurgeon Family, 6/ net.
Lang (A.), Sir Walter Scott, 3/6
Maxwell (W.), From the Yalu to Port Arthur, 16/ net.
Norgate (G. Le G.), The Life of Sir Walter Scott, 7/6 net.
Stevenson (M. I.), Letters from Samoa, 1891-5, edited by M. C. Balfour, 6/ net.
Victoria History: Northamptonshire Families, edited by O. Barron, 105/ net.
Wesley's Journal, Abridged Popular Edition, 1/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Atlas of the World's Commerce, Part I., 6*d.* net.
Barry (J. P.), At the Gates of the East, 6/ net.
Salmon (A. L.), Literary Rambles in the West of England, 6/ net.
Wordsworth (W.), Guide to the Lakes, with an Introduction by E. de Selincourt, 3/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Glossop (Capt. B. R. M.), Sporting Trips of a Subaltern, 10/6
Hart-Davis (Capt. H. V.), Chats on Angling, 10/6 net.
Lee (R. B.), Modern Dogs; Sporting Division, Third Edition, 2 vols., 21/ net.
Mackenzie (E. G.), Guns and Game, 5/ net.
Marston (E.), Fishing for Pleasure and Catching It, 3/6 net.
Millard (F. W.), Game and Foxes, 3/6
Nisbet's Golf Year-Book, 1906, edited by J. L. Low, 3/6
Roberts (E. W.), The Automobile Pocket-Book, 7/6 net.

Education.

Hodgson (G.), Primitive Christian Education, 4/6 net.

Philology.

Plutarch's Lives: Alexander, Pericles, Caius Cæsar, Æmilius Paulus, translated by W. R. Frazer, 3/6 net.
Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language: Report for 1905.

School-Books.

Anderson (J. G.), Nouvelle Grammaire Française, 2/
Caven (R. M.) and Lander (G. D.), Systematic Inorganic Chemistry, 6/ net.
Logan (J.), English Composition Simplified, 1/6
Northman (A.), Literature as an Aid to Teaching, 1/ net.
Smith (H. B.), A New Junior Arithmetic, with Answers, 2/6
Winbolt (S. E.), The Latin Hexameter: Hints for Sixth Forms, 2/

Science.

Bardswell (F. A.), Notes from Nature's Garden, 6/6 net.
Berg (A. A.), A Manual of Surgical Diagnosis, 16/ net.
Burdett's Hospitals and Charities, 1906, 6/ net.
Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy, edited by D. Waterston, Section IV., 25/ net.
Hutchinson (J.), On Leprosy and Fish-Eating, 12/6 net.
Mumford (J. G.), Surgical Aspects of Digestive Disorders, 10/6 net.
Newlands (J. C.), Voice Production and the Phonetics of Declamation, 2/6 net.
Pfeffer (Dr. W.), The Physiology of Plants, translated by A. J. Ewart, Vol. III., 18/ net.
Ramsay (W.), The Gases of the Atmosphere, 6/ net.
Rolfe (G. W.), Polariscope in the Chemical Laboratory, 8/ net.
Santayana (G.), The Life of Reason: Reason in Science, 5/ net.
Sherman (H. C.), Methods of Organic Analysis, 7/6 net.
Sociological Papers, Vol. II., by F. Galton, P. Geddes, and others, 10/6
Wills (G. S. V.), Vegetable Histology, 3/6 net.

Juvenile Books.

Byles (J.), The Legend of St. Mark, Second Edition, 1/6 net.

General Literature.

Alexander (E.), The Lady of the Well, 6/
Barr (R.), The Triumphs of Eugène Valmont, 6/
Beveridge (A. J.), The Young Man and the World, 6/ net.
Capes (B), Loaves and Fishes, 6/
Clegg (J.), International Directory of Booksellers, 6/ net.
Connolly (J. B.), Out of Gloucester, 6/
Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1906, 20/
Dasent (G. W.), Tales from the Norse, New Edition, 1/
Dunbar (P. L.), The Jest of Fate, Second Edition, 3/6
Eagle (E.), The Crimson Corridor, and other Stories, 2/
For Which Wife? By the author of 'Lady Beatrix and the Forbidden Man,' 3/6
Franklin (B.), Writings. Vol. IV., collected by A. H. Smyth, 12/6 net.
Gaussen (A. C. C.), A Woman of Wit and Wisdom, 7/6 net.
Gerard (D.), Lady Baby, 6*d.*
Gilman (D. C.), The Launching of a University, and other Papers, 10/ net.
Glasgow (E.), The Wheel of Life, 6/
Griffin (E. A.), Lady Sarah's Deed of Gift, 6/
Griffith (G.), The Mummy and Miss Nitocris, 6/
Hardy (I. D.), A Woman's Loyalty, 6/
Harker (L. A.), Concerning Paul and Fiammetta, 5/
Healy (C.), Mara, the Story of an Unconventional Woman, 6/
Hilliers (A.), The Mistakes of Miss Manisty, 6/
Hueffer (F. M.), The Fifth Queen, and how She came to Court, 6/
Lee (V.), Hauntings: Fantastic Stories, 3/6 net.
Lowerison (H.), From Paleolith to Motor Car; or, Heacham Tales, 3/6 net.
Michelson (M.), A Yellow Journalist, 6/
Moberly (L. G.), That Preposterous Will, 6/
Moore (F. F.), The Artful Miss Dill, 6/
Moore (H. E.), Our Heritage in the Land, 1/ net.
Noble (E.), The Edge of Circumstance, 6*d.*
Pier (A. S.), The Ancient Grudge, 6/
Potter (M.), The Genius, 6/
Silverston (C. J.), The Dominion of Race, 6/
Spargo (J.), The Bitter Cry of the Children, 6/6 net.
Sousa (I.), Uncle Roland; or, Looking for a Wife, rupee 1.8.
Stanton (C.) and Hosken (H.), Miriam Lemaire, 3/6
Warden (G.), The Moth and the Footlights, 6/
Whitcomb (S. L.), The Study of a Novel, 5/
Wordsworth (W.), Literary Criticism, edited by N. C. Smith, 3/ net.
Wright (J. C.), To-day, Thoughts on Life for Every Day, 1/6 net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Ficker (G.), Amphilochiana, Part I., 6m.
Funk (F. X.), Didascalia et Constitutiones Apostolorum, 2 vols., 34m.
Sanvert (Abbé), Saint Augustin, Étude d'Ame, 5fr.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Émile-Bayard: Les Arts et leur Technique, 3fr. 50.
Speck (E.), Handelsgeschichte des Altertums, Vol. III. Section 2, 2 parts, 14m.

Drama.

Bouhélier (St. G. de), Le Roi sans Couronne, 3fr. 50.

Philosophy.

Dantec (F. Le) La Lutte Universelle, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Bertaut (J.), Chroniqueurs et Polémistes, 3fr. 50.
Claretie (J.), La Vie à Paris, 1905, 3fr. 50.
Diehl (C.), Figures Byzantines, 3fr. 50.
Flaubert (G.), Lettres à sa Nièce Caroline, 3fr. 50.
Islenzkt Fornbréfasafn, VII., Parts 2 and 3.
Martinez (A. B.) et Lewandowski (M.), L'Argentine au XX. Siècle, 5fr.
Salone (É), La Colonisation de la Nouvelle-France, 7fr. 50.
Waldeck-Rousseau: L'État et la Liberté, Series 2, 1883-5, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Foerster (R.), Libanii Opera, Vol. III., rec., 12m.
Mélanges H. d'Arbois de Jubainville.

General Literature.

Aigueperse (M.), A Dix-huit Ans, 3fr. 50.
Cultura Espanola, No. 1 5pes.
Duquet (A.), La Faillite du Cuirassé, 3fr. 50.
Geiger (A) La Printane, 3fr. 50.
Macedonski (A.), Le Calvaire de Feu, 3fr. 50.
Skirnir, 79 ár. 4 hefti, 1kr.
Vaudère (J. de la), La Sorcière d'Ecbatane, 3fr. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

A. H. J. GREENIDGE.

We much regret to notice the sudden and early death, on Sunday last at Oxford, of Abel H. J. Greenidge, D.Litt. Never was there a harder worker than he. None of his contemporaries at Oxford can show a like record. From Harrison College, Barbadoes, he went to Balliol, and got his two classical first classes in 1886 and 1888. He was Tutor in Ancient History to two important colleges. He examined several times in *Literæ Humaniores* and in the Civil Service competitions. And yet by the age of forty he had produced, besides numberless papers and dictionary articles on antiquarian subjects, 'Infamia in Roman Law' in 1894, 'A Handbook of Greek Constitutional History' in 1896, 'Roman Public Life' and 'The Legal Procedure of Cicero's Time' in 1901, and finally, in 1904, the first volume of a projected *magnum opus*, 'A History of Rome during the Later Republic and Early Principate.' He was never, perhaps, likely to become the English Mommsen. He lacked the trenchant style, and possibly the *vivida vis animai*. His learning, however, was immense, whilst his power of thought

was fully equal to his erudition. As a reviewer for this paper he showed admirable knowledge and fairness. His philosophic insight and breadth of mind were quite out of the common, as they know best who were privileged to share his friendship. And, whilst those friends grieve at the untimely passing of a gentle, kindly, and wise soul, Oxford deplores the loss of a student hardly to be matched at any time—especially at this time, when historians of antiquity are all too few.

CHAUCER: "PRESTES THRE" OR "PREST ESTRÉ"?

Such a phrase as "prest estré" (or "estree," as Chaucer would have given it) receives no support either in English or French literature. How could Chaucer have come by it? There is not one atom of proof that such a word as "estré," in the sense of *domesticus*, ever existed either in continental or Anglo-French. Did he coin the word? But I submit that Chaucer was an elegant French scholar, and one ought to hesitate before one accuses the poet of begetting a grammatical monstrosity. This is really what Prof. Kastner's "estré" must be judged to be. His view is that the form **estré* is a derivative of *estre*, used in Chaucer in the plural in the sense of the inner parts of a house; compare the use of the French *êtres*. But O.F. *estre*, although a substantive in usage, is an infinitive in form. Now I hold that it is impossible in French to form a participial adjective directly from an infinitive. There are a great number of infinitive-substantives in French; for instance, *avoir*, *baiser*, *déboire*, *déjeuner*, *devoir*, *dîner*, *goûter*, *pouvoir*, *rire*, besides *loisir*, *plaisir* (from obsolete infinitives); compare also Eng. *attainder*, *remainder* (from Anglo-French). Well, such a form as **loisiré*, leisured (for instance), would be impossible in French or in Chaucer. But in what respect does Prof. Kastner's **estré* differ from **loisiré*? The fact is that such a formation could not be tolerated in French, because in the case of these substantives the infinitival form is apparent on the surface.

A. L. Mayhew.

The following quite modern quotation appears to bear on the controversy between Messrs. Mayhew and Kastner: "Tout le monde paraissait inquiet et affairé" (Alphonse Karr, 'Voyage autour de mon Jardin,' Lettre Première.

Littré gives this "grammatical monstrosity" in his dictionary.

S.

Godefroy, in his 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Française,' gives as one meaning of *estre* "manière d'être, genre de vie, condition, nature," and cites as illustration the very passage quoted by Prof. Kastner from the 'Lancelot.' "Demander de son estre" is so very ordinary an expression in Old French that I have expected to see prompt correction of Prof. Kastner's blunder. In the absence of other refutation I venture to send the above. In any case, a knight errant, such as was Lancelot, would scarcely have had a domestic chaplain.

Jessie L. Weston.

THE REV. WM. REYNELL, B.D.

Educated antiquaries are scarce in Ireland; still scarcer are those who work for others, and not for themselves. William Reynell was a remarkable specimen of this rare class. There was no other man in Ireland who knew so much about the biographical side of the Irish Church, the succession of the clergy, the places of their birth and death, their wills, their family connexions, their characters and achievements. From his stores he contributed largely to several lives in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; he was always helping any inquirer with his books and with his time; he had treasures of old newspapers and tracts, a whole series of engravings of Irish bishops, and a vast amount of notes on all his favourite researches. It is earnestly to be hoped that all these fragments of curious information may be preserved in some worthy place of access for research.

The aspect and life of the man represented an order which has well-nigh passed away. He was a gentleman of private means, belonging to an old county family in Meath and Westmeath, descended, too, from the famous Cromwellian Provost Winter, whose piety did not prevent his acquiring a large Irish property in two counties. William Reynell had therefore the traditions of a country squire. His uncle was a famous master of foxhounds; and all this told upon the student and the recluse, little as it might appear at first sight. He never married, but lived with a devoted sister in one of the fine old houses in North Dublin which are now deserted by fashion, but which maintain an imperishable dignity of their own. Here he lived a simple but hospitable life of piety and learning, frequenting weekday services at St. Patrick's, and devoting most of his Sundays to doing duty for some sick or overworked parson in the diocese. He was constantly to be seen in the library of Trinity College, Archbishop Marsh's Library, and the Record Office, always taking notes to help some student friend. Of late he had suffered from increasing deafness, so that he avoided general society from his unselfish desire to save other people trouble. His end came suddenly, without a day's serious illness, though there were not wanting symptoms that his span of life would not be long. He had not reached his seventieth year when he passed away on Sunday, March 4th. Among scholarly Churchmen in Ireland his loss will be long and deeply felt.

J. M.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

At the annual meeting of the Institution on Tuesday last, at Stationers' Hall, the chair was taken by the President, Mr. Charles James Longman, and we congratulate the trade on the highly satisfactory report which was then submitted. Progress is steady and continuous; during 1905 twenty-four new members were elected. We wish, however, that the standard of 1903 could have been reached, when 121 new members joined; and we hope that the present year may show a like increase. It should be generally realized that each member is in possession of an investment securing him freedom from want in adversity and permanent relief in old age.

After the business meeting there was a soirée, at which the Bishop of London, in the course of an address, urged all young men to join the Institution. He remarked that he regarded it as a great power in bringing different members of the trade together, and as a means of promoting the sense of human brotherhood. Among those present were Mr. Richard Bentley, Mr. J. W. Darton, Mr. Sydney Gedge, Mr. H. E. Hodgson, Mr. Miles, Mr. J. Shaylor, Mr. Cuthbert Whitaker, and Mr. Larner, the secretary. Mr. Longman referred to the fact that during the existence of the Institution 64,000*l.* had been distributed, and this without putting the recipients to the expense and trouble of canvassing.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. BLACK

announce the following among their Picture and Art Books: The Thames, painted by M. Menpes, and described by Dorothy Menpes,—Constantinople, painted by W. Goble, and described by Prof. A. Van Milligen,—Greece, painted by J. Fulleylove, and described by the Rev. J. A. M'Clymart,—Sussex, painted by Wilfred Ball,—Wessex, painted by W. Tyndale, and described by C. Holland,—Algeria and Tunis, painted and described by F. E. Nesbitt,—The Highlands and Islands of Scotland, painted by W. Smith, Jun., and described by A. R. H. Moncrieff,—Bruges and West Flanders, painted by A. Forestier, and described by G. W. T. Omond,—Yorkshire: Dales and Fells, painted and described by Gordon Home,—Days with Velasquez, by C. L. Hind, and The Education of an Artist, by the same,—English Costume, painted and described by D. C. Calthrop,—and Gothic Architecture, by E. A. Browne.

In Science: A Treatise on Zoology, by E. Ray Lankester: Part V., Mollusca, by Dr. P. Pelseneer, in two editions,—and Modern Cosmogonies, by Agnes M. Clerke.

In Theology and History: Johannine Grammar, by E. A. Abbott,—A Declaration on Biblical Criticism by 1,725 Clergy, edited by H. Handley,—The Life of Jesus, by Dr. A. Neumann, translated by M. A. Canney, with preface by Prof. Schmiedel,—Religions of the Past and the Religion of the Future, by the author of 'Thoughts of a Freethinker,'—Mediæval London, Social and Ecclesiastical, 2 vols., with numerous illustrations,—and the Blackmore Country, by F. J. Snell, illustrated.

Travel, Education, and General: Black's Guide-Books, new editions of Devonshire, West Kent, and Manchester, all by A. R. H. Moncrieff, and other reissues,—Rome, by E. A. Reynolds-Ball,—The "Council" Arithmetic for Schools (Scheme B), by T. B. Ellery, Parts I. to VIII.,—Old Testament History: Part I., From Abraham to the Death of Joshua, by the Rev. T. Nicklin,—The "Council" Literary Readers, by J. Finnemore,—A Tale of Two Cities and Barnaby Rudge, both edited by A. A. Barter,—Scott's Abbot, edited by H. Corstorphine,—Summary of English History, by N. L. Frazer,—Man, his Manners and Customs, by L. W. Lyde,—and the Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments, by F. Tillyard, a second edition.

MESSRS. J. M. DENT & CO.

announce as forthcoming publications in various series. In Everyman's Library: fifty volumes in April, with others after a short interval. In the Temple Dramatists: Ford's Broken Heart, edited by Oliphant Smeaton,—and Goethe's Iphigeneia in Tauris, edited by Prof. Dowden. In the Temple Greek and Latin Classics, edited by G. L. Dickinson and H. O. Meredith: Plato's Euthyphro, The Apology of Socrates, and Crito, translated by F. M. Stawell,—Euripides' Hippolytus and Medea, translated by S. Waterlow,—Virgil's Æneid, translated by E. F. Taylor, and edited by E. M. Forster, 2 vols.,—and Juvenal's Satires, translated by A. F. Cole. In English Men of Science, edited by Dr. J. R. Green: Herbert Spencer, by Prof. J. A. Thomson,—Priestley, by Dr. T. E. Thorpe,—George Bentham, by B. D. Jackson,—Huxley, by Prof. J. R. A. Davis,—and Sir William Flower, by R. Lydekker. In the Mediæval Towns Series: Brussels, by E. Gilliat-Smith, illustrated by K. Kimball and G. Gilliat-Smith. In the Prime Ministers of England, edited by S. J. Reid, Lord Rosebery, by S. H. Jeyes; new editions of The Earl of Beaconsfield, by J. A. Froude; The Earl of Aberdeen, by Lord Stanmore; Sir Robert Peel, by Justin McCarthy; Gladstone, by G. W. E. Russell; Lord John Russell, by S. J. Reid; and other volumes.

In the Temple Classics: The Golden Treasury,

with additional poems, edited by E. Hutton,—Dante's Vita Nuova, Songs and Ballads, translated by Thomas Okey,—Burke's Speeches on America, edited by C. B. Hawkins,—The Chronicle of Dino Campagni, edited by A. G. F. Howell, — Faust, Part II., translated by A. G. Latham, — and Browning's Dramatis Personæ, with a bibliographical note by M. Edwardes.

In College Monographs, illustrated by Mr. E. H. New: Magdalen College, Oxford, by the President,—New College, Oxford, by A. O. Prickard,—Merton College, Oxford, by the Rev. H. T. White,—Trinity College, Cambridge, by W. W. Rouse Ball,—King's College, Cambridge, by R. P. Fay,—and St. John's College, Cambridge, by R. F. Scott.

In General Literature, Belles-Lettres, &c.: Peace and War, by Prof. Richet, translated by M. Edwardes—Morocco of To-day, translated by Eugene Aubin, with three maps,—Personal Forces in Modern Literature, by A. Rickett, essays on Newman, Huxley, Spencer, Dickens, &c.,—St. Bernardine of Siena, by P. Thureau-Dangin, translated by the Baroness von Hugel,—The Christ of English Poetry, by Dean Stubbs,—Songs of Love and Praise, by Miss Matheson, illustrated by Charles Robinson,—and The Complete Works of Dumas, forty-eight volumes, rearranged, but with the illustrations and unabridged.

In Education: Dent's Mathematical and Scientific Series, edited by W. J. Greenstreet: Light, by F. E. Rees; Trigonometry, by Cecil Hawkins; Practical Mathematics, by J. E. Boyt; and Geometrical Conics, by G. H. Bryan and Prof. R. H. Pinkerton. Modern Language Series: Sounds of Spoken English, by Prof. W. Rippmann; Fables of La Fontaine, edited by the same; Rippmann's Picture Vocabulary, with illustrations by J. A. Symington, French and German; and First Spanish Book, by F. R. Robert,—Short French Readers, edited by W. O. Brigstocke: Perrault's Contes du Temps Passé, Vols. I. and II., edited by G. Heyer and H. Cammartin; De Varigny's L'Éléphant Blanc, edited by W. O. Brigstocke and H. Cammartin; Simple Stories, edited by H. Cammartin; and French History in Extracts, Vol. I. The Nineteenth Century, edited by C. E. C. Hanbury, and Vol. II. The Revolution, edited by D. L. Savory,—and Temple Primers: Hygiene and Diet, by Dr. H. Drinkwater, and Sculpture of the West, by Dr. Hans Stegmann, translated by Miss Edwardes.

MESSRS. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS announce in the Library of Historical Literature: Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence, edited by Bray, with a copious index,—Josephus, Works, translated by Whiston, and edited by Prof. D. S. Margoliouth, — Macaulay, History of England, edited by T. F. Henderson,—and Sismondi, Italian Republics, edited by Dr. W. Boulting. In the Library of Early Novelists: Breton's Novels, Dekker's Novels, and Greene's Novels, all edited by Oliphant Smeaton, — Brooke's The Fool of Quality, with a Life of the Author, Defoe's Moll Flanders and Roxana, Lewis's The Monk, and Sidney's Arcadia, all edited by E. A. Baker,—and Swift's Gulliver's Travels, and other Writings, with a note on the name Gulliver by J. P. Gilson. In the English Library: Magnus, How to Read English Literature: Dryden to Tennyson,—Baker, History in Fiction, an Annotated Guide, 2 vols.,—Trench, Select Glossary of English Words, edited by Dr. Smythe-Palmer, —Documents illustrating Elizabethan Literature (being the Treatises on Poetry by Sidney, Puttenham, and Webbe), edited by L. Magnus,—and Brown, The Small Library, and Book Description. In the Mayne Reid Library for Boys: The Boy Hunters; Gaspar the Gaucho; and the War Trail, all illustrated.

In the New Universal Library: Aristotle, Ethics, translated by D. P. Chase, — Boethius, Consolations of Philosophy, translated by the Rev. H. R. James,—Bulfinch, The Age of Fable,—Dean Church, Dante, Anselm, &c., — Creasy, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,—Emerson, The Conduct of Life, and Society and Solitude,—The Hitopadesa, newly translated by B. Hale-Wortham,—Hobbes, Leviathan,—Lord Houghton, Life of Keats,—Landor, Imaginary Conversations: II. Sovereigns and Statesmen,—Mackenzie, The Man of Feeling,—Marcus Aurelius, Meditations,—Macaulay, History of England, 5 vols.,—Marlowe, Dramatic Works, — Reynolds Discourses on Art,—The Spectator, edited by G. A. Aitken, Vol. III.,—J. A. Symonds, Walt Whitman: a Study,—Walt Whitman, Democratic Vistas, and Specimen Days in America,—and other volumes.

In the Muses' Library: Matthew Arnold, Poems, with an Introduction by L. Magnus; and Dramas and Prize Poems,—Clough, Poetical Works, with Memoir by F. T. Palgrave,—Lyra Germanica, translated by C. Winkworth,—Peacock, Poetical Works, edited by R. B. Johnson,—Suckling, Poetical Works, edited by A. H. Thompson,—and Thomson, Poetical Works, edited by H. D. Roberts, with Introduction by E. Gosse. In the Golden Anthologies: Poems of Nature, edited by G. K. A. Bell.

In the Empire Library of Famous Fiction: Adam Bede, The Caxtons, Charles O'Malley, G. P. R. James's Darnley, Joseph Andrews, The Last of the Mohicans, Les Misérables, Mary Barton, Oliver Twist, The Three Musketeers, Pendennis, Quo Vadis? and many other well-known novels.

In the Miniature Reference Library: Five Thousand Words Frequently Misspelt, by A. M. Hyamson,—Literary Allusions, by H. Swan,—The Debater's and Chairman's Handbook, by D. M. Ransom,—and other collections. In the Useful Library: Holdsworth's Agricultural Holdings Acts and Ground Game Act, edited by J. F. Waley,—and Railway Matters and How to Deal with Them, by G. B. Lissenden. In the Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century: Vol. VII. Sacred Poetry.

Miscellaneous Books: The Lives of the Saints, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, a new thin-paper pocket edition, 16 vols., illustrated,—The Management of Children in Health and Disease, by Dr. Howard Barrett, — Routledge's New French-English and English-French Dictionary, by J. E. Wessely, revised by E. Latham,—Lyra Britannica, in 2 parts, edited by E. Pertwee,—History in Verse, from Caractacus to Victoria, edited by the same,—The Nursery Song-Book, music by W. K. Moore, coloured and plain illustrations by M. Sandheim,—Classified Chess Games, by W. Blanshard, Vol. III.,—Every Man's Dictionary,—and many new editions.

Literary Gossip.

The first of Mr. J. B. Atlay's two volumes on 'The Victorian Chancellors' will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on the 26th inst. Though Lord Campbell's posthumous volume contained the lives of Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham, neither of them has been accepted as satisfactory. Mr. Atlay therefore begins with the former, and includes Brougham, whose name is intimately associated with the legal history of the reign, though he was never Chancellor under Queen Victoria. The next names on the list are Lords Cottenham and Truro. Among the illustrations is one of the interior of the House of Lords during Queen Caroline's trial, from the painting by Sir George Hayter.

Messrs. Longman have in the press two further volumes on 'The English in America,' by Mr. J. A. Doyle, an able Oxford historian: 'The Middle Colonies' and 'The Colonies under the House of Hanover,' both with maps. These volumes are in continuation of the author's former work on the same subject: 'Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas,' published in 1882, and 'The Puritan Colonies,' published in 1886.

Our old contributor Mr. Joseph Jacobs, having finished his work as revising editor of the twelve volumes of the 'Jewish Encyclopedia,' has been appointed Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. The University of Pennsylvania has at the same time conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

Miss Helen Wallace, the author of 'Lotus or Laurel,' has in the press a new novel entitled 'Hasty Fruit,' which will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. The same firm will publish 'Returned with Thanks,' a story founded on modern literary life, by Mrs. Maxwell Prideaux.

We notice with regret the death on Thursday last week of the Rev. Henry Baker Tristram, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Durham since 1873. Canon Tristram, who acquired as a chaplain in Bermuda his taste for natural science, was well known both as a traveller and ornithologist, and was the leading authority on the natural history of the Bible. Among his numerous books are 'The Great Sahara' (1860), the result of travel there in 1856–7; 'The Land of Israel' (1865), 'The Natural History of the Bible' (1867), 'The Seven Golden Candlesticks' (1872), 'The Land of Moab' (1874), and other studies of Palestine, which he had often visited. His 'Rambles in Japan' appeared in 1895. He also contributed articles to Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' and *The Ibis* on his special subjects. The Canon was born on May 11th, 1822.

As the result of a suggestion made in *The Athenæum*, the 'Key to Sales' issued with the quarterly parts of *Book-Auction Records* will in future include a statement of the total sum realized by each library.

Bodley's Librarian appeals in *The Times* of Monday, to Oxford men and others, for subscriptions which will enable him to purchase the Bodleian copy of the First Folio of Shakspeare. This was thrown out as "superfluous" in 1663–4, was recognized last year when brought to the Bodleian for examination, and was the subject of an article in our columns (February 25th, 1905). The present owner has already an offer of 3,000*l.* for it, apparently from the usual American millionaire, but has given the Bodleian till March 31st to raise the same sum. Dr. Nicholson writes:—

"For the Bodleian to pay 3,000*l.*, or even 1,000*l.*, for any printed book is simply impossible; indeed, it has never given more than 220*l.* 10*s.*, for a single volume, and that a manuscipt collection of Anglo-Saxon and other early English charters."

He adds that about 1,300*l.* has already been received or promised.

To the April number of *Macmillan's Magazine* Mr. Francis Fox contributes 'Some More Words about Bread'; Mr. Herman Scheffauer in 'The Arrested Stroke' gives a vivid account of the collapse of the roof of Charing Cross Station last December; a British Columbian colonist describes the conditions of work and wages in the colony; Mr. Norman Shaw has a paper on 'The Head-Hunters of Formosa'; and Mr. Alfred Fellows writes on 'The Regulation of Advertisements.'

Temple Bar for April will contain a critical essay on 'Thomas de Quincey' by Mr. Edward Thomas; a biographical paper on 'Filippo Brunelleschi' by Miss M. L. Egerton Castle; and a comparison between the French and English manner of holiday-making, as seen at Easter in 'Hampstead and Montmartre,' by Mr. Arthur Ransome. Mr. W. J. Batchelder contributes 'An Experiment in Fairy Tale,' showing how a story was improvised by a class of boys, averaging ten years old, in a rural elementary school.

Mr. C. G. Barrington, formerly Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, is publishing his recollections of fishing at home and abroad, under the title of 'Seventy Years' Fishing.' He tells how he caught his first fish under the tuition of Lord Grey, of Reform Bill fame, and how, having learnt the art on the Tweed, he has continued it in Germany ever since, in the intervals of a busy official life. The volume will be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., with a portrait, on Monday week.

The same firm will add to their "Waterloo Library" on the same day F. Anstey's novel 'The Brass Bottle,' and on April 2nd Mr. F. T. Bullen's 'The Log of a Sea Waif.' These will be followed a little later by Richard Jefferies's 'The Gamekeeper at Home.'

Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's sale of books and manuscripts on the last five days of this month comprises a singularly interesting variety. Some of the early English books are noteworthy. Bancroft's 'Two Bookes of Epigrams and Epitaphs,' 1639, was Mitford's copy. The first American edition of Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers', Philadelphia, 1811, is extremely rare, and no copy has occurred for sale, either in England or America, for many years. Another Anglo-American rarity is the copy of the first edition of the 'Last Essays' of Charles Lamb, Philadelphia, 1828, a fine example in the original printed glazed boards; and still another book falling within the same category is the fine copy of the second edition of John Eliot's Indian Bible, Cambridge (Mass.), 1685. Indeed, Americana form a strong feature of this sale. Especially interesting are some collections of specimen leaves of nearly all the early printers.

Next week we shall publish our usual 'Notes from Oxford' on the events of the term. We notice that *The Oxford Magazine* speaks of the attack in *The Westminster Gazette* on Oxford arrangements as "a ludicrous collection of misstatements."

Dr. Paget Toynbee contributes to the forthcoming Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Cambridge (Mass.) Dante Society a 'Chronological List of English Translations from Dante, from Chaucer to the Present Day.' The total number of translators represented is about 250, but the number of entries is considerably higher, amounting to several thousands, as some of the writers (Leigh Hunt, for instance) translated a great number of passages in various years and in various works. It has been Dr. Toynbee's aim to register as far as possible all translations written in English, whatever the nationality of the author, and however brief. A feature of the list is the inclusion of a number of privately printed translations which have not hitherto figured in any of the Dante bibliographies. This list, which is the first serious attempt of its kind, naturally does not claim to be complete. Dr. Toynbee will welcome any supplementary items and information on doubtful points.

There cannot be many now living who are able to say that they exchanged words with Walter Scott. The distinction is claimed by at least two Edinburgh veterans—Mr. George Croal, who recently celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday, and Mr. Robert D. Thomson. The latter, whose grandfather sold the first bit of Abbotsford to Scott, was, when a boy, patted on the shoulder by the Great Unknown of that day; while Mr. Croal visited Abbotsford on musical business, and on two occasions slept there. Mr Croal knew James Hogg, too, and was the first to arrange for publication the music of his popular song 'When the Kye comes Hame.'

The Royal Literary Fund hold their anniversary dinner at the Hôtel Métropole on May 10th. The American Ambassador will be in the chair.

In his work entitled 'With Mounted Infantry in Tibet,' which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will have ready on the 26th inst., Major W. J. Ottley, of the 34th Sikh Pioneers, gives an account of the formation and practical training of the mounted infantry which did good service in the Tibet campaign, and describes the operations in which they took part. There are forty-eight pages of illustrations, including portraits of General Macdonald and Col. Younghusband.

The valuable library of Mr. Wilberforce Eames, now being dispersed in New York, contains a complete set, in 393 parts, of the British Museum General Catalogue. This seems to be the only set which has ever occurred for sale at auction, and it will be interesting to see what it realizes. Mr. Quaritch once offered a set with the Supplement for 94*l*. This Catalogue was begun in 1881, and continued until 1900, not to mention the various additions. It extends to 105,000 printed columns, and contains upwards of 2,000,000 entries. Mr. Eames's set also includes the index to the parts which comprise "Periodical Publications."

Just as we are going to press we hear, with much regret, of the death at Liverpool of a constant contributor to this paper, Prof. Cecil Bendall. He was born in 1856, educated at the City of London School, and was Fifth Classic at Cambridge in 1879. In 1881 he got a first in the Indian Languages Tripos, and henceforth devoted his life to Oriental languages, first at the British Museum, afterwards at University College, London, and finally at Cambridge, where he succeeded Cowell in the Sanskrit Chair in 1903. Prof. Bendall travelled in North India and Nepal in 1884–5, giving the results of his research in a book, and again in 1898–9. He did a great deal of valuable work in cataloguing Sanskrit and Pali collections. He took a keen interest in music, especially on the historic side.

Biblical scholars will be glad to know that Dr. Ginsburg's great life-work 'The Massorah' is nearing completion. The first part of the fourth and final volume was issued a short time ago, but only to those who have added to their original subscriptions. The work has extended over forty years, and has proved far more laborious and costly than could have been imagined at the beginning.

In *Chambers's Journal* for April Mr. Henry W. Lucy has a sketch entitled 'Mr. Peck-Ridge, M.P.,' describing a member's first night in the House of Commons and its results. Mr. Henry Leach writes on 'The Queer Side of the Cabinet,' and Commander H. N. Shore relates a true incident of the first Napoleon, which took place at Givet, under the title of 'The Handy-Man and the Emperor.' The facts are derived from an autobiographical narrative found in a note-book picked up in Cornwall.

The death occurred a few days ago of the Comte de Blois, the French Sénateur and Conseiller Général of Maine-et-Loire. In addition to filling many offices, the Comte found time for literary recreation. He published 'Mémoires du Comte de Falloux,' his uncle, and brought out an edition of the 'Lettres de Madame Swetchine.' Comte de Blois was in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

The only Parliamentary Paper of general interest to our readers this week is one on the Census of the British Empire, 1901: Summary Tables and Detailed Tables for the several Colonies; also Population classified by Ages, Condition as to Marriage, Occupations, &c., (3*s.* 5*d.*).

SCIENCE

Cultes, Mythes, et Religions. Par Salomon Reinach. Tome II. (Paris, Leroux.)

The new volume of M. Reinach's essays is not quite so varied as the former (reviewed in *The Athenæum*, April 22nd, 1905). The author still has much to say about totemism as a key to classical cult, mythology, and civilization, and opens with some remarks on the totem communion, and on totemism as the origin of the domestication of animals. M. Reinach holds that

"since the genius of Robertson Smith recognized the communion of sacrifice among the Saracens before Mahomet, and in some Græco-Roman cults, proofs in support of his discovery have become numerous, not only in Australia, where a perfect example of the sacrifice and manducation of the totem has been observed; but by a closer analysis of Greek rites founded on such rituals."

Unluckily, no reference for the Australian sacrifice of the totem is given, and we are unacquainted with any evidence for any sort of sacrifice in Australia. The Arunta usage by which men of a totem eat sparingly of the totem thing, at the opening of the season for that sort of food, does not include any *sacrifice* of the totem. The things are caught and killed by the hunters of the tribe in the usual way. We conceive that the members of each totem originally tasted it, on such occasions, merely by way of indicating that the season *was* open, as is common in the case of "first fruits." Now they conceive that their magical power of fostering the animal or plant is increased by their eating a little of it, not too much, when the season opens. They are also allowed to eat it sparingly whenever they please, while the Euahlayi may always eat their totems. Perhaps this eating, at the opening of the season, may be styled a "communion," but there is no *sacrifice*. The performance is magical, not religious. Meanwhile we cannot regard as binding the logic of M. Reinach, when, speaking of the Greeks, he says :—

"The totem has, as a logical consequence, the food tabou: the tabou, which survives the totem, being a usage, not a belief, permits us logically to infer the past existence of the totem."

But there are many tabous on food which are certainly not totemic in origin. The totem is, as a rule, a more or less sacred plant or animal—sacred to a certain stock in a tribe. It scarcely follows, if "whole nations have a cult for the wild boar," that the animal is sacred because he was once a totem. Indeed, we are not told what nations do, or ever did, abstain from hunting the wild boar: Adonis did not abstain, certainly. If domestic swine were tabou, and neither to be killed nor eaten by Hebrews or Syrians, we do not quite understand the position of swine among these peoples. Who brought the husks to the swine, and why? Who employed the Prodigal Son to herd them? Perhaps Hebrew capitalists bred them for the Roman market; perhaps they were bred for the Moabite or Philistine market in earlier times. Despite the warnings of Dr. E. B. Tylor, M. Reinach remains of opinion that communion is "a result of totemism"; but, setting aside the practice of the Arunta, we know nothing which can be called "communion" among totemists in any part of the world.

Passing from Robertson Smith's interpretation of Isaiah lxvi. 17—a text about people who sanctify themselves, and secretly eat swine, the abomination, and the mouse—M. Reinach says that, in Israel tabou animals were, now and then, "eaten ritually." Were pigs kept for such very rare occasions? Were mice never killed as nuisances? Is it certain that the ritual eating of mice and swine was a totemic survival, and not a borrowed or new-invented superstition? Our knowledge of the facts does not warrant speculation. Meanwhile, people who think that all the tabou animals of Leviticus were, when the tribes united, regular totems, are declared to be certainly wrong (p. 14). In Israel, "at the dawn of history, there could only be survivals of totemism."

We doubt whether M. Reinach is entirely aware of the difficulty and complexity of the problem of the taboued animals in Leviticus. We are unacquainted with any close parallel to it among other peoples. If a legislator codified the so-called "multiplex totems" or "sub-totems" of the Euahlayi and certain other tribes, and added the tabou which does not attach to them among the Euahlayi, he might produce something like, but not very like, the Levitical list. But, as M. Reinach justly says, at the dawn of the history of Israel that people were infinitely advanced beyond the culture in which totemism exists. The forbidden animals of Leviticus, except the swine, hare, and rabbit, are almost invariably such as no civilized people eat, except under stress of starvation; while the Jews never eat the hare except in soup, and abominate pork. Nor do they eat the eel, which has no scales (Leviticus xi. 9–12). In all this we do not recognize the result either of a totemic or any other tabou. Among the taboued Levitical birds, most are carnivorous, and are not eaten except by savages to whom almost anything is welcome. The creeping things are all nasty, as are dogs and cats. It is unlikely that only nasty animals (and swine) were totems! On M. Reinach's theory, if we understand him, the domestic animals became domesticated as a by-product of totemism, after true totemism had long vanished. We suggested the possible process when reviewing his first volume, but added that we had no evidence for its existence. M. Reinach writes that he accepts the imagined state of things for a few centres, whence the domestication of animals was diffused (pp. ix, x). It may be so; but we should rather like to see the opinions of naturalists on the question: the case of reindeer might be studied closely. M. Reinach says that he has mentioned the theory of Mr. Jevons to naturalists: in itself that theory—for reasons which we gave when reviewing the first volume of M. Reinach's book—does not hold good, and we understand that M. Reinach now accepts the modification which we offered as not inconceivable. The naturalists "seemed to rub their eyes, like men who come out of darkness into daylight." But have these savants worked out the totemic theory of the domestication of animals? Probably not, and we wait till they have undertaken that task.

Now suppose that the modification suggested is possible: as totemic tribes cease to be totemic, and reckon kinship in the male line, genuine *clans* of animal name arise. The whole local tribe finally adopts the name of the leading clan, and its animal. This may be a domesticable animal—say swine, sheep, cow, goat, horse, camel. The animal is therefore unmolested in a large district, becomes tame, is domesticated, and finally the tabou is removed, and the animal is eaten, or its milk is drunk, or both things are done. But then the question arises, Why does Israel remove the alimentary tabou from cows, goats, and sheep, and enforce the tabou on swine and camels, the circumstances being the same for all? If the totem tabou led, by a very roundabout road, to domestication of sheep, cows, swine, goats, and camels, these creatures are all in the same case. Yet sheep, goats, and kine are permitted to be eaten; swine and camels, and disagreeable undomesticated birds and creeping things are taboued. As far as we know, venison of all sorts is not taboued—it was not to Isaac, at all events. Cats and dogs are taboued, and no wonder.

Thus the theory of a survival of a totemic tabou does not explain the tabou on swine; for we have not yet been told why out of several domesticated animals, all, by the theory once taboued, swine remain taboued, while sheep, goats, and kine escape the tabou. We really do not know the origin of the Hebrew tabou on swine: the animals are disgusting to a refined taste, and the marvel is rather that the Greeks ate them than that the Israelites taboued them. The animals which they taboued are usually loathsome, and not good to eat. They might have left the abstinence from them to the good taste of society. For not doing so, in the case of swine, they may have had some superstitious reason, if Plutarch, cited by M. Reinach, correctly says that it was tabou to *kill* swine. But what that reason was, nobody knows. The totemic theory does not help us: the tabou on the swine does not prove it to have been a totem, and the secret superstitious eating of swine in the time of Isaiah, is therefore not proved to be a survival of totemic communion, even if such a rite were ever found among known totemists.

In a long paper on 'The Death of Orpheus,' M. Reinach returns to the theory of Robertson Smith on communion. This doctrine "is likely to become classic, in spite of resistance in which ignorance of ethnology and of questions of religion plays its part." Dr. E. B. Tylor, who has opposed the theory, knows at least as much about ethnology and the science of religion as the advocates of the theory, who, in England at least, are, we think, very few. The theory, as stated by M. Reinach (pp. 97, 98), requires us to believe that the rite of tearing to pieces and devouring a living animal, say a bull, is "anterior to anthropomorphism in religion." Now, as plenty of Australian tribes have already anthropomorphic religious beings in their beliefs, the age when people had none, and held only animals sacred, must be excessively remote, and is unknown to us in experience. Again, we know no extant savages, however backward, who, for religious reasons, tear any living animal to pieces and devour it. Once more, we cannot prove that any Greek god was in any way developed out of a sacred animal, or out of a number of sacred animals; nor do we even see a trace of evidence that the anthropomorphic sacred beings of Australia were developed out of lower animals. The many animals attached to the cult of

Apollo, for example, have sometimes been explained as totems "mediatized"; or, again, more recently, as vehicles of the Corn Spirit. "The god of animal title" (as Apollo Smintheus) "was originally the animal itself," says M. Reinach. Apollo was a shrew-mouse; but there is no sign that Baiame was ever a kangaroo. The theory makes the ancestors of the Greeks more violently savage than any savages known to us.

M. Reinach assures us that, "among many peoples," the women, as women, have one totem, and the men, as men, have another. We do not know this institution of "sex totems" (not properly totems at all), except among some tribes of Australia. He goes on to say "the fox, in Thrace, was what ethnologists call the totem of the female sex: the men took no part in the murder of Orpheus," who, by the theory, was a fox (p. 119). Apparently, if so, the women of Thrace killed their "sex totem," for in some myths they killed Orpheus. But where we actually do find "sex totems," so called, in experience, the women never slay their "sex totem" (so far as the evidence goes); but they occasionally do slay the men's sex totem, merely to provoke a kind of mock combat, which leads to flirtations and marriages.

In fine, totemic savages do not do the things which, when found in ancient Greece, are explained as survivals of totemic rites. No totemists are known, if they be Kangaroos, to assault a live kangaroo with their teeth for religious reasons. No women, in tribes with "sex totems," and no men, are described as thus assailing their "sex totems."

For these reasons we are not, as yet, converts to the theory of Robertson Smith. But, though we here differ from M. Reinach, we must recommend his book—full of the most varied and brilliant erudition and interest—to all students. Many may find that his totemic theories outweigh our objections.

DR. LE BON'S THEORIES OF MATTER.

Trinity College, Cambridge, March 10th, 1906.

I CAN leave the personal question between F. L. and myself to the judgment of the readers of *The Athenæum*. I have merely accused him of ignorance, and have given reasons for my accusation; he has accused me of personal dishonesty, and has neither justified nor withdrawn his imputation. I can also leave them to judge his refusal to accept a vindication of Mr. Whetham which he is unable to refute.

I need say little more of Dr. Le Bon. My criticisms, if they are well founded, are sufficient to blast the scientific reputation of any man: until F. L. answers them, further discussion is clearly useless.

Most of F. L.'s letter is an indictment of himself rather than of me: it is he who pretends to voice the opinion of science; I have distinctly stated that my letters speak for no one but myself. The rejection or acceptance of Dr. Le Bon's claims can only be based on an examination of his experiments and arguments, and not on an appeal to authority: such an examination I gave in my last letter as my reason for my rejection of those claims, and F. L. has made no reply. On the totally different issue whether, in point of fact, Dr. Le Bon's claims are recognized by the best opinion of the scientific world, I prefer to accept the authority of Dr. Le Bon rather than that of F. L.; and I consider that the silence or open rejection of those claims by all the masters of modern physics—Rutherford and Thomson, Curie and Becquerel, Wien and Lenard, and the rest—is of more importance than the approval of any number of gentlemen who have no special knowledge of the subject.

What right has F. L. to reject even my opinion so contemptuously? At least I have a considerable first-hand knowledge of the special subject of Dr. Le Bon's work. And who is F. L.? I am glad that I can answer that question without impropriety. The review which was the starting-point of this discussion was signed not by Mr. Whetham's name, but only by his initials. F. L. has consistently spoken of Mr. Whetham by name in connexion with that review, and he can therefore have no objection if I also pass from his initials to his name and address him as Mr. Legge. After revealing his identity I may remark that I have been unable to discover that he has done any work of his own on this branch of physics, or that he has any special opportunities for gauging prevalent scientific opinion, or that the imposing heading of his letters means that he has any connexion with the Royal Institution other than that of an ordinary subscribing member.

In his last 'Research Notes' Mr. Legge attempted to explain away the misstatements which I had attacked: in so doing he has shown that his ignorance, which cannot now be attributed to oversight, is even more profound than I suspected. He accepts the proposition that an accelerated electron emits electromagnetic disturbances, and asks what happens when the velocity is decreased. It is clear that he does not know that "acceleration" is always used in dynamics to denote any change of velocity, either in magnitude or direction. The gentleman who presumes to instruct readers of *The Athenæum* in mathematical physics is not in possession of knowledge demanded in the "Little-go." Mere common sense might have saved Mr. Legge from this blunder; for, on Stokes's theory which I mentioned, it is the electromagnetic pulses emitted when electrons are *stopped* which constitute the Röntgen rays. He also says that Dr. Le Bon goes so far as to say that electromagnetic waves accompany every electric spark. And well he may. The truth of that statement was established before Dr. Le Bon ever turned his attention to physics: it is a direct consequence of Maxwell's theory, which was confirmed by Hertz in 1887. Mr. Legge does not grasp the import of the most famous research of the last fifty years.

The question of the existence of an emanation from uranium has been the subject of the most careful experiment: the absence of such an emanation is as well established as any fact in physics.

I need say no more: this is not the place to conduct a correspondence class for teaching Mr. Legge the elements of physics. My object throughout has been to warn readers of *The Athenæum* that they must not accept Mr. Legge's statements on trust: if they are led into error by his ignorance, I can at least acquit myself of any complicity, even indirect, in their deception.

NORMAN R. CAMPBELL.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — *March* 8. — Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. Horace W. Sandars read a paper on 'Pre-Roman Bronze Votive Objects' from Despeñaperros, in the Sierra Morena mountains, not far from the town of Santa Carolina, in the northern portion of the province of Jaca, Spain. Mr. Sandars began his paper by pointing out that "Iberian" would perhaps have been a more appropriate title, as striking analogies could be established between the Despeñaperros votive offerings, and the statuary and votive offerings which were discovered in the early seventies at the Cerro de los Santos, near Yecla, in the eastern part of Spain, which are recognized as the productions of Iberian artificers. Mr. Sandars dwelt at some length on the discoveries at the Cerro de los Santos, and pointed out that while they undoubtedly showed the influence of Græco-Phœnician art, they bore distinct evidences of the absorption of that art and of its adaptation by the Iberians in that part of Iberia where the original inhabitants came into more immediate contact with the powerful invading races. Mr. Sandars's paper was illustrated by photographs of statues found at the Cerro, to which he added two views of the 'Dame d'Elche,' a very remarkable bust which belongs to the Cerro de los Santos group found at Elche, in the province of Murcia, in 1897, and now in the Louvre. The votive offerings from Despeñaperros were then dealt with, and the points of resemblance to the objects from the Cerro, and the varied and interesting features peculiar to them, indicated.—A discussion followed, in the course of which doubts were expressed as to the antiquity of the 'Dame d'Elche.'

ZOOLOGICAL.—*March* 6.—Mr. C. S. Tomes, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger exhibited a specimen of *Rana goliath*, obtained by Mr. G. L. Bates at Efulden, in South Cameroon. This frog measured ten inches from snout to vent, and was much larger than any frog hitherto known.—A series of reports on the zoological results of the Third Tanganyika Expedition, conducted by Mr. W. A. Cunnington in 1904-5, was read. The report on the fishes was by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, on the Crustacea by Dr. W. T. Calman, on the Mollusca by Mr. Edgar A. Smith, on the freshwater sponges by Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, and on the Oligochæte worms by Mr. F. E. Beddard. Mr. R. T. Günther exhibited and made remarks on the Medusæ of the genus Limnocnida obtained during the expedition.

PHILOLOGICAL.—*March* 2.—Mr. W. H. Stevenson in the chair.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray, editor in chief of the Society's Oxford Dictionary, gave a report on its progress. He had not had time to gather full details, for the strain of turning out sixteen columns of print daily absorbed his whole energy. His great want was permanent assistants. He had had thirty-three since the work started; all had to be trained; some soon found that they did not care for it; others fell ill or left for other employment; the most valuable one was killed while climbing in Wales. The old bibliographical assistant had left, and was a great loss, but one of Dr. Murray's daughters had now taken his place. Dr. Bradley had finished a fresh double section of M; Mr. Craigie had completed Na; Dr. Murray had got to "Pit." O and Q were published some time ago, and Mr. Craigie had done R to "Reservoir" before he was transferred to N. Dr. Murray then named and praised his chief helpers, dead and living. The general readers of books supplied only the torso of a dictionary article; the head, limbs, and features had to be added afterwards. For this *Notes and Queries* has been most useful. For instance, *pier* of a bridge, L. *pera*, was sent in from 'Sir Ferumbras,' *c.* 1400; a letter to *N. & Q.* brought a quotation for the seven piers of Rochester Bridge in 1125-50. So *pike*, a sharp mountain, was sent in first from Wordsworth; *N. & Q.* procured instances of it in Rivington Pike, *c.* 1250, and others in 1277, 1322, &c. Its derivation, like those of many other P words, was very difficult. As one of its earliest meanings was that of a pickaxe, it may have come from L. *picus*, a woodpecker. Twelve different words were comprised under the one spelling *pike*. For a mountain, it was used only in districts of Norse

terms. *Pile*, in "cross and pile," the obverse of a coin, was used by Gower, and occurred in 20 Edw. I.; it was, like an anvil, the rod or stem, with a punch on the top, on which the reverse of a coin was struck. The phrase *pious founder* was first used by Warton, *c.* 1750; while the name *photography* was invented by Sir John Herschel in March, 1839. *Picnic* was at first an entertainment at which every one brought his share. It came from France. Chesterfield was the first user of it in 1763, and was followed by Lady Coke in 1800, &c. Isaac D'Israeli in 1826 first applied it to an outdoor party. Under *penny* the meaning of *tenpenny nail* was difficult till Mr. Littlehales's edition of the accounts of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the City of London, in 'Mediæval Records of a London City Church,' E. E. Text Soc., 1905, showed that this class of nail was 10*d.* a hundred, though the price was afterwards reduced to 9*d.* Many P words had needed much research, and incorporated a great deal of social history, like *Parliament*, *parish*, *parson*, &c. *Piece*, a fragment, occurs in the sixth century. For a girl it is used in the 'Pearl,' *c.* 1360, in Shakespeare, &c. Dr. Murray also explained *pillowbeer*, contesting Prof Skeat's view, and then gave a short account of his trip with the British Association to South Africa, which he had greatly enjoyed, and which had set him up in health. He had lectured on the Dictionary in the ship that took the Association out, and also in South Africa, though his paper was not formally part of the Association programme; and he had been able to arrange for many public libraries and some Government education departments taking the Dictionary on the favourable terms which the Delegates had offered to former compounders. He had also learnt the Kaffir clicks and other native sounds, and was cheered by his reception in the colony.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*March* 13.—Sir Alexander R. Binnie, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Widnes and Runcorn Transporter-Bridge,' by Mr. J. J. Webster.

Anthropological Institute.—*Feb.* 27.—Prof. W. Gowland, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. W. G. Aston on 'Ancestor-Worship in Japan' was read, in the absence of the author, by the President. It was shown that the so-called ancestor-worship of the Japanese is in reality a cult of the sun and other nature-deities. But as the sun or sun-goddess, by a genealogy which covers a period of about 2,000,000 years and contains many miraculous incidents, is feigned to be the ancestor of the Mikados, the Japanese naturally speak of this cult as ancestor-worship. We should not follow their example. The descent of the Japanese nobility from the sun-goddess and other deities of the old pantheon is to be regarded in the same light. There is a worship of true ancestors in Japan, but it is due to Chinese influence and is of later origin.—Mr. W. A. Cunnington read a paper on 'Anthropological Notes from Lake Tanganyika,' illustrated by a large collection of lantern-slides. Mr. Cunnington dealt with the manners, customs, and arts of natives living by the lake. Among the slides exhibited was a series showing the different stages of the manufacture of a pot, the peculiar point being that the bottom of the pot is put in last. Other slides showed examples of weapons, dress, houses, and costumes of the natives.

March 13.—Prof. W. Gowland in the chair.—Mr. W. Dale exhibited a fine collection of palæolithic implements from the neighbourhood of Southampton. The author divided the implements into the following groups: flakes, plain and trimmed; implements with the butt end purposely left smooth—used for chopping; oval and almond-shaped implements with a cutting edge all round; pointed implements with both edges equal and tapering gradually; pointed implements with one curved and one straight edge, adapted for making long cutting strokes; pointed implements in which one side has been left as flat as possible—these occur very sparingly in the Hants gravels.—Mr. R. Shelford read a paper by himself and Dr. C. Hose, entitled 'Materials for a Study of Tatu in Borneo.' The paper contained the observations made by the writers amongst the Kayans, Kenyahs, Bakatans, Kalabits, and Sea-Dayaks of Sarawak. All the information provided by previous writers had been analyzed and compared, special use being made of Dr. A. Nieuwenhuis's books on Borneo. Kayan tatu, which is still a flourishing art, was described in considerable detail, with reference not only to the tatu designs employed, but also to the elaborate ceremonial accompanying the practice. The Kenyahs and Sea-Dayaks also appear to have borrowed the practice of tatu very largely from the Kayans; but most of the Indonesian tribes have all had, at one time or another, a distinctive tatu. It is most unfortunate that the practice is rapidly dying out amongst these people. It was not found possible to classify the tatued peoples of Borneo in three main divisions, as had been done by Dr. Nieuwenhuis for those of a less extended area.

Society of Biblical Archæology.—*March* 14.—Mr. Pilcher read a paper on 'Kabbalistic Planetary Charms.' Several objects of a kabbalistic nature were exhibited; and Mr. Pilcher briefly traced the rise and progress of kabbalistic astrology, which really had two distinct sources, the one being the astronomical speculations and researches of the Alexandrian Greeks, and the other the theosophical dogmas of the mediæval Spanish school of Judaism. When the Greeks first began to pay attention to the heavenly bodies, they named the five planets after Olympian deities, acting upon some obvious analogies. These names subsequently played an important part in the development of astrology; for the associations of these five Greek gods became transferred to the stars. Astrology flourished throughout the Roman Empire, and was widely credited by all classes. We hear little of it after the fall of Rome until its revival by the Jewish kabbalists in the fourteenth century. Kabbalism adopted the old Greek theory of the earth being the centre of the universe, surrounded by seven concentric planetary spheres; but it revolutionized the terminology of astrology, by placing the whole system under the guidance of a hierarchy of angelic beings, whose names were partly derived from the earlier Jewish superstitions, and partly from an ingenious utilization of the numerical values of the Hebrew letters. Numerical acrostics, or "magic squares," were assigned to each planet, and the principal numbers in each square were formed into names, which were then attributed to the angels, intelligences, spirits, and demons who were supposed to inhabit the sphere of that planet. If these magic squares were traced on parchment, or engraved on metal plates under certain aspects of the heavenly bodies, they were believed to ensure good fortune, and to shield the possessor from the attacks of evil spirits. These planetary charms are occasionally met with by antiquaries, and can usually be interpreted by means of the *Grimoires*. The best are in Hebrew characters; but Roman letters and Arabic numerals were largely employed, as being more familiar to the engravers. The Latin forms of the names, &c., are, however, usually corrupt; and the squares are often blundered. The charms are mostly of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; and are interesting as memorials of the belief in astrology, sorcery, and witchcraft which characterized that period.

Mathematical.—*March* 8.—Prof. W. Burnside, V.P., and subsequently Sir W. Niven, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were communicated: 'On Sommerfeld's Diffraction Problem and on Reflection by a Parabolic Mirror,' by Prof. H. Lamb,—'On Function Sum Theorems connected with a Series defined by a certain Logarithmic Integral,' by Prof. L. J. Rogers,—'Investigations on Series of Zonal Harmonics,' by Prof. T. J. I'A. Bromwich,—'On the Integral Functions defined by certain Series,' by the Rev. E. W. Barnes,—and 'On the Relations between certain Determinants formed from Rectangular Arrays,' by Prof. E. J. Nanson.—Lieut.-Col. A. Cunningham made an informal communication 'On the Divisors of Numbers of certain Special Forms.'—Dr. F. S. Macaulay made an informal communication 'On the Equilibrium of Forces of Given Magnitudes, each passing through a Given Point.'

Aristotelian.—*March* 3.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. J. Lineham was elected a Member.—Mr. F. Tavani read a paper on 'A certain Aspect of Reality as Intelligible.' Idealism as a monistic system fails to give an intelligible view of reality just as much as any other kind of monism. A first type of idealism, which we might assume as intelligible, is that in which all concepts and their correspondent percepts are connected with the special concept and act of consciousness by a mere relation of suggestion or correspondence, without assuming any activity in consciousness which would make a concept and a percept to be what they appear to be in such connexion. The *is*, which expresses a congruence between reality and consciousness, cannot, at least in a first instance, be assumed to mean more than a mere correspondence. Can we reach a deeper relation than this? The ground for such an advance is afforded by assuming a mentally active principle generally identified with the thinking self. If this is assumed to be a matter of intuition, then monistic idealism is the necessary outcome of it. But as it cannot be matter of intuition, so criticism leads to the conclusion that the statement "Self, as a mental fact, possesses an activity considered also as a mental fact," is void of immediate evidence and of all ground. A synthetical and at the same time more intelligible view of reality is afforded to us by a system of ideas all possessing equal evidence of reality, all referring to consciousness as to the common condition of their actualization in time, but irreducible to one another and to consciousness itself, though connected with it. Each idea is a correspondence between a concept and a percept, and contains in itself the whole meaning of congruence and opposition between a concept and a percept. The idea, so conceived, is the unit of the reality of the world as intelligible, and the relation of correspondence the only necessary and sufficient category of intelligibility.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

Physical.—*Feb.* 23.—Prof. J. Perry, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. J. Walker, entitled 'A Note on Talbot's Lines,' was read by the Secretary.—A paper on 'Secondary Röntgen Radiation' was read by Dr. C. G. Barkla.—A paper by Messrs. C. W. S. Crawley and F. B. O. Hawes, entitled 'Records of the Difference of Potential between Railway Lines when a Train passes and at other Times, and a Suggested Method for the Observation of Earth Currents and Magnetic Variations,' was read by Mr. Crawley.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'The Surveyor and Fire Insurance,' Mr. R. G. G. Reed. (Junior Meeting.)
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Fire, Fire Risks, and Fire Extinction,' Lecture II., Prof. V. B. Lewes. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Geographical, 8.30.—'The Economic Geography of Australia,' Prof. J. W. Gregory.
Tues. Royal Institution, 5.—'The Influence of Geology on Scenery,' Lecture I., Mr. J. E. Marr. (Tyndall Lecture.)
— Statistical, 5.—'Statistics of Population and Pauperism in England and Wales, 1861—1901,' Prof. C. S. Loch.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Outer Barrier, Hodbarrow Iron Mines, Millom, Cumberland,' Mr. H. S. Bidwell.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'English Royal Heraldry,' Mr. C. Davenport.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'A Monograph of the Coleoptera of the Genus Sciobius,' Mr. G. A. K. Marshall; 'A Contribution to the Study of Evolution based upon the Mexican Species of Cnemidophorus,' Dr. Hans Gadow; 'On Three New Forms of Butterfly of the Genus Heliconius,' Mr. P. I. Lathy.
Wed. Royal, 4.30.
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'South Africa as seen by a Meteorologist,' Mr. H. R. Mill.
— British Archæological, 8.—'A Delegate's Account of the Archæological Congress at Athens,' Rev. H. Cart.
— British Numismatic, 8.—'The Inscription on the Oxford Pennies of the Ohsnaforda Type,' Mr. A. Anscombe.
— Entomological, 8.
— Folk-lore, 8.—'Elf-shooting and its Treatment in the North-West of Ireland,' Rev. J. Mehan; 'Cairem Folk-lore,' Prof. Sayce.
— Geological, 8.—'The Chalk and Drift in Möen,' Rev. E. Hill; 'On the Relations of the Chalk and Boulder-Clay near Royston, Hertfordshire,' Prof. T. G. Bonney; 'Brachiopod Homœomorphy: Pygope, Antinomia, Pygites,' Mr. S. S. Buckman.
— Microscopical, 8.—'A Contribution to our Knowledge of the Rotifera of South Africa,' Mr. C. F. Rousselet; 'On the Resolving Limits for the Telescope and the Microscope,' Mr. E. M. Nelson.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Motor Boats,' Mr. B. B. Redwood.
Thurs. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Languages of India and the Linguistic Survey,' Dr. G. A. Grierson.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Internal-Combustion Engines,' Lecture I., Prof. B. Hopkinson.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Electrical Equipment of the Aberdare Collieries of the Powell Duffryn Company,' Mr. C. P. Sparks; 'Electric Winding Considered Practically and Commercially,' Mr. W. C. Mountain.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Notes on a Sculptured Stone in the Museum at Wallingford Castle,' Mr. C. E. Keyser; 'Early Italian Brooches in Britain,' Prof. Ridgeway and Mr. R. A. Smith.
Fri. Physical, 5.—'On Unilateral Electric Conductivity over Damp Surfaces,' Prof. F. T. Trouton; 'The Construction and Use of Oscillation Valves for rectifying High-Frequency Electric Currents,' Prof. J. A. Fleming; 'On the Use of the Cymometer for the Determination of Resonance Curves,' Mr. G. B. Dyke.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Waves,' Mr. F. K. Stevens. (Students' Meeting.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Imperial Defence,' Earl Roberts.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Corpuscular Theory of Matter,' Lecture IV., Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

Our special series of scientific articles will be continued next week by a paper on the form and shape of the much-discussed electron as indicated by the experiments of Prof. Kaufmann, of Bonn, and the deformation theory of Prof. H. A. Lorentz, of Leyden. It will be by Dr. Alfred H. Bucherer, Lecturer in Physics at the University of Bonn, whose theories in connexion with the work of his colleague Prof. Kaufmann have of late attracted much attention.

Messrs. Bell have in the press a popular book on 'Steam and Water Turbines,' in which the technical side of the subject is explained to the general reader concurrently with its history. Present problems and a forecast of the future are combined with the most complete theory of these well-known machines that has so far been published. There will be many illustrations. The author, Mr. W. H. Stuart Garnett, had a distinguished career at Cambridge, and is a son of the first independent engineer to recommend the adoption of the steam turbine.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Visitors of the Melbourne Observatory has been received, together with the Report placed before them by the Government Astronomer, Mr. Baracchi. The Visitors again call attention to the need of an increase in the staff, particularly to the importance of filling the long-standing vacancy in the office of Chief Assistant, so as to enable Mr. Baracchi to devote part of his time to astronomical research; and they remark that the unique position of the observatory, as the most southerly in the world, renders this especially desirable. Mr. Baracchi details the work which has been accomplished during the twelve months ending last April. The astronomical portion has been almost confined to meridian observations and stellar photography, the great telescope and the 8-inch south equatorial having been used only occasionally. Something has been done towards the formation of the Fourth Melbourne General Catalogue of Stars, which is to be adapted to the epoch 1900. Magnetic, meteorological, and seismological observations have been regularly carried on, as well as the time service and signals; and further progress has been made with the measurements of the plates for the astrographic catalogue of the Sydney and Melbourne zone.

We have received the second number of vol. xxxiv. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, containing a paper by Signor Bemporad on actinometric observations of the solar eclipse of last August, and Father Fényi's description of the great sunspot which was observed from January 28th to February 10th last year—the largest sunspot seen since 1880.

A new comet (*b*, 1906) was discovered by Herr Kopff at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the night of the 3rd inst. It was situated in the southern part of the constellation Leo, and moving slowly in a north-westerly direction. At the time of discovery its brightness was below that of a star of the tenth magnitude. On the following night it was visually observed, and found to have a defined nucleus with a tail about half a degree in length. The slowness of the motion of the comet has rendered it difficult to determine accurately the elements of its orbit; but a first approximation shows that it passed its perihelion in January, and that it is now also receding from the earth. Its brightness is diminishing, and is at present only about half what it was at the time of discovery.

Seven new small planets are, further, announced from the same place: two by Prof. Max Wolf on the 21st ult., three by him and one by Herr Kopff on the 22nd, and one by Prof. Wolf on the 3rd inst. Four are also announced by Mr. Metcalf, of Taunton, Mass.: two on the 16th, one on the 17th, and one on the 22nd ult. One of those on the 16th is identical with that detected by Herr Kopff on the 22nd, so that in this Mr. Metcalf has the priority, and only seven of those announced from Königstuhl are new.

Madame Ceraski, in the course of her examination of photographic plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory, has detected the variability of two stars, situated in the constellations Auriga and Cassiopeia respectively. The former (designated var. 27, 1906, Aurigæ) seems to be usually of about the tenth magnitude or nearly so, but at times sinks to considerably below the eleventh. The latter (var. 28, 1906, Cassiopeiæ) varies between 9·3 and 11·8 in magnitude in a period which is probably short. The first of these stars is included in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung,' where it is numbered +30°.792, and the magnitude is stated to be 9·5.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

London to the Nore. Painted and described by W. L. and M. A. Wyllie. (A. & C. Black.)—Every one who knows anything of the lower reaches of the Thames knows something of how Mr. Wyllie collects the materials for his pictures. A barge fitted up as a yacht makes a comfortable home, as well as a convenient studio, so that Mrs. Wyllie was able to combine the task of compiling the "description" which is added to the pictures with the duties of housekeeping and the pleasures of yachting. The narrative seems to have been written for the most part "on the spot," and it is no injustice to say that it smells very little of the lamp. There is, of course, a considerable historical spice; but it is not in such a book as this that we should search for an adequate statement of the old fishery laws, or for an appreciation of the strategy of the Dutch attack on Chatham, so that there need be no disappointment when Mrs. Wyllie tells less than there is to be told. Both of these topics, and many others of historical interest, are handled in the progress down stream, and the whole is tied together with a running comment on present-day river life, and with naive confidences as to the doings of the family party on board. The "sickening reek" of Rainham, the Lobster Smack at Hole Haven, the raw hand who does not know a bawley from a barge—all these are familiar. And, as there may be no reminiscence without regret, the author pauses occasionally to deplore vanished landmarks. Even the river changes, and since the publication of this book at least two well-known features have passed away, in the old Exmouth from Grays, and in the genial person of the landlord of the Lobster Smack. There are some little points on which Mrs. Wyllie is not too precise: it is, for instance, incorrect nowadays to speak of men-of-war running their trials on the Maplins Mile; the Endymion did not take over the duties of the Northampton; and 'Penchas his Pilgrim' is a book unknown to most men.

But these are petty points; after all, the pictures are the thing. There are sixty full-page coloured illustrations, and if in some few the colouring is somewhat garish, yet by far the greater number are admirably served by the process of reproduction. Some of the atmospheric effects employed give a wonderful charm to familiar scenes, foremost among which may be mentioned the river, as seen from the Tower Bridge, gleaming in a pink afterglow, and the 'Upper Pool,' which shows St. Paul's, the City spires, and the masts of shipping silhouetted against a crimson sunset. Lower down the river the subjects are less noble, and the haze of London is not available, but the simpler studies have their own charm. Quaint out-of-the-way spots that cannot be reached save by water, invigorating studies of wind against tide, memories of sweltering calm, and sketches of shipping and craft, men-of-war, training ships, steamers, tugs, timbermen, coasters, barges—all are here. But we find no bawleys, though in the book we hear so much of them. If we were asked to suggest subjects for two more pictures, the demand would be for a nearer view of the College at Greenwich, and for a glimpse of Leigh with its innumerable bawleys.

Franciscan Legends in Italian Art: Pictures in Italian Churches and Galleries. By Emma Gurney Salter. (Dent & Co.)—This little book is a very valuable manual of those pictures of Italy, especially of Central Italy, which are likely to appeal to the ever-growing class of those interested in St. Francis and his followers. The author gives an account of the saint and his portraits, discussing all the thirteenth-century representations of him known. None of them has any claim to be considered a portrait in the modern sense of the word, and all of them have been too much "restored" to give us grounds for anything more than the merest guess at their original appearance. In turn the pictures illustrating the legend of St. Francis, and those in the Upper and the Lower Church at Assisi, are described, and from them the author turns to the stories of the Franciscan saints and the pictures founded on them. In discussing St. Clare, and giving pictures of her in youth and age, the author does not seem to allude to the fact that we have an unquestionable check on them, as her body is intact and the shape of her face absolutely preserved. The statement (p. 191) that nothing can be seen of the frescoes at Santa Chiara, Assisi, is far too strong. Though but two of them remain, and these in fragments, the one which shows the ladies of Assisi bearing St. Clare to the grave is of extraordinary interest and beauty. The 'Practical Hints for the Traveller' will be found trustworthy, and the table of painters useful. The illustrations are satisfactory, if rather comprehensive in point of style. The directions as to the exact position of the pictures in the churches and galleries form a valuable addition to the story. But to give as history at this time of day the statement that Francis returned from the East in consequence "of the innovations that his Vicar, Elias, was attempting to introduce in his absence," is to abuse the licence allowed to popular works on art, the last refuge of obsolete inaccuracies.

Les Caricatures de Puvis de Chavannes. Préface de Marcelle Adam. (Paris, Delagrave.)—"Quand un peintre a de l'esprit il fait forcément de la caricature," Mlle. Adam quotes from a friend, and so it happens that Puvis has left behind him a number of drawings which at first sight might surprise, and even shock, those who have built up from his paintings the idea of a sedate, immovable Olympian figure, and have failed to imagine that after all Puvis himself was a real man—a man, too, of a

playful and almost childlike gaiety of humour. There are, indeed, many stories (and Mlle. Marcelle Adam gives some charming ones) which exhibit this side of his character; but we doubt whether the ordinary English spectator would gather precisely that from a study of these drawings any more than from his serene and stately compositions. For in fact these caricatures are more fantastic than amusing; but they are not without a terrible side. Such drawings as the 'Bœuf Boucher,' sitting with bloodstained apron beside his stall hung with human carcases, is treated with more of the grim satire of mediæval humour than with modern gaiety. The *macabre*, indeed, is a frequent element in these fantasies, and it is among them—in such drawings as that of the clawed and taloned monster with a death's head dancing to the sounds of a viol made of a woman's body—that the intensity of his vision is most manifest. There are, of course, many drawings that deal with actualities, but these are less intelligible to the uninitiated than his wilder freaks of invention. A few—such as the old gentleman disturbed in his bath, "Oh, ça qu'est-ce donc encore, je n'ai pas sonné," with the look of a sour and irritable bourgeois whose comforts are his only happiness—are subtle and delightful; but on the whole they scarcely rank for psychological acumen with the great designs of Daumier, with which, owing to a certain similarity of style, one inevitably compares them. The contrasts of type are more obvious, the situations more overcharged, and with much playfulness and occasional wit there is little of the humanity which makes Daumier's humour sympathetic even when his satire is most bitter.

There can be no doubt of the mastery of line, the sense of beauty and style which pervades even the slightest of these toys of idle moments; and altogether the book affords a most interesting, if somewhat unexpected side-light upon the character of one of the greatest creative geniuses of our age. We ought, perhaps, to say that the book has been edited without passing the censorship of the British matron.

Three recent parts of *Hirth's Formenschatz* are before us. They maintain the varied interest and the excellent workmanship which have always distinguished these plates, though, as usual, the *objets d'art* and architecture are both better reproduced and more interesting than the pictures. Indeed, we think that it would be well to avoid such pictures as the Van der Capelle and the Turner, which lose most of their charm in a half-tone reproduction. If their place were taken by some of the earlier and less-known primitives, the collection would appeal more decidedly to lovers of art. Among the best things we may note two enamelled silver beakers from Vienna, of fifteenth-century Burgundian workmanship; two splendid sculptures in the style of Giovanni di Balduccio, from the Museo Archeologico in Milan; a very ornate Gothic window by Pietro da Como; and a very early German ivory comb, from the Kunstgewerbe Museum at Cologne. A fine ceiling decoration, from the Ducal Palace at Mantua, in the legend of which "Kassettendecke" is amusingly translated "cover of a cash-box"; and a charmingly naive Austrian sculpture of the fifteenth century, representing 'Youth and Age,' which is one of the treasures of the Kunsthistorische Sammlung in Vienna, also deserve mention.

The Care of Ancient Monuments. By G. Baldwin Brown. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Prof. Baldwin Brown has accomplished a useful work in giving a detailed account of the legislative and other measures adopted in European countries for protecting ancient monuments and objects and scenes of natural beauty, and also for preserving the aspect of historical cities. To these particulars he has added a chapter on non-European lands of ancient renown, such as India and Egypt, which are now in the main under European control. This chapter might with advantage have been extended; it would, for instance, have been of particular interest to set out native action in this direction in Japan and even in China. Nor is it easy to understand why the United States have been excluded from such a work as this, save for a few brief and unsatisfactory paragraphs. The plea for this omission, namely, that it would involve "great and undue extension of the limits of the work," is somewhat curious, as the book contains only 250 pages. Had the writer confined himself to monuments, under the usual application of the term to the works of man, and left the question of the preservation of natural beauties, such as Burnham Beeches or the Yellowstone Park, for separate treatment, the result would probably have been better. Nevertheless it is a decided advantage to possess a book of this kind for ready reference, and its publication may result in quickening the English pulse towards further legislation.

A main "source" for the subject is a Blue Book issued in 1897, which contained reports from our different consulates as to the statutory provisions existing in foreign countries for the preservation of historical buildings. In the same year further particulars were published by the National Trust as to places of natural beauty. A third mine of information, here freely cited, is the report of the Monument Congress held at Berlin in 1900.

There is far less security for historical monuments provided by direct legislative action in Great Britain and Ireland than in several continental countries. The first Ancient Monuments Protection Act was passed in 1882, but it was much emasculated, owing to exaggerated views of the rights of private property, before it was suffered to pass into law. This Act was amended in 1900, so as to give certain local powers to County Councils. The first of these two Acts provided for the appointment of an Inspector of Ancient Monuments. This post was accepted by General Pitt Rivers, an admirable choice. The General at first spent far more than his official salary in travelling and causing the various prehistoric monuments scheduled under the Act to be carefully surveyed. But his original enthusiasm evaporated under many rebuffs, as the Act was almost purely permissive in character. Finding he could effect so little good under its provisions, he resigned, but was persuaded to retain the nominal or honorary title of Inspector, though for the last ten or twelve years of his life he neither did any work nor drew any salary. At his death in 1900 the Government took so little interest in the matter that the inspectorship was allowed to drop. It is not a little singular that Prof. Baldwin Brown has not a word to say about General Pitt Rivers and his action and disappointments, and his plain statements as to the inadequacy of the Act; he contents himself with the simple record of his appointment and his death.

The admirable action of the London County Council with regard to the limited powers it possesses under the 1900 Act, and under the clause of its General Powers Act of 1898, which enabled it recently to purchase a famous old house in Fleet Street and preserve it as an historical monument, is deservedly praised in this volume. It is also shown that other County Councils are awake to their powers and duties, and the action of Northamptonshire with regard to the Queen Eleanor crosses is specially mentioned. The earlier joint action of the Welsh County Councils in this direction, which much gratified General Pitt Rivers towards the close of his life, might also with advantage have been cited.

The author has done well to draw attention to a few cases of authorized local by-laws and regulations whereby the upkeep of certain ancient structures has been secured. Thus the Corporation of Chester can now prevent any new buildings or erections being placed so as to abut against the ancient city walls; it might have been added that this is but a mild kind of reversion to the extensive powers that the local authorities of all our walled towns possessed in the Middle Ages. Other cities and towns would do well to follow Chester. As it is, when our corporations possess historical monuments of first importance absolutely in their own hands, they are often the very persons who set an example of bad treatment. Such is the case at Canterbury, where the fine Norman castle keep is used as a coal depot!

THIRTEEN WOMEN ARTISTS: TOWN AND COUNTRY, BY PATIENCE BISHOPP.

THE visitor to the minor exhibitions that succeed one another so plentifully in Bond Street can hardly fail to be struck with one fact—and though it is very noticeable in the works of the fourteen lady artists at the Doré Gallery now under consideration, it must in fairness be admitted it would probably be just as noticeable in similar exhibitions by men—the fact, namely, that the desire to avoid the commonplace has no effect whatever in stimulating original research. In comparison with the painters of older fashion, artists are now very keen on giving their work some peculiarity that will make it distinguishable; but they hardly ever find suggestions for such trademarks outside the works of other people. Moreover, we seem to remember a day when even imitation had a saving grace—when the lesser artist struggled painfully along the path over which his admired master more nimbly preceded him. Nowadays there are still some signs of effort in the upper ranks of the profession, but in the lower we find men using the example of others almost exclusively as a means of evading difficulties, turning out always a sloppier and more confident version of the type of art they have chosen as a pattern.

In the present exhibition we have, as usual, this sense not merely of repetition, but of disrespectful repetition—an imitation anything but flattering to its subject, inasmuch as it implies that his work is not even worth the trouble *he* had to take to produce it. Miss Sybil Dowie, for example, does not compliment Mr. Arthur Hacker by the casual ease with which she thinks to do a portrait in his manner. Miss Florence White treats Mr. Ralph Peacock with greater consideration. She almost wins your respect by getting into difficulties. Elsewhere in the room imitation is none the less evident for being more composite, Miss Syers being perhaps the greatest offender. She seems to follow other painters as a timid foxhunter might follow

any one who knew a gap in the hedge; and how far you may thus get from the true line of the trail may be imagined. One painter will teach you how to evade drawing, another how to produce something roughly taking without any delicate handling of the pigment; a third suggests that close truth to the tone or colour of nature is not necessary to pictorial effect. There ensues a kind of cross between the hangers-on of the later Dutch school of landscape painting and the trick of hand of Mr. Van Hier, the very ideal, in fact, of the clumsier side of the art of fudge.

Miss James, imitative as the rest, shows the best work on the whole, having chosen as her model some painter of the character, say, of M. Dumoulin, of the Champ de Mars Salon, whose cast-iron science of colour reflection will bear the dilution of a rather easy imitation. There is less bite and go in her work than in that of M. Dumoulin, but she never does such ugly things as he does at his worst, though with her also taste for colour lags behind knowledge of natural effect. You see in her *Courtyard at Toledo* how this theory of coloured reflections bullies the subject into a rather sugary and cloying iridescence. Her eyes would have told her that the mass of shadow was really milder, simpler, more neutral. The same difficulty runs through all her work. She has realized the variously coloured lights that surfaces have to reflect—has realized less how much these surfaces vary, from texture, colour, or position, in their power of reflecting such colour. Hence she succeeds best in a slight sketch when she has just time to note how far her eyes tell her what her theories expect them to tell, not time enough to wrestle unaided with the unexpected—succeeds best, too, in the brilliantly lighted South, where reflection is pushed to its highest pitch and Nature is most nearly what these theories would have her be. The larger figure picture shows that with a subject indoors that can be approached more at leisure Miss James emerges less triumphantly from Nature's more searching cross-examination, and produces something quite commonplace. Still, on the whole, she is by far the most interesting exhibitor, and in such a sketch as the *Botanical Gardens, Madrid*, where for once a deeper band of shadow gives the eye a little welcome repose, offers a bright and tolerably truthful record of Southern sunshine. It is much to be preferred to such apparently more harmonious work as Miss Janet Fisher's *Florence*. This is exactly what the "artistic" photographer will do as soon as some chromatic process gives him the necessary freedom to "fake" a little. Then, it may be hoped, the dealer will be driven to seek for work in which nature is approached or paint handled in a more scholarly and independent fashion.

SALES.

The collection of the late Mr. J. Russell Buckler, sold by Messrs. Christie on the 10th inst., was noteworthy for the large number of pictures by H. Fantin-Latour: Flowers in a Bowl, 241*l.*; Dahlias, 220*l.*; Daffodil, Jonquils, and Tulip in a Glass Bowl, 189*l.*; Carnations, 189*l.*; Fruit and Still Life on a Table, 152*l.*; White Roses in a Glass Vase, 178*l.*; Roses and Lilies in a Glass Bowl, 215*l.*; Roses, 168*l.*; White Stock and Iris, 157*l.*; A Basket of Grapes and an Apple, 168*l.*; Pink Roses in a Vase, 257*l.*; A Bunch of Flowers in a Vase, 231*l.*; Autumn, 168*l.*; Spirea, 136*l.*; Spring Flowers, 115*l.*; A Bowl of Roses, 152*l.*; The Bathers, 152*l.*; White Pinks, 131*l.*; Flowers in a Glass, 183*l.*; Marshal Niel Roses, 273*l.*; Solitude, 157*l.*; Peaches and a Rose, 157*l.*; Flowers in a Glass Bottle, 110*l.*; The Bather, 126*l.*; Roses, 120*l.*; L'Atelier de Manet, 168*l.*; Asters and Dahlias, 110*l.*; An Angel with a Wreath, 120*l.*; Tannhäuser, 105*l.*; Roses in a Blue Vase, 110*l.* J. Van Goyen, A Town on a River, 105*l.* Romney, Portrait of a Young Girl, 131*l.*

Mr. Buckler's etchings and engravings were sold on the 12th and 13th inst.: The Quiet Hour, by Axel H. Haig, 24*l.*; The Interior of Burgos Cathedral, by the same, 45*l.*; Mont St. Michel, by the same, 43*l.* After Romney: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante, by Appleton, 43*l.* After Meissonier: Le Guide, by A. Jacquet, 27*l.*; Le Voyageur, by A. Boulard, 27*l.*; Piquet, by the same, 31*l.*; The Sign-Painter, by A. Jacquet, 31*l.*; The Sergeant's Portrait, by the same, 32*l.*; Partie Perdue, by F. Bracquemond, 31*l.*; Les Renseignements, by A. Jacquet, 32*l.*; 1806, by the same, 64*l.*; 1807, by the same, 99*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

Messrs. Chenil, at their gallery by the Town Hall, Chelsea, hold next Thursday a press view of paintings of 'Scenes in Spain,' by Mr. Trevor Haddon, who is a pupil of the Herkomer School at Bushey.

Mr. Franz Hanfstaengl has open an exhibition of 'Colour Engravings' at 16, Pall Mall East.

The Fine-Art Society are showing 'With Horse and Hound,' hunting sketches by Mr. R. H. Buxton.

Messrs. H. Graves & Co. hold a private view to-day, at 6, Pall Mall, of paintings in oil of animal subjects, including horses, mountain and moorland ponies, dogs, cats, &c.

On Wednesday last the National Art-Collections Fund handed over to the Trustees of the National Gallery the 'Venus and Cupid' of Velasquez, as a gift to the nation, and it has been placed in the room devoted to the Spanish School.

During the fortnight it was on exhibition in Edinburgh this much-discussed picture was visited by about 20,000 people; and a lecture on Velasquez, with special reference to the 'Venus,' by Prof. Baldwin Brown, was listened to by a crowded audience. An excellent suggestion has been made that the Council of the Royal Scottish Academy should give the public an opportunity of seeing in the gallery on the same screen the splendid copy by Etty of the Titian 'Venus' which hangs in the Academy Library, so that they might compare the work of the Venetian with that of the Spanish artist.

At a general assembly of the Royal Society of British Artists the following were elected Members: Messrs. Arthur Ellis, W. E. Riley, Geoffrey Strahan, Frank Swinstead, P. T. Gilchrist, and Miss Dorothea Sharp.

We are sorry to hear of the death of M. Jean Desbrosses, the well-known landscape painter, President of the Société des Peintres de Montagne and a member of the Société des Artistes Français. Desbrosses was born in Paris on May 28th, 1835, the son of an artisan, received encouragement from Chintreuil, a friend of his father, and studied under Ary Scheiffer. After some years of poverty, he secured admission to the Salon. His first work, 'Porteuses d'Herbes,' was exhibited there in 1861, and was purchased by the State. In succeeding Salons he exhibited 'Dans la Montagne,' now in the Valenciennes Museum; 'Le Lac Chambon,' now at Lille; 'La Montée du Petit Saint-Bernard,' which obtained a medal, and is now in the Luxembourg; and 'Le Mont Dore,' for which he received a second-class medal, and which is now at the Clermont Museum. Desbrosses organized at Pont-de-Vaux, the native town of his old master and friend Chintreuil, a museum of which he was keeper. His landscapes were more remarkable for their painstaking accuracy than for poetic feeling. He himself was throughout his life a Bohemian of the Murger type.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Queen's Hall.—*Symphony Concert. Mr. Charles Williams's Orchestral Concert.*

M. Edouard Colonne was conductor of the eighth Symphony Concert last Thursday week, in place of Herr Ernst von Schuch, who had been announced, but who was prevented from fulfilling his engagement, his services at Dresden being required in connexion with a State concert. M. Colonne is an admirable interpreter of Berlioz, and the 'Carnaval Romain' Overture was rendered with great spirit. The performance of Schumann's 'Manfred' Overture was good; but though the music is well in keeping with the restless mind of Manfred which it is supposed to depict, it does not make so strong an appeal as one would expect. This may be owing in some degree to the orchestration; anyhow, this overture would be more impressive if actually given as prelude to the play itself. The incidental music, from which three numbers were selected, would also gain if heard in connexion with the drama; of themselves, though beautiful, they are too slight. The fine playing of Mr. J. L. Fonteyne on the cor Anglais in the 'Ranz des Vaches' deserves record. The Paris version of the Overture and Venusberg music from 'Tannhäuser' was performed, but the one did not "merge" into the other: M. Colonne brought the overture to an end, and then made a break. The reading of the music was French; there was plenty of life, but the subtle touches to which Dr. Richter has accustomed us were lacking. The concert ended with the Tschaïkowsky Symphony, No. 4, in which the Andantino was given with great charm, and the piquant Scherzo with rare crispness. M. Colonne was received with great warmth.

The next concert of the London Symphony Orchestra, on March 26th, will be under the direction of Dr. Richter. As the date is the anniversary of Beethoven's death, that composer might surely have been represented by a more important work than the 'Coriolan' Overture.

Mr. Charles Williams gave his second orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Monday evening. The programme commenced with some clever Variations on a Swedish Air by Mr. William Y. Hurlstone, who won a Composition Scholarship at the Royal College of Music, and studied there until 1898. This work was produced at Mr. E. Palmer's Patron's Fund Concert in May, 1904, when its merits were duly acknowledged in these columns; but we still think that a careful application of the pruning-knife would be an advantage. Mr. Arthur Williams, a 'cellist who plays with skill and taste, performed the solo

part of Dvorák's Concerto in B minor, Op. 104. The slow middle movement is in the composer's happiest vein, and there are some good things in the Finale; but the opening Allegro is not inspired, while in the 'cello part there is not very thankful work for the soloist. The programme ended with Brahms's Fourth Symphony.

Musical Gossip.

Mischa Elman, the Russian boy violinist, after a successful tour on the Continent, appeared at the Crystal Palace last Saturday afternoon. The principal work in the programme was Mendelssohn's Concerto, which was interpreted by the youthful violinist with complete technical facility, while his command of varied expression was, as usual, remarkable. His resourcefulness and verve were also exhibited in a marked manner during his performance of Wieniawski's fantasia on 'Faust.' At the final concert, on March 31st, with the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. W. Hedgcock, and the Crystal Palace choir, the programme will include works by three British composers, Messrs. Hamish MacCunn, Edward German, and Frederick Cliffe, and 'Suite Algérienne,' by M. Saint-Saëns.

Sir Edward Elgar's continuation (Part III.) of 'The Apostles' will be produced at the forthcoming Birmingham Festival in October. The scheme also includes a setting of FitzGerald's translation of the 'Rubaiyat' of Omar Khayyam; four dramatic ballads for chorus and orchestra by Mr. Josef Holbrooke; and an orchestral composition by Mr. Percy Pitt. The programmes will include 'Elijah,' 'The Messiah,' and Beethoven's Mass in D.

The Triennial Handel Festival will be held at the Crystal Palace in June: the grand rehearsal on the 23rd; 'The Messiah' on the 25th; a selection from 'Israel in Egypt' and a miscellaneous selection on the 28th; and 'Judas Maccabæus' on the 30th. The solo vocalists engaged are Mesdames Albani and Clara Butt, the Misses Perceval Allen and Agnes Nicholls, and Messrs. Ben Davies, Charles Saunders, Watkin Mills, Kennerley Rumford, Robert Radford, and Santley. Dr. Frederic Cowen will be the conductor. Miss Muriel Foster was announced, but we understand that through ill-health she will not be able to appear.

The spring series of Queen's Hall Symphony Concerts commences this afternoon, when Herr Buhlig will be heard in Brahms's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor. Mlle. Renée Chemet, a new violinist, will appear on March 31st, and Herr Kreisler on April 24th. On May 3rd Herr Richard Strauss will conduct his 'Don Quixote,' also Salome's dance from his opera recently produced at Dresden—the only excerpt, as we remarked in our notice of the opera, which would bear transplantation to the concert-room. The programme of the final concert (May 10th), with the exception of Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto, played by Mr. Harold Bauer, will be devoted to Wagner.

Mr. George H. Clutsam's opera 'Die Narrenkappe' was produced last week at the Leipzig municipal theatre, and favourably received. Another opera by a British composer, Miss Ethel Smyth's 'Les Naufrageurs,' is announced for production there in the autumn.

Next Tuesday the Rev. G. R. Woodward will read a paper at the Musical Association, Messrs. Broadwood's, at 5.15 p.m., on 'German Hymnody from the Twelfth to the Middle of the Seventeenth Century.'

Last Monday Sir August Manns entered on his 82nd year, while to-day Señor Manuel Garcia enters on his 102nd year. New men, new orchestras, have sprung up, but the services which Sir August Manns rendered to music for over forty years by the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts will ever be gratefully remembered. We wish him long continuance of the good health which enables him still to take an interest in new works and new conductors. And we offer hearty congratulations to Señor Garcia, who also enjoys good health, and not only has "that which should accompany old age," viz., honour, love, and troops of friends, but was recently seen at a musical function.

Carl Goldmark is said to have just completed an opera entitled 'Caliban,' the libretto, of course, based on Shakspeare's 'Tempest.'—Siegfried Wagner is also said to have put the last touches to a new opera entitled 'Sternengebot,' which will be his fifth work for the stage.

Herr Arthur Nikisch has resigned the direction of the Leipzig municipal theatre. He entered upon his duties only a year ago, but his engagements at Leipzig and Berlin are numerous, and for the sake of his health he has wisely withdrawn from one of the most onerous.

The principal rôles in 'Ariane,' the new opera by M. Massenet, libretto by M. Catulle Mendès, will be taken by Mlles. Bréval, Grandjean, and Arbell and MM. Muratore and Delmas. This work is to be produced at the Paris Opéra Comique next November.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society's Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Monday—Friday.	Creatore's Band, 8, Queen's Hall. Matinées, Wednesday and Friday, 3.
Mon.	Emil Sauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Nora Clench Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Subscription Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Tues.	Dr. Theo Lierhammer's Song Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss Ada Thomas and Herr Hans Neumann's Sonata Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Wed.	Madame Frickenhaus's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Elsa Wagner's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs.	Chamber Concert, 4.30, Leighton House.
—	Royal Choral Society ('The Dream'), 8, Albert Hall.
—	Miss Hallam and Mr. York Bowen's Dramatic and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Mr. Cyril Scott's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Fri.	London Trio, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Sat.	Chappell's Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Popular Concerts for Children and Young Students, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Miss Vivien Chartres's Violin Recital, 3.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

MOLIÈRE AND THE FRENCH STAGE.

The Life of Molière. By Henry M. Trollope. (Constable & Co.)

A History of Theatrical Art. By Karl Mantzius. Authorized Translation by Louise von Cossel.—Vol. IV. *Molière and his Times.* (Duckworth & Co.)

Molière et le Théâtre Espagnol. Par E. Martinenche. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

Six years after the death at Stratford-on-Avon of William Shakspeare, Jean Baptiste Poquelin de Molière saw the light in the Rue Saint-Honoré in Paris. The career of each extended over a little more than half a century, and the period covered by their joint lives, 1564-1673, is that of the growth and highest development of the drama and the organization of the stage. So much that is kindred and all but identical attaches to the experiences of the two actor-dramatists that, were not circumstances and conditions prohibitive of such indulgence, the temptation to use them for purposes of comparison or contrast would be all but irresistible. Around both Shakspeare and Molière meanwhile has grown a literature so immense, so varied, and so polyglot that it is a matter for surprise that much mystery still attaches to both. What is most remarkable is that the fog enveloping the ante-Molière stage is more dense than that over the pre-Shakspearean. At first glance things might appear to be otherwise. While, in connexion with the English stage, we have few dates until we come, in Restoration days, upon the sprightly, if often egregious comments of Pepys, in regard to that of France we have a chronicle of a kind extending back as far as the year 1200. In the 'Histoire Philosophique et Littéraire du Théâtre Français' of Hippolyte Lucas, vol. iii. pp. 265 *et seq.*, is supplied a list of some hundreds of pieces, with their years of production, previous to the appearance in October, 1658, of Molière from the country, with a nominal, but never paid pension of five hundred francs from Monsieur le Frère du Roi for each member of a company which the prince allowed to bear his name. After the period of *mystères*, *moralités*, farces, *soties*, &c., most of the pieces indicated consist of tragedies and tragi-comedies by writers such as Hardy, Garnier, Montchrestien, Mellin de Saint-Gelais, &c., The word "comédie" sometimes appears in senses in which it is no longer used. From Marguerite de Valois, Reine de Navarre, we have in 1545 'La Comédie de la Nativité de Jésus-Christ' and 'La Comédie de l'Adoration des trois Rois à Jésus Christ.' 'Les Esbahis' of Jacques Grévin, February 16th, 1560, has a title that promises true comedy, and other works of Jodelle and Jean de la Taille precede the well-known comedies, collected and accessible, of Larivey; but it is not until 'Les Déguisés: of Jean Godard, 1594, drawn from 'I Suppositi' of Ariosto, that we hear of a comedy in five acts and in verse. Authorities are, indeed, not wanting who postpone until the appearance, in 1629, of 'Mélite; ou, les Fausses Lettres,' of Pierre Corneille, the complete development of comedy, and until that, in 1642, of 'Le Menteur' of the same author, its attainment of full proportions. By just twenty years the latter piece anticipated the production (December 26th, 1662) of 'L'École des Femmes,' in which Molière revealed himself in his full dimensions.

Molière's country experiences at an earlier date exercised no strong influence on the Parisian stage, and, interesting though they be, reveal little that is not to be found in 'Le Romant Comique' of Scarron, the adventures in which are, indeed, held in some quarters to have been founded on those of the troupe of Molière. The history of the various Paris theatres is, meanwhile, confused and difficult to

follow. The influence of the Frères de la Passion over the Théâtre de l'Hôtel de Bourgogne, and thence over the stage in general, seems to have been in the main deleterious; while the best way of evading the difficulties connected with the Théâtre du Marais appears to be to accept the suggestion of Victor Fournel, in 'Les Contemporains de Molière,' that not only did many companies hold possession of the Théâtre du Marais when once it was established, but also many different edifices bore in turns this appellation. The unpopularity of the London theatres seems to have been shared by those of Paris, and in a "Remonstrance" of 1588 the king (Henri III.) is told that the "ordure" at the Hôtel de Bourgogne of the Confrères de la Passion de J. C. is maintained by his permission. In language that Prynne might subsequently have copied, it is said :—

"Il n'y a farce qui ne soit orde, sale et vilaine, au scandale de la jeunesse qui y assiste, laquelle avale à long trait ce venin et ce poison, qui se couve en sa poitrine, et en peu de temps opère les effets que chacun sait. ....Par ce moyen Dieu est grandement offensé, tant en ladite transgression des fêtes que par les susdits blasphèmes, jeux, et impudicités qui s'y commettent."—Rigal, 'Le Théâtre Français avant la Période Classique,' p. 43.

Of the three books before us dealing with Molière, his predecessors, contemporaries, opponents, and allies, that of Mr. Trollope is likely to prove the most important and authoritative, though scarcely, perhaps, the most popular. Derived to a great extent from original documents, some of them only rendered accessible in recent days, it is a model of cautious erudition and sound criticism—of all, indeed, that constitutes an orthodox biography. With Molière, as with Shakspeare, there are points over which—on ethical grounds or out of respect—it is convenient to slur. What self-respecting Shakspearean biographer will hear of such matters as stealing or shooting the king's deer, playing pranks upon amorous and irate associates, fathering the children of Oxford innkeepers, or other things a waggish gossip such as Aubrey loves to collect? In the case of a Frenchman there is no need for an overwhelming amount of discretion. We will only say, accordingly, that Mr. Trollope is "on the side of the angels." He disputes—as do some, though not all recent writers on the subject—the compromising parentage long assigned to Armande Béjart, subsequently wife of Molière, and sees in her the Mlle. Menou who at the age of ten played in Lyons the part of Éphyre in Corneille's 'Andromède,' and does not rebut the theory which assigns her tuition at that tender age to her future husband. He finds, moreover, no absolute impossibility in the legend of the suicide contemplated, under vinous influences, by Boileau, Lulli, Chapelle, and a couple of other friends of Molière while on a visit to the dramatist at Auteuil. Here, we venture to suggest, is a species of link with Shakspeare, whose reported death at Stratford as the result of a carouse with Ben Jonson and Drayton is received by his biographers with pious incredulity.

In the opening chapter, on French comedy before Molière, Mr. Trollope sums up what has been said by the best authorities, and asserts that before the 'Eugène; ou, le Rencontre,' of Jodelle (1552) the word "comedy" was seldom used in France. It is, indeed, only to be found in connexion with the pious and edifying works of Marguerite, Reine de Navarre, to which we have previously referred, and these, though called "comedies," are also called "pièces dramatiques dans le genre des mystères." Though not so named, however, the anonymous farce of 'Pathelin,' which is at least a quarter of a century earlier, may almost be regarded as the first French comedy. The progress of comedy from Pierre Larivey to Pierre Corneille is well sketched.

The life of Molière is told at considerable length, occupying, independently of the introductory portion, over five hundred pages. A large proportion of this space is taken up with the analysis and criticism of the plays. A good account is given of the wandering of the troupe of Molière, though it is only after the establishment of the Illustre Théâtre that the literary claims of the work become assertive. In connexion with the liaison between Molière and Mlle. de Brie our author is most apologetic; the relations of the dramatist with Mlle. de Molière are treated with a fair amount of breadth; the domestic conditions attendant upon or antecedent to the production of 'Le Misanthrope' are shown, but the fact that the play, though one of the finest of comedies, is also a tragedy, has to be gathered or inferred. Other matters are capably discussed or well presented, and the work is the best contribution that has been made by an Englishman to a knowledge of the French stage or the period discussed. Two of the four portraits of Molière by his friend Mignard are supplied. One from the Condé Museum, which serves as frontispiece, is known as the Chantilly portrait; the second shows the dramatist at the period of the production of 'Le Misanthrope.'

Karl Mantzius's volume, which puts in no claim to be regarded as a biography, properly so called, of Molière, constitutes the fourth volume of his 'History of Theatrical Art,' and is to be read with special regard to the second section of that ingenious and important work. It is well and abundantly illustrated, written with spirit and vivacity, and serves better than almost any existing work to convey to the general reader an idea of the French stage during the most brilliant, and to a certain extent the most obscure, portion of its annals. At the close of the sixteenth century Paris, as Mantzius asserts, possessed but one poor playhouse, with a class of actors hardly superior to jugglers, when London had six permanent theatres and a dramatic literature which in power and splendour has never been equalled; while Italy was overrunning civilized Europe with well-trained companies, and while, it might be added, Spain was filling the world with romantic fable. To the oppressive influence of what are called the "Passion-Brothers" is attributed the degraded condition of theatrical art. It was long before French comedians could stand comparison with the Italian companies brought over by the influence of the queens of Medicean race. The history of the French stage merges in that of the Italian companies and the Théâtre de la Foire. It seems probable that, *pitres* though they were, Gros Guillaume, Gaultier Garguille, Deslauriers, otherwise Bruscambille, and the rest who joined the company of the Hôtel de Bourgogne, developed into genuine actors. Their influence and that of the actors of the Commedia dell' Arte is traceable in Molière. So late as the time of Henri Quatre, however, the French actors were "a flock of impecunious jugglers, who lived by their wits," while "their women lived in the greatest licentiousness," and "were common property, even among the members of the company to which they did not belong." This is probable enough, though the pictures of life of the sort depend greatly upon Tallemant des Réaux, a chronicler more vivacious than trustworthy. Of the struggles against this state of affairs, of the influence of Richelieu, and of the establishment of the Illustre Théâtre an account, at once popular and adequate, is supplied, accompanied with illustrations hardly the less valuable for being accessible in publications known to the student. Into the question as to the relationship between Molière's wife and his supposed mistress no serious inquiry is made, though Mantzius, in common with M. Moland and M. Larroumet, regards the relation of Madeleine to Armande as sororal rather than maternal. In most matters connected with Molière the work is judicious and trustworthy; while as regards the conditions of the stage during its emergence from Cimmerian darkness into twilight, and ultimately into light, it is the best, most instructive, and most helpful within reach of the English reader.

On the influence at the outset of the Italian stage upon the French a library exists. The two are, indeed, to use a phrase of Sir Philip Sidney, "interchangeably reflected." That exercised upon the French stage by the Spanish is less strong and direct, but everywhere perceptible. M. Martinenche, a disciple of M. Brunetière, in a previous volume, 'La Comedia [*sic*] Espagnole en France de Hardy à Racine,' dealt with Spanish influence upon French tragedy. He now shows that upon classic comedy. That Molière knew Spanish, and that he wrote it, is conceivable. Indebtedness to Spanish sources is more easily discovered in Thomas Corneille and Scarron, especially in the use of the *figurones*. In ascribing to Spanish influences the recovery of children who have been carried off by pirates it would be safer to seek the source in Greek comedy as interpreted through the Latin. So early as in 'Le Dépit Amoureux' M. Martinenche suspects obligation to 'El Perro del Hortelano' of Lope de Vega. The subject of *préciosité*

in Molière and others springs probably from Gongorism in Spain, which corresponded to Marinism in Italy to some extent and to Euphuism in England. The subject is too wide to be opened at the end of an article, and M. Martinenche's interesting book must simply be commended as containing, in addition to the conjecture inseparable from work on the origins of the drama, much solid information and valuable suggestion.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS,' produced on Saturday last by Miss Jessie Millward at the Scala Theatre, is the work of Mr. Stanislaus Stange, and reaches England with something of a reputation from America. The promise held out by a title which is a translation of that of one of the best-known pieces of Molière is not fulfilled, and the whole, though aiming at the grand manner in comedy, developes into farce. Miss Millward enacts the heroine, Lady Manners, whose experiments with a rakish and an extravagant husband subject her to some unjust and injurious suspicions. Mr. Frank Cooper plays the husband in question. Much laughter is inspired in the public, but the artistic claims of the work are insignificant.

AN experiment in gloom was made at the Savoy by Miss Gertrude Kingston by the production at an afternoon representation of two one-act tragedies. 'Paris and Œnone,' by Mr. Laurence Binyon, is a dull and dramatically uninspired story, written in careful verse, but hardly justifying its departure from classic treatment. 'The Friend in the Garden,' by Mr. E. F. Benson, is alike mournful and undramatic, and failed to impress greatly, though Miss Ethel Wynne Matthison was seen to advantage as the "friend," who is Death. Mr. George Bernard Shaw's 'How He Lied to her Husband' was revived, with Mr. Granville Barker as the lover and Miss Kingston as the wife.

THE New Stage Club announce that a translation of 'La Révolte,' a play produced in 1870 by Villiers de l'Isle Adam, an early and important figure among the French Symbolists, and 'The Fool of the World,' a morality play by Mr. Arthur Symons, will be performed on Thursday, April 5th, and the afternoon of Saturday, April 7th, at the Bijou Theatre, Victoria Hall, which is in Archer Street, Westbourne Grove. Mr. Symons's play, as yet unpublished, is his first serious bid for dramatic honours.

IT will probably be about Easter that Miss Lena Ashwell will open the Savoy Theatre with a new comedy by Miss Clotilde Graves, entitled 'The Bond of Ninon.' The heroine of this, the famous Ninon de l'Enclos, will be played by Miss Ashwell, other characters in the piece (the action of which passes in 1662) including Louis XIV.

ON the afternoon of the 24th prox. 'Prunella; or, Love in a Dutch Garden,' by Messrs. Laurence Housman and Granville Barker, will be revived at the Court Theatre, with Mr. Graham Browne as Pierrot, and Miss Dorothy Minto as Prunella.

IN the production at the Lyric on the 31st inst. of the adaptation of 'Jeunesse,' Mr. H. B. Irving as Roger Dautran will be supported by Miss Marion Terry as Madame Dautran, and by Miss Dorothea Baird as Mauricette.

THE return to the stage of Mr. George Grossmith is announced.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY'S rendering of the 'Electra' of Sophocles took its place on Monday for a couple of weeks in the regular bill at the Court Theatre. Mr. Henry Ainley now plays Orestes, the piece finding in other respects the same interpreters as before.

SCHILLER'S 'Maria Stuart' was given at the Great Queen Street Theatre on Friday and Saturday during last week. This piece, which has more than once been seen in London, was first produced at Weimar in 1800 by Schiller and Goethe.

ERRATA.—P. 295, col. 2, line 12 from bottom, for 1574 read 1594; line 6 from bottom, for "quarto" read *folio*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. H.—W. M.—W. F. S.—J. H. R.—M. S.—A. H.—Received.

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LITERATURE

Memoirs of Archbishop Temple. By Seven Friends. Edited by E. G. Sandford. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

The old classical paradox that a half is better than the whole was clearly prescient of modern literature in at least one department. Of the bulky biographies edited during the last thirty years there are few indeed which would not profit by compression into a single volume; and the indictment applies with force to this life of Frederick Temple. It is divided into seven parts, apportioned among seven writers—the editor, himself one of the seven, contributing at the end of the volumes a lengthy compendium of the whole. We read the life from cradle to grave; then out of the Archbishop's death-bed starts up once more, emergent like the bleating lamb from Medea's cauldron, the Devonshire child and schoolboy whom we had long ago left behind. Further, unless compounded expressly for clerical consumption, the book lacks proportion. Temple was much more than a bishop: his forty years of Blundell's School, Balliol, Kneller Hall, Rugby, are certainly not less edifying than his remaining thirty years in Exeter, London, Canterbury: yet out of 1,320 pages nearly 900 are given to the bishop, under 500 to the schoolboy, undergraduate, college Fellow, and head master. Lastly, throughout the book are scattered obvious redundancies, such as the confused opening genealogy and the excursion into Exonian Cathedral antiquities; while sermons, like speeches, however effective as delivered, are apt to become unreadable when stale. These drawbacks will affect the hasty—that is, the ordinary—reader; the practised student of biographies, knowing where to skip and where to linger, will be rewarded by intimate acquaintance with a man great and noble, wise and strong, and above all things genuine and real.

The highly interesting photograph which forms the frontispiece rightly places Temple's mother in the forefront of his history; for to her alone was due the formation of his moral, intellectual, and religious character. Her discipline was so judicious that her children seem never to have felt the possibility of being other than obedient; her "Don't argue, Freddy; do your work," recurred to him long afterwards as a saving maxim under great mental stress. Knowing not a word of Latin, she taught him his Eton grammar from the first page to the last; a bad arithmetician, she took him, with the aid of a key, through the whole of Bonnycastle; the same with Euclid and with algebra, intelligence in each case following upon memory. To have no fear, and to be uniformly courteous in family intercourse, were absolute rules of the domestic life. Their table was of necessity frugal, dry bread the staple food. They were trained to manual labour, the boys working in fields and garden, the girls in kitchen and dairy. Temple often boasted that he could smite the stubborn glebe with a furrow as straight as any ploughman; and the delightful story of his cleaning out a pigsty from which a fastidious student shrank at Kneller Hall, current in our own time at Rugby, is here repeated and confirmed. So Blundell's School received at twelve years old a very unusual boy, who risked obloquy and blows by "fagging" at his books, rose rapidly to the top, and became at seventeen a Blundell Scholar of Balliol. He found himself amongst a brilliant set: Clough (whom of all men through life he most admired), Coleridge, Palgrave, Northcote, Lingen, Matthew Arnold, Jowett; the tutors Tait, Robert Scott, Ward. He lived with strictest economy, never in the coldest weather lighting a fire in his rooms; but his reading by the light of the oil lamp on his staircase smacks of myth; the evidence of the lamp itself, shown long after as a curiosity, must rank, we fear, with the "bricks in my father's chimney" adduced by Smith the weaver as evidence of Jack Cade's parentage. His refusal of all wine parties and of subscription to college sports was at first resented; but when it was whispered about that the big jovial junior was stinting himself in order that he might save out of his various small exhibitions 20*l.* a year for his widowed mother, the generous undergraduate heart warmed to him with every token of admiration and regard.

It was the crisis of the "Oxford Movement"; its protagonist at Balliol was Ward, whose crushing logical insistency perverted Clough, impelled Newman, baffled Tait, and deeply influenced Temple. Swept into the ferment of theological uncertainty which was ousting scholarship and science in the University, Temple told his anxieties to his mother; her quiet response that he should avoid all discussion and think only of his books gave him timely help: he turned from Church reforms, the *via media*, and Tract XC. to the stern requirements of the Schools: "his work could not be done if before beginning it he must look behind every door and curtain." Already his power of work was enormous: to his books mathematical and classical he gives eleven hours a day; learns German besides; translates Italian works to help Jowett in his prize essay; finds time to take a pupil; devours Carlyle, Coleridge, Wordsworth; masters in six months—we read with something of a shudder—the four folio volumes of La Place's 'Mécanique Céleste.' To his extraordinary mathematical attainments Archdeacon Wilson, a Senior Wrangler and his Rugby colleague, bears testimony, recording his analytical dexterity, swift insight into the essence of a problem, and extraordinary power of visualizing space relations and numbers. For the logic of the Oxford manuals he had a great contempt, but in the Schools was said to know more about the subject than his examiner. Matthew Arnold, getting leave at the last moment to take up logic for his Little-go instead of Euclid, which he could never master, went, entirely ignorant, to ask Temple's help the day before the Schools. They sat together from 9 A.M. till 2 A.M., seventeen hours, with two intervals of half an hour each for meals—Temple talking all the time, Arnold lying back in his chair to listen. At 2 o'clock Temple sent him away to get some sleep; he went in at 10 o'clock, and answered every question. Grant Duff in his 'Diary' records that Jebb asked Temple if the tale was true, and Temple answered that it was. He stood second for the Ireland, obtained his double first, dons and undergraduates crowding to hear his *viva voce*, and after a few years as Balliol Tutor entered on nine years of work in the Education Office. For a time he was Principal of Kneller Hall, a Government institution for training teachers to serve in workhouse schools, which collapsed through no fault of his; he became Inspector of Training Colleges, gave evidence before the Oxford University Commission, and was actively concerned with Acland and Canon Brereton in establishing the Oxford Local Examinations, until in 1857 he became head master of Rugby.

Temple found Rugby "in the trough of the wave." The Arnold traditions were dying out; discipline had become lax; the school was only saved by the admirable assistant masters, "Tom" Evans, Bradley, and Benson, who had learnt to sway their several departments like the independent vassals of a feudal monarch. He came an Arnold Redivivus, distrusted at first by the boys, who feared from his reforming energy the extinction of their cherished absurdities and inherited "rights," and were startled by the contrast between Goulburn, placid, pompous,

cassocked, with affected, tinkling, monosyllabic utterance, and his successor's wide shirt-front, rasping voice, martial stride, and elastic spring as he bounded up the library steps. But, says Mr. H. Lee Warner in his admirable sketch, "we soon found that we had to do with a strong and humorous man, absolutely fair and simple in method, as penetrating as truth itself in judgment"; and when the rumour spread that the new head master could walk eighteen miles in three hours, and had surreptitiously climbed all the elm trees in the Close, "hero worship soon set in." He was a great instructor if you chose to learn, not otherwise; his forte in teaching was analysis. He revealed and unified the subject-matter of each lesson, taught boys to teach themselves, broadened their intellectual interest into regions of patriotism, of sociology, of politics on their higher, wider side; showed them how to study both sides of every question, to attain a fair conclusion, and hold steadfastly to the conviction thus evolved.

An entire chapter is devoted to his sermons: to him, as to Arnold, the chapel pulpit was the most powerful engine in a master's hands; and to one who was reconstructing an ancient grammar school forty years ago, he said, "If I were making a school, I would create the chapel first of all." His sermons were not rhetorical or literary—not, as we read them, eloquent; but in them were condensed the whole force of his nature, the whole depth of his usually reserved religious feeling: in their delivery the rough voice softened, tears often rolled down the cheeks. And the boys drank in each brief discourse as a message by which they were to live till the next Sunday should come round: any old Rugbeian, asked to-day to name the most characteristic feature of his life under the Temple reign, will answer, "The chapel sermons."

Why did he leave Rugby after a reign of only twelve years? Why exchange the freedom, independence, animating environment of a great head master, for the chains which, however gilded, must shackle an Anglican bishop? That it should be thought necessary to defend, as does his biographer, a proceeding so usual as the acceptance of a bishopric by a schoolmaster, shows how high a pinnacle he occupied in the estimation of his time; there is no doubt that by Englishmen generally the step was regarded as something of a descent: outside his new diocese he was not quite the man he had been before. But apron and gaiters did not change him, and the power which had restored Rugby soon renovated Exeter. His predecessor, a slashing controversialist and stern disciplinarian, had governed by system and by fear; the widely felt irritation which his rule inspired found expression in a famous *Edinburgh Review* article from the pen of one of his leading clergy. For machinery Temple substituted life; into system he infused the spirit of service. Confident in his own magnetic power, he made it his first policy to know and to be known. Confirmation tours were arranged to cover in succession all parts of the unwieldy diocese. Not only the populous centres, but also small towns and villages, thinly inhabited moors and scattered tors, whose primitive tenants had never seen a bishop, faced the virile personality, recognized the West-Country burr, heard the pleadings, passionate and often tearful, which awoke spiritual consciousness and stirred regenerating resolve. Laymen bowed before a leader who could lead; Dissenters saw a new Wesley in their midst; farmers were subjugated by the strong man who had himself followed the plough; clergy, who at first looked distrustfully upon a bishop banned by a clerical Convocation, were shamed, then won, into acceptance and imitation. "Every clergyman," said Dean Cowie after some years had passed, "is doing twice as much as he did before, and they all say it is your doing"; he had not set himself to gain them, but inevitably he gained them, because from the first he came to serve.

He remained at Exeter fifteen years: set diocesan life flowing from the heart to the furthest capillaries; restored the cathedral; created the bishopric of Cornwall, and saw an old Rugby colleague there enthroned; while an adored and adoring wife converted the rebuilt Exeter palace from a hive into a home. He moved to London in 1885, wishing that the promotion had come two years earlier—the universal sorrow at his departure reviving in us as we read a doubt frequently expressed, whether the translation of an approved and popular prelate, except to one of the Primacies, is not in all cases a mistake.

The bishop whom he succeeded in London had died rejoicing that he left his diocese "in amity and peace." It is possible to purchase peace by inactivity and acquiescence; a man so angular and terribly in earnest as Temple was likely to bring not peace, but a sword. Straightforward and undiplomatic, he offended the clergy at starting by his peremptory mandate to the rural deans; brusquely set aside Walsham How's plea to be independent in East London; strode into the heart of his work, treading often on the toes of men more sensitive than were the comparatively Bœotian clergy whom he had left behind in Devonshire. Heroes built like him, "temples without polished corners," come amongst us as his Master came, *εἰς κρίσιν*, to test capacity of discernment, to attract nobleness, repel superficiality and pettiness. Men priggish, or self-complacent, or languid, or unreal, disliked him cordially; the House of Lords, his biographer tells us, never to the last accepted him; men high-minded, genuine, spiritually akin, found him out and were drawn to him at once. Dr. Gore gloried in receiving from him a not ill-merited snub. "We have a *man* here," said Capel Cure, listening to his somewhat stern repulse of irrelevant clerical criticism; "If he sometimes treated us like schoolboys," said another, "we deserved it, and were all the better for being back in school again." Here, as at Exeter and later at Canterbury, he stirred the diocese from end to end; impressed alike on clergy and on laity the ancient monkish gospel, "Laborare est orare"; bequeathed to all with whom he came in touch a memory of spiritual and moral grandeur, not without the lesson, for those who care to receive it, that science, massive learning, and resolute intellectual independence may not only consist with, but also sustain rock-rooted and explicit faith.

THE VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORIES.

Sussex. Vol. I.—*Durham.* Vol. I. Edited by W. Page, F.S.A. (Constable & Co.)

As the volumes of this great scheme continue to multiply, two of very recent issue—the first for the respective counties of Sussex and Durham—may be taken together, though these two districts of the south and north of England have not much in common, except a considerable stretch of seaboard.

Those who are interested in botany will find rather remarkable contrasts in the flora of the two counties, as might naturally be expected. Mr. M. C. Potter writes on Durham, and the Rev. F. H. Arnold on Sussex. Both essays are excellent of their kind, and each writer follows the plan of dividing the county into botanical districts (clearly shown on special maps) formed by the different river-basins. Durham has three such basin districts, those of the Derwent, the Wear, and the Tees. Sussex has no fewer than seven of these river basins, namely, the West Rother, the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, the Cuckmere, the East Rother, and the Medway.

From an ornithologist's point of view the county of Durham is hopelessly handicapped by the collieries and thickly populated manufacturing districts which cover two-thirds of its extent. Little attraction, and certainly little protection, is left on the coast for passing sea-fowl, though Canon Tristram quotes a tantalizing extract from a 1670 MS. descriptive of the Tees estuary of those days. We read that

> "the shore lyes flatt, where a shelf of sand, raised above the highe water marke, entertaines an infinite number of sea-fowle, which lay theyr Egges heere and there, scatteringlie in such sorte, that in Tyme of Breedinge, one can hardly sett his foote so warylye that he spoyle not many of theyr nests."

In the meadowland and moorland of West Durham the conditions are far more favourable, and bird life for the most part is still very much what it must have been in past centuries, except that in the case of all raptorial birds the glory is departed. Blackgame are said to be very much diminished in recent years, owing to the indiscriminate shooting of the hen birds by unsporting game tenants. Canon Tristram adds further testimony to the usefulness of the beautiful and much-persecuted kestrel. He once encountered a keeper who, having just shot a kestrel,

asserted that its crop was full of young partridges; on being opened, however, it was found to contain 127 wire-worms! The astonishing decrease of swallows and house-martins is lamentable reading, and Canon Tristram is justly indignant at the way in which that delightful bird the swift has been ruthlessly driven from its ancient breeding-holes in the towers of Durham Cathedral. The comparative sanctuary afforded by the "Banks" of the city renders possible the appearance there of such species as the tawny owl, pied flycatcher, tree sparrow, redstart, white wagtail, and stockdove. The last-named nest in drains, which they enter by narrow gurgoyles; in one case the eggs were laid immediately under a grating in a walk of the monks' garden, and washed out by a thunder shower. The black redstart, which occurs in the South as a scarce but regular winter visitor, has been observed only in the summer in this county; and a locally taken nest of this species, with both parents, is in the Durham Museum. The hawfinch and the crossbill are now nesting in considerable numbers in certain localities. The starling is said to have increased enormously of late years. Of the woodpeckers, the lesser spotted woodpecker is unknown, and the other two species are only occasionally met; the wryneck and the nuthatch are of the rarest occurrence.

An interesting reference is made to the extinct great auk, remains of which were discovered in 1878, along with human bones and those of many other animals, in a cave in the face of the Whitburn Lizards.

To a student of bird migration the bare facts regarding the movements of the redwing, as given by Canon Tristram, are somewhat puzzling. "In mild seasons," we are told, "it generally disappears till the beginning of spring, while in severe winters many remain only to succumb to a long frost." We hardly understand what deduction we are to make from such an observation. Fieldfares, on the other hand, would seem to be more orthodox in their appearances. The scarcity of local names is to be regretted.

The story of the Sussex birds is told by Mr. J. G. Millais. The county can boast of a long list, which owes much of its length to the unique position of its coast line as the first landing-place of the summer immigrants. But there is much to deplore; for at no great distance in the past the avocet, the bearded tit, the ruff, the bittern, the chough, and the great bustard all bred within the bounds of Sussex. Blackgame, too, cannot be said to be resident since 1860; recent attempts to reintroduce them by importation have proved failures here, as elsewhere. The list of 302 species is swollen by the inclusion of many rare stragglers, particularly among the pipits, the buntings, and the warblers.

From internal evidence it is clear that Mr. Millais's account was completed some little time ago; for during the last three years there have been many events of note among the avifauna of Sussex, none of which is recorded in this article. For instance, within this period the peregrine falcon has made a welcome appearance as a breeding species in the cliffs to the east of Hastings, where special protection has been accorded to it. This is, indeed, most necessary, for the locality boasts an unusually large number of "scientific" destroyers of bird life; witness the scores of marsh tits that have been slaughtered, with the object of accumulating instances of the so-called willow tit! We note that Mr. Millais refuses to recognize the "willow tit" as a new species, although his remarks by no means exhaust the arguments on this debated question. The glossy ibis is said here to have occurred only three times in Sussex; but recently (in the autumn of 1903, to the best of our recollection) there was a remarkable irruption of this species along the coast of Sussex and other counties, and many specimens were shot. It is also a pity that there is no mention in this article, which ought to have been up to date, of two very fine specimens of the kite which were killed in the neighbourhood of Battle, within a few weeks of each other—a most shameful act, which we believe has not hitherto been recorded in print. Among a few other errors it may be noted that the Kentish plover does not breed, even occasionally, in the neighbourhood of Rye Harbour and Winchelsea. The local bird-names are not so numerous as they should have been; but there are a few good ones, such as "spider-diver" for the dabchick, "olive" for the oyster-catcher, and "galley bird" for the green woodpecker. An important omission is "grey-bird" for the song-thrush; whilst the moorhen of Sussex is always locally known as the "dabchick."

The lists of fish, and the very brief accompanying particulars, are of distinct interest in each case. It is well known that salmon are found in fair quantities in the Tyne and the Tees, and more rarely in the Wear; but it will be news to many that salmon are occasionally sent to Brighton fishmongers from the lower part of the Sussex Ouse. Lamprey, both sea and river, are among the fish now and again caught in or off the northern county, and so, too, are great sturgeon; but both these species were far more abundant in mediæval days, when they frequently made their appearance on the tables of the monks and their guests at the great Benedictine priory of Durham.

That veteran antiquary Canon Greenwell is responsible for the brief monograph on 'Early Man' for the county of Durham, and Mr. George Clinch for the like article of the southern county. Mr. Clinch also writes on the 'Ancient Earthworks' of Sussex, whilst Mr. Chalkley Gould does the same for Durham. These records of earthworks, with their full accompaniment of plans, are among the best features of this "Victoria County History."

The especial feature of the Sussex volume, in the historic sense, is the introduction to the local part of the Domesday Survey by Mr. Round, with the assistance of Mr. Salzmann, who has also supplied a new and careful translation of the text. The five rapes of Sussex, each held by a single tenant-in-chief, are exceptional divisions, which bear witness to the fact that this county was, in its origin, a complete and self-contained kingdom; no parallel can be found for either the term "rape," or for its local government, elsewhere in England or in Normandy. Another remarkable feature of the Sussex survey is the existence of pre-Conquest manors, a subject which is adequately discussed. The arable land of this little kingdom is reckoned in the survey by plough-teams, each team consisting of eight oxen. It will be news to many who know rural England fairly well to learn that "on the Sussex Downs the plough-team of magnificent black oxen is still a common and most picturesque sight."

It is astonishing to find the particular and interesting information that can be gleaned from the apparently dry entries of Domesday, when they are analyzed and sifted by expert scholars. The keeping of swine in the woods; the collecting of honey from the swarms of wild bees; the value of the numerous water-mills, of which Earl Roger held seventy-three; the rents in kind from fisheries, particularly in eels; the toll of 38,500 herrings to the Abbey of Hide; a composition for porpoises (*marsuins*, or sea-pigs); the income from numerous saltpans; the iron mine in the hundred of East Grinstead; and the quarry for millstones at Bignor, are among the multitudinous facts here put on record, which help to portray vividly the social life of South-East England under the early sway of the Normans. Another valuable section of this Domesday introduction is the account of the groups of settlers from Normandy that were established in Sussex, the magnates bestowing lands upon their own knights. In short, this section, in the hands of Mr. Round and Mr. Salzmann, is of sufficient moment to demand—if space permitted—an independent appreciative criticism to itself.

Durham has no place in the Domesday Survey, but the record known as 'Boldon Book' affords the elements of a picture of the social and economic conditions of the bishopric of Durham at the end of the twelfth century. This notable report as to the conditions of a great estate has been newly translated by Dr. G. T. Lapsley, who also supplies an excellent introduction.

Another fine feature of the initial volume of the Durham history is the thorough account of 'The Contents of St. Cuthbert's Shrine,' which is superbly illustrated.

A New English Dictionary. Edited by J. A. H. Murray, H. Bradley, and W. Craigie.—*Pennage—Pfennig.* (Vol. VII.) By J. A. H. Murray.—*Reign—Reserve.* (Vol. VIII.) By W. A. Craigie. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

A CHANGE in editorial arrangements, effected by a handsome donation from

the Goldsmiths' Company, will result in the letters M and N being completed about the same time, and accordingly in an earlier removal of the lacuna before P by the completion of vol. vi., L—N, probably about the time that vol. vii., O, P, is finished. It is to be hoped that when seven-tenths of the great work without a break shall be available for use, and far less than three-tenths, even now "in active preparation," remaining to be issued, the number of subscribers will be very considerably augmented. The double section before us, completing the first half of vol. vii., contains more than three thousand words and combinations, of which many are important; while those articles in which the "derivation and history are more accurately treated than heretofore" are too numerous to specify. Among the common words of interest are "penny" with its compounds, "pension," "people," "person," "petticoat," "petty" with its compounds, and "pewter." Heywood, 1546, is quoted for "a penny for your thought"; Ravenscroft, 1695, for "A penny sav'd is a penny got" and "In for a penny, in for a pound"; "Mr. Lowndes, the famous Secretary of the Treasury....used to say [before 1724] 'take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.'" Under 'Pennywort' *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* is called "marsh pennywort," but Macgillivray's "marsh penny, white-rot" (fourth ed., Withering's 'British Plants,' 1837), and references to "penny-leaf," "penny-grass," and "penny-rot," are omitted; while under 'Penny-grass' there should be a reference to the quotation from Gerarde printed under 'Penny-rot.' Topsell, 1607, is the earliest authority for "penny-wise and pound-foolish." Under 'Pennyroyal' the short *o* of the Latin diminutive type "pulegiolum" is marked as long. Instances of "pent-up" air (1713) and emotion (1879) are given, so that Dickens's report of the elder of the York sisters, "Her pent-up tears made way" (1838), and H. Reed's of Milton ('British Poets,' lect. vi., 1841), "Now and then the pent-up fire of his imagination burst out in a strain of prose which is poetry in all but poetry's metrical music," would have been welcome. For "penteconter," a ship with fifty oars, the earliest authority given is Thirlwall, 'Greece' (1838); though Mitford, 'Greece' (1790, vol. ii. ch. viii. sect. 4), tells us that the Greek fleet "consisted of.... trireme galleys, with a few of those smaller vessels called penteconters," thus correcting the definition "a ship of burden with fifty oars." Arthur Gride's face, which "expressed the most covetous and griping penury," *i.e.* miserliness, would be more interesting to the general reader than a citation of Prof. Ellis's 'Catullus.' To the last two instances of "perfection," with *a* and *pl.*, dated 1667 and 1784, might well have been added, 1838, Dickens, "the manifold perfections of Miss Nickleby." 1741, Hume, 'Essays,' vol. ii. sec. xi., "What we imagine a superior perfection, may really be a defect. Or were it ever so much a perfection, the ascribing it," &c., illustrates the section including "comparative excellence." The phrase "in perfection" seems to have as much claim to treatment as "to perfection." An eighteenth-century case of "perfectly"=to the fullest extent, is afforded by Patrick's 'Terence' (1767), 'Eun.,' IV. vi. 30, "Do you understand me? C. Yes, perfectly"; while *ib.*, 'And.,' I. ii. 27, illustrates the phrase—only quoted from Defoe (1719)—"perfectly well," as does 'The Fudge Family in Paris' (1818), p. 131,

> How perfectly well he appear'd, Doll, to know
> All the life and adventures of Jean Jacques Rousseau!

There is no notice of "perfectly"=with perfect propriety, as in Mr. Henry James's book 'The Awkward Age,' Bk. VII. chap. xxiv. p. 258 (1899), "Well, in that case I would perfectly stay here without him." Between two "perfect strangers" (dated 1699 and 1878) Macaulay's "On what Boswell quoted he would have commented with perfect freedom" ('Essays,' 'Bosw.') would have come in well. The loose use of "pericranium" for the entire head is ignored, though it occurs in 'The Fudge Family,' p. 98,

> Thus chopping, swopping head for head.....
> With various pericraniums saddled,
> At last I tried your lordship's on.

We find a nineteenth-century instance of "period," 7, a point or stage of advance, in Reed's fifth lecture, "The same year in which it is supposed Shakspeare left his native place for London was a period in the national history of England." Under 'Peripeteia' 'The Frenzy of John Dennis' (1713) is quoted. This poor satire contains a passage "O Destruction! O Perdition! Opera! Opera!" which might have filled a great gap in the quotations for "perdition" "in imprecations" and also a good quotation for "peruke." The illustrations of "perish," "Of things material," skip from 1533 to 1857, though Wyclif's spelling of "the meat that perisheth," Bible, Authorized Version, is quoted in the paragraph. An unprofessional use of "perennial," *sb.*, may be supplied from H. K. F. Eden's 'J. H. Ewing,' who wrote, "I do think the exchange of herbaceous perennials one of the joys of life." Macaulay's essay on Addison (1843) would have finished the illustrations of the form "periwig" more effectively than the last quotation given: "the Steenkirks and flowing periwigs which surrounded Queen Anne's tea-table at Hampton." Under 'Perjurator' the form "Perjurors" is quoted (1689), though it is not noticed separately or under 'Perjurer,' where the form "periurour" (1553) is quoted from Bale. The quotations for "perjured" (of persons) do not deal with the perjuries at which Jove laughs, such as those of "perjured Doris" of Pope's 'Pastoral.' The latest quotation for "perjured"=perjurious, is dated 1814; Reed (1841) gives "perjured hypocrisy." Only the medical sense of "pernicious" is illustrated after 1752, though under 'Pervert' (*vb.*) J. S. Mill is quoted for "opinions which we regard as false and pernicious"; while Cowper, 'Task,' Bk. IV., speaks of the thief's "pernicious force." The expletive use of this adjective by Dickens, 'N. Nickleby,' chap. xxiv., "Pernicious snug," is ignored, so we are still in doubt whether a play is quoted or whether the use of "pestilent" suggested the phrase. The figure "his perplexed expression of countenance" is neither explained nor illustrated. In 1807 Byron wrote of his mother, "my maternal persecutor" (Moore's 'Byron,' vol. i. p. 174). Political and general secular "persecution" is so meagrely illustrated that the translation of 'Cicero's Orations' (1741), vol. i. p. 4, "after long persecution by the most abandoned Citizens" is not to be despised. Grove (1866) is quoted for "perseverance"=persistence; but Cowper had written

> T' ensure the perseverance of his course,.....
> Send him to college.

To "petition" gods is illustrated from Shakspeare only; but see Mitford, 'Greece,' vol. ii. p. 34 (1790), "In addressing the Deity it is forbidden to petition for blessings to themselves individually; the prayer must extend to the whole Persian nation." Nearly a century before Shorthouse, 1889, wrote "petit-maître priest," Cowper, 'Task,' Bk. II. Argument, had written "Petit-maître parson." This poem might have supplied an eighteenth-century instance of "pestilence" used figuratively, "Error....that creeping pestilence" (Bk. VI.).

Lexicographers cannot be expected to solve problems which would puzzle commentators, and we can imagine that Dr. Murray deliberately and wisely rejected Cowper's "squirrel flippant, pert, and full of fun," because doctors might differ as to whether he meant self-assertive or lively. Virtually "pert" is two distinct words: one from Latin *apertus*, meaning "open" and later "of open countenance," "beautiful," "smart"; the other from *expertus*, meaning "expert" (the earliest use, thirteenth century), "clever" (fourteenth century). These words are confused in English "apert," but as the shortened form "pert"=expert, seems earlier than "apert" (which is held to be affected by French *aspert*, *espert*), this "pert" may be shortened directly from *aspert*, *espert* (compare "cheat" from "escheat"). The sense "self-assertive" may come from "open," "laying oneself open," "thrusting oneself on view"; but it may have come from the affectation and self-assertion of some experts in arms, poetry, and other popular accomplishments, in which case Dr. Murray's arrangement is correct. His whole article is a signal advance on all previous discussions of this interesting word.

The dangers of obvious or popular etymology are well exemplified by the disturbance of the prima facie derivation of "pettytoe," which is justified in the following note:—

"*Petitoe-toes*, was in 17th c. taken by some (e.g. Skinner, 1671) as=F. *petite oie* (lit. 'little goose') the giblets of a goose, which is thus given in Cotgrave: '*La petite oye*, the giblets of a Goose; also, the bellie, and inwards or intralls, of other edible

creatures.' The extended sense in the second part of this definition is not mentioned by Littré (who has a number of transferred senses of a different kind), and it may really have been an English extension, and may show the actual way in which a word meaning the giblets of a goose was extended to the analogous parts cut off in dressing a pig or other animal. Among these were the feet, to which the pl. *petitoes* would seem naturally to point, and to which it may soon have been appropriated (cf. the quot. from Florio 1598). But if this is the history, it must have taken place within the space of a generation, since the first example of 'a pyges pettytoe' is 1555, and *pettytoes* was evidently applied to toes or feet by 1589. It is to be noted that Cotgr. has also '*Petitose* [Fr.], the garbage of fowle (an old word)'; but this is not given by Godefroy, and may be some error. It may be worth inquiring whether *petitoe* was not orig. a simple adoption of O. It. *petitto* little, petty, small (Florio), quasi 'petties,' petty items."

Mr. Craigie is probably glad of his respite from words formed with the prefix "re-", which, with a few exceptions, form the contents of the double section he has edited. There are a few obsolete words, such as "reise," journey, inroad; "reke," to hasten, go quickly; "reme," Lat. *remus*, oar; "reme," to cry, shout; "renge," rank, row; "renish," uncouth, fierce; "reose," fall (Middle English); and "rese," rush, hurry, impulse (Saxon cousin of Scandinavian *rās*, whence Eng. "race"). We find also a few Romance words, such as "renable," reasonable; "republic," "rennet," reinette, a variety of apple (from Fr. *reine*, queen); and about two dozen alien words; but all together effect little variety in the multitude of over 2,800 words.

There are a large number of important words, and many which are interesting in their sense-development; *e.g.*, "reinforce," "reject" (vb.), "relate" (vb.), "relation," "relief" (three nouns), "religion," "rely," "render" (vb.), "repair" (two verbs), "repent," "represent," "require," and "resent."

The impersonal construction of "rejoice" is not noticed, though, apparently imitating the Scriptural "it repenteth me," Byron wrote (Aug. 3rd, 1814), "It rejoiceth me that you like 'Lara.'" Separate illustrations of reflexive construction are generally supplied for each distinct sense, but there is none for "relieve," I. 1 a., while there is a gap from 1719 to 1813, though Goldsmith, 'Good-natured Man' (1768), Act I. sc. 1, gives "The question now is how to relieve yourself." The common modern phrase "repent it," the pronoun referring to a preceding clause, is not noticed under "4 trans.," though the last quotation for the sense "to regret something not inherently wrong" is 1821. Under 3 b of the same article Macaulay's remark on James's declaration of 1692 might well have been inserted: "Not a word was to be found indicating....that he had repented of a single error." The last quotation for "remainder," 2 a, "Those still left out of a number of persons; the remaining ones; the rest," is dated 1737; but Moore, 'Byron,' iii. p. 76 (1832), wrote, "Nor did we join the remainder of our friends till supper." After 1784 Jowett's quotation "render evil for evil" is the only instance of this sense of "render," though it must have appeared frequently in the last hundred and twenty years. The construction "to rent....of," though ignored, is found in Byron's letter of March 28th, 1814: "This night got into my new apartments, rented of Lord Althorpe, on a lease of seven years." There is a gap from Pope, 1714, to Longfellow, 1858, under 'Reject,' 6 b, "Of a woman to refuse (a man) as lover or husband."

Improvements in quotations are easy to suggest with the excellent analysis and arrangement of the 'Dictionary' to refer to; but without such guidance the collector of words has to choose between gathering a multitude of excerpts of which most are worthless, and conjectural selection, which would probably reject most of the useful material. In the comparatively small number of cases where the 'Dictionary' does not supply all that is wanted, it enables us to see exactly what is wanted, and so goes more than half way towards the supply of deficiencies.

A cursory comparison with other English dictionaries, including the 'Century,' serves to show that in a large percentage of the articles before us a great advance has been achieved, either by more scientific division and arrangement, or by the fuller and more accurate presentation of the history of words.

More than one-third of the 1,682 main words are marked as obsolete, and a considerable number of others are not likely to be used any more, *e.g.*, the consecutive trio "rejumble," "rejunction," "rejuvenant." The last specimen, though not marked rare, is only quoted from a daily newspaper of 1889, and may have died in infancy, for the great 'Dictionary' is a mortuary as well as an asylum.

A portion of the letter M from 'Matter' is announced for April 1st.

Newspaper Press Directory, 1906. (Mitchell & Co.)

Last year this valuable Directory celebrated its Diamond Jubilee, and each year it seems to grow in vitality, for it keeps well in touch with the rapid growth of the press.

A remarkable feature of the past season is that the cessations and amalgamations in the daily press were exclusively among evening papers. *The Echo*, the first halfpenny newspaper published in London, and founded by Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin on December 8th, 1868, was discontinued; and *The St. James's Gazette* was incorporated with *The Evening Standard*, after its purchase, together with *The Standard*, by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson. Last year also was the fiftieth anniversary of the freedom of the press from all taxation, and a number of jubilees were celebrated, notably those of *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Saturday Review*.

Volumes might be written on the history of newspapers. That veteran *The Stamford Mercury*, founded in 1695, still goes on vigorously. Our John Francis used to delight in preparing statistics showing the progress made. In 1824 the number of papers for the United Kingdom was 266; the entire issue of these for the year he estimated at thirty millions. In 1860 the newspapers published in London alone were 177; his estimate of the aggregate weekly issue was 2,284,600; and the entire circulation for the United Kingdom during the year he placed at 221,444,000. In 1874 he estimated that the issue for the year had increased to 650,000,000 the number of papers being at that time 1,585. The Directory informs us that there are now in the United Kingdom 2,440 newspapers; of these, there are published in London 396 weekly and 34 daily, and it is in the last that the most remarkable developments have occurred.

It was on the 20th of March, 1855, that the first daily penny paper, *The Glasgow Daily News*, was started by James Henderson. This he did at the risk of being prosecuted under the Compulsory Stamp Act. Now there are 175 dailies published in Great Britain without any restriction whatever. The enormous strides made by the daily press in London are shown by the fact that the sales each day cannot be under three millions. Among the evening papers, *The Star* has been certified by chartered accountants to have an average circulation of 327,000. Of course, on the opening of Parliament or any special occasion this number would be far exceeded. The progress during the past twenty years is shown by the fact that the sale of 130,000 copies of *The Globe* on the 24th of January, 1885, the day of the dynamite explosions at the House of Commons and the Tower, was regarded as extraordinary. We believe that *Lloyd's Weekly News*, founded in 1842, as regards circulation, may rightly claim the largest numbers of any paper in the world—1,300,000.

With the large sales, increased prosperity has come in the shape of advertisements, and the daily receipts of the chief morning papers from this source must be nearly five thousand pounds; while the receipts for sales from both morning and evening papers approach a like amount. Old traditions in the matter of setting advertisements have been overthrown, and *The Times* and other daily papers, which were most conservative in this respect, now display advertisements and insert blocks. The first daily paper to do this was *The Daily News*, in 1869, at the instigation of Mr. Josiah Harrington. The result was considerable, although there was a great outcry against it, and it was long before the other dailies followed suit, *The Times* having done so within the last two or three years only. The large amounts spent by advertisers in the daily papers have caused a decrease in the receipts of some of the weeklies. One of the most popular recently announced a diminution of 10,000*l.* last year from

advertisements, although the circulation had gone up.

The recent successes in starting daily papers are in striking contrast to past history, when most attempts met with disastrous failure. *The Morning Star*, founded to advocate the principles of the Manchester School, was merged in *The Daily News* in 1870, in consideration of a sum of 8,000*l*. Then there was *The Day*, which lived for only six weeks; another attempt, *The Hour*, founded in 1873, expired in 1876. In those days there were not the facilities for rapid distribution that now exist. Thanks are due to Mr. Lethbridge, at that time the manager of Messrs. Smith & Son's, for the starting in 1876 of newspaper trains. Although it would be interesting to compare our daily press with that of other countries, our space does not admit of this; but we estimate the sale of the daily papers in New York at 2,650,200 each day, including *The Evening Journal*, which issues 700,000. Russia is notoriously behind-hand in the circulation of its newspapers.

The large profits now made by the daily press are not derived solely from the receipts, but are due in part to the very low price of the cheaper sort of paper, which is now being manufactured from many kinds of material. Newspaper proprietors may well rejoice that for some time to come there will be no chance of a reimposition of the paper duty, which would add to the cost of paper considerably more than the amount of the duty imposed. Another cause for the cheapness is that the export of paper of English make to the colonies and to India has been largely interfered with by American manufacturers. This is especially the case with South Africa. Freight from America being cheaper, the Americans have secured to a great extent the trade.

The progress of the press outside London is remarkable, and several of the principal papers, such as *The Liverpool Daily Post*, have their own private wires from their London offices.

Our colonial press has also made rapid advances of late years, and English advertisers avail themselves of it to a considerable extent, although the Americans are ahead of their English competitors in this respect.

The obituary notices in the Directory include Sir Wemyss Reid, Sir John A. Willox (*Liverpool Courier*), John Edward Taylor (*Manchester Guardian*), F. B. Grotrian (*Hull Daily Mail*), and John Feeney (*Birmingham Daily Post*). Of the first four excellent likenesses are given.

NEW NOVELS.

Brownjohn's. By Mabel Dearmer. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Mrs. Dearmer has a fresh and pleasing manner of writing of children, and the two heroines of her new tale may really lay as much claim to that title as the small boys with whom they share "Brownjohn's" lodgings. All four are equally irresponsible, but it is through a practical joke of the boys that an attractive artist also comes to lodge at Brownjohn's, and Barbara Drummond is awakened to some realization of the responsibilities of womanhood. Tony and Robin are a charming couple, both afflicted, in spite of their mischievous proclivities, with very tender consciences; we seem to remember them at an earlier stage of their existence, in 'The Noisy Years.' Mrs. Dearmer's pictures of village life and her village characters are well drawn, and there is considerable humour in the embarrassing situation brought about by the pranks of these young people. The love-making which dignifies the book with the title of novel is of a very childlike description, but the main charm of the story is to be found in its naturalness and simplicity.

The Misses Make-Believe. By Mary Stuart Boyd. (Chapman & Hall.)

The chief merits of Mrs. Boyd's work consist in the distinction and refinement of her style and the unassuming simplicity of her narrative. In her observations of human nature she also shows a discriminating sense of humour, which in this case is allowed full play. The young ladies of the title, after their father's death, endeavour, on most inadequate means, to keep up appearances in their smart little house in "the right position," having to resort to many petty shifts and vulgarities, and living for the most part upon their capital. Ultimately obliged to retire to a cottage in Devonshire, they meet with some quaint and illuminating experiences at the hands of their neighbours, who are unimpressed by their superior position. They are both very natural and forgivable young people. A doctor is on the whole the most striking masculine character which Mrs. Boyd has yet achieved, but the girls' generous guardian and an unstable major are also good specimens of their sex.

The Threshing Floor. By J. S. Fletcher. (Fisher Unwin.)

In this novel we cannot help feeling that Mr. Fletcher has been misled by his desire for Titanic issues. He has set out to conceive a tragedy, and the opening chapters of the story give promise of a fine drama. Unhappily, this is not fulfilled in the subsequent execution, for Mr. Fletcher has aimed a little higher than he can quite compass. In consequence the falling-off is the greater, since it is unexpected, and even touches the fringe of bathos. A similar complaint was lodged against the conclusion of 'Tess of the Durbervilles.' It is difficult work plying among such tragic elements as are here introduced. The Yorkshire family of Challengers have inhabited Abbotsholme since the dissolution of the monastaries, and upon one red-headed ancestor lies the curse of killing a holy man. It has wrought the slow dissipation of that ancient blood, and is destined to bring down the house in storm. Yet there is redemption for one sinner that repenteth, namely, Brigit Challenger, the heroine, a strong figure, handsome, self-willed, and loose as a rake. In the Challenger house no man was sober, and no woman virtuous. Yet, despite the vigour of Brigit's portrait, we refuse to believe in the melodramatic entrance of her aunt, the London procuress. Indeed, the defect of the tale is that its crisis is not inevitable tragedy, but contrived melodrama. It is well stage-managed; but we know it is not true, as we know the repentance of Brigit does not go down to the roots of human emotion and human action. Mr. Fletcher does not mince his words, and is frank in a way which may startle some readers. If these fly in alarm from the rude passions displayed on these Northern moors, they may take refuge in the beauty of the descriptions of the natural scenery, which Mr. Fletcher evidently loves and understands.

The Lapse of Vivien Eady. By Charles Marriott. (Eveleigh Nash.)

Mr. Marriott's new novel is on different lines from his Meredithian comedy 'Mrs. Alemere's Elopement.' This is a far less sophisticated story, and should find a much larger public. It is the sort of story that Mr. Norris would have delighted to tell—always with a little more cynicism and a little more knowledge of the world. Mr. Marriott, who writes admirable English in a time of slipshod style, appears to us to have the fundamental fault of provinciality. He can draw life-like characters, with a little caustic wit at times, as in the portraits of the parson and his wife; but he seems to fall back helplessly sometimes on the conventional or the traditional, and to seek his inspiration in the stock-in-trade of his craft. For example, Mrs. Hyde, the dramatist who has studied painting at Trevenen and makes 3,000*l*. a year, calls the painters by their surnames, and meddles always like a good fairy in the interests of the hero, was surely never considered from life. And the figure of Selwyn Harpur, the prig, cleverly as it is put in, strikes one as conventional. But it is mainly in the handling of the hero's relations with the women that the insufficiency of Mr. Marriott's outlook appears. In a word, the tale lacks naturalness. For example, what boy of fourteen would fall sick unto death merely because he learnt that the excellent man whom he has known all his life as his father is no relation to him? And is it likely that suspicion would fasten on a man because an old acquaintance, on his way to visit him, is accidentally drowned? Mr. Marriott is so clever in himself and in his views that we could wish a wider reach of experience and a broader foundation of knowledge for him.

Victory. By L. T. Meade. (Methuen & Co.)

This story begins with some brightness, and the description of a shabby Devonshire rectory, with its inmates, promises well; but as we proceed all semblance of reality gradually fades. We soon encounter the villain who forges a will in his own favour, and who, by his machinations, throws the heroine into the grasp of a still greater villain. This is an illustrious surgeon and vivisector of Harley Street, who is undoubtedly meant to be the central figure of the book. We do not quarrel with the author's aim, which is to show the danger to the public good that lurks in scientific research by means of torture unscrupulously applied to living animals. Unfortunately for the cause of humanity, the force of this moral is lost because we are unable, on any grounds whatever, to believe in the surgeon, who secures his marriage by handing over 50,000*l.* to an unknown scoundrel, and forgets his dearly purchased bride while he is perusing an article in *The Lancet* during the wedding journey. The forger, the virtuous young hero who talks about his guardian angel and a crown, even the contemptible rector, are all unreal. Only the women exhibit signs of life; and we cannot think the book will add to its author's reputation.

The Poison of Tongues. By M. E. Carr (Smith, Elder & Co.)

This is a very readable story constructed from rather conventional materials. An officer who has given some diamonds to another man's wife, and forged a cheque to pay for them, is killed in an Indian frontier war. When the book opens, his mother and sister, who know nothing of his shame and little of the manner of his death, are eagerly expecting a visit from a brother officer, who had been mainly instrumental in covering the scandal, and was also present at the action in which the young man was killed. It is to be expected in fiction that Julian (so the dead man's sister is somewhat curiously named) and her guest should fall in love, and that, something of the old scandal becoming known through the agency of a Eurasian musical genius (the nephew, as it happens, of the merchant from whom the diamonds were bought), he should be suspected of the crime, from which he is too loyal to clear himself by exposing his friend. Thus love and honour are set at odds very prettily. The hero goes abroad, and the heroine engages herself, by way of self-punishment, to the wrong man; but all comes right in the end, and Jack has his Jill. The writer's style leaves something to be desired.

Blue Jay. By Peggy Webling. (Heinemann.)

This is the story of a young man, a Canadian "Equilibrist," of great personal beauty and much goodness of heart. His adventures and misadventures from boyhood till he finds success in his profession, and happiness in his love, have some interest. He is himself, however, rather monotonous in speech, manner, and character. A little lady of the trapeze, who is only a secondary figure, seems to us much better visualized and more like a human being. The story is not well put together and the people who in London befriend the Canadian boy are more shadowy than striking.

The Red Seal. By Morice Gerard. (Cassell & Co.)

Macaulay's account of Judge Jeffreys, who sealed his death-warrants with the "Red Seal," has had little influence on a writer who can suggest that a beautiful and virtuous heiress might have had a ghost of a chance of reclaiming that slave of evil passions, had she favoured his suit, backed by his threats that the safety of many friends depended on her decision. The suggestions that he may have had some good in him, and that he could on occasion behave with dignity, only leave him, after all, a human ruffian instead of a fiend in human shape. But for the habit of James II. of keeping promises made to individuals, we are led to believe that there might have been a Lady Jeffreys on the Chief Justice's return from the Bloody Assize. The hero of this romance, a young cavalry officer, wins by adventures the favour of Lord Feversham and his daughter and of the King, while the heroine is undergoing proposals and perils in the West. She likes Jeffreys as a guest at her father's manor house, and recognizes him as "a born leader of men." There are several strong situations, in one of which Father Petre and the King figure.

SCOTTISH BOOKS.

Logie: a Parish History. By R. Menzies Fergusson. 2 vols. (Paisley, Gardner.)—This is one of the fullest and most detailed histories of a Scottish parish with which we are acquainted. The author has performed his task with an almost Teutonic laboriousness—determined to miss nothing, whether interesting or uninteresting. The ambition is one with which a reviewer ought not to quarrel; but, really, when it comes to giving in detail the dimensions (in Scots measures, *c.* 1760) of infields, off-fields, pastures, laighlands, grass lands, braes, &c., one feels that a little less industry would have sufficed. Nevertheless, regarded as a work of primarily local interest, these two handsome quartos demand the commendation of the critic. They are the result of many years' study and examination of charters and writs, municipal and session records, documents of various kinds, public and private, published books and papers—of anything and everything, in fact, having the slightest bearing on the subject. Nor are the records of this parish of Logie devoid of general, even of national, interest. Logie is only a stone's-throw from Stirling, where, of old time, history was made. To quote Mr. Fergusson:—

"Among the holders of land will be found the Stuart Sovereigns, some of the ancient religious houses, and many of the noblest and oldest families connected with the Scottish nobility. The Grahams of Montrose, the Shaws of Sauchie, the Stirlings of Ardoch and Keir, the Erskines of Mar, the Drummonds of Perth, the Setons of Touch, the Murrays of Tullibardine and Polmaise, the Hopes of Hopetoun, the Campbells of Argyll, the family of Dundas, the Earls of Stirling and Strathearn, and others, appear in close relation with the civil history of Logie."

All these local connexions Mr. Menzies Fergusson has thoroughly exhausted. So, too, with other celebrities whose family ramifications are more or less intimately associated with the district—Sir Ralph Abercromby, the hero of Aboukir; Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, Secretary of State for Scotland under Charles I.; the Marquis of Montrose, and others. This section of the book is chiefly for genealogists. Other sections are for students of the ecclesiastical and social life of Scotland. An exhaustive index and numerous illustrations add to the value of a work which, in many respects, is a model parish history.

In *The Church and Parish of Inchinnan* (Paisley, Gardner) the Rev. Robert McClelland has produced a brief but useful history of one of the smallest parishes in Renfrewshire. Much space is devoted by the author to the origin of the place-name, his view being that Inchinnan means "the island of rivers," and is not derived, as is usually contended, from St. Inan, who had no connexion with the parish. The patron saint of Inchinnan was St. Conval, the pupil and friend of St. Kentigern, who established the Christian religion there between 593 and 612. Mr. McClelland naturally concerns himself largely with the ecclesiastical history of his parish. The curious point is mentioned that, by virtue of a bequest made by the first ordained minister after the Reformation, the incumbent of Inchinnan possesses the double title of Protestant minister and Catholic priest. Some interesting extracts are given from the old kirk-session records, which, however, are not always satisfactorily explained by the author. It would be interesting to know whether the statement can be supported that the "millions" of rats which have plagued Inchinnan (the result of the Fulwood refuse depot) have infected the wild rabbits, and even the cattle, with tuberculosis. Mr. McClelland's book, which is furnished with several illustrations and a map of the parish, is avowedly "a book for the people"; but its material is, nevertheless, worthy of the antiquary's attention, much of it being derived from original sources.

The Scots Peerage. Vol. III. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms. (Edinburgh, David Douglas.)—We welcome the further progress of 'The Scots Peerage,' as it grows in value as well as in extent. This volume includes the titles from Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, to the English holder of a Scottish peerage, Cary, Viscount Falkland, and in many ways shows improvement upon its predecessors, as the articles contained in it are now more uniform in style. In the present volume the oldest peerages are Crawford, Crichton, Douglas, Dunbar, Eglinton, Elphinstone, and Erroll, all adequately treated. Under the heading of Dunbar we see the difficulties that Scottish genealogists have to contend with, as, in spite of the care with which the article is compiled, the names of very few of the wives of the earls are yet definitely identified, although the peerage existed as late as 1434. In the account of the Earldom of Douglas, Dr. J. Anderson is able to give a valuable note on the parentage of Joanna Moray, wife of Earl Archibald "the Grim," which had escaped the eye of Sir William Fraser; and we observe that there are emendations

of the work of the latter genealogist in the articles on Eglinton and Elphinstone. In the notice of the Earls of Crawford we should have been better pleased to have further light thrown upon the curious matrimonial relations of Walter Lindsay of Beaufort (d. 1475) than to be told that a late cadet was "page to the Deputy Lord High Steward of Scotland" at the last coronation. We believe that it can be proved that a sister of Earl Alexander married a Douglas, probably of Lochleven; and we think that the statement that Lady Catherine Lindsay was second wife (and not third, as the pedigree in the Lindsay peerage claim had it) of Lord Provost Lindsay merits a note. We are glad to see the article on the old peerage of Erroll, of which up to now too little has been known; and we welcome Mr. Sanford Terry's 'Viscount Dundee,' which is a nearer approach to a full pedigree of Claverhouse than has yet appeared. Mr. Bruce-Armstrong has still, unfortunately, been unable to connect definitely the Elgin line with the main royal stock of Bruce; but we cannot help thinking that it will not be difficult to prove that "Lady Rachel Bruce" was not a full sister of Horace Walpole's Duchess of Richmond. We notice with regret that the genealogical interest is still sometimes subordinated to the historical, and that under 'Elibank,' therefore, the existing cadets of the Aberdona branch are not mentioned *nominatim*, though they are near in succession after the descendants of the present peer. We may particularly commend the construction of the articles on the Crichtons—which, *inter alia*, contain the curious episodes of Lady ("Princess") Margaret Stewart and her daughter—and that on Galloway, Lord Dunkeld; the last, though dealing with the "later nobility," is singularly well put together. We are sorry still to notice a few traces of scanty proofs in misprints and dates. For example, under Elphinstone, "Woodgrave" Gascoigne should read Woodroffe, and a wrong date will be easily seen; and we find another obviously wrong date in the article on Cromartie.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Robert Browning and Alfred Domett, with portraits (Smith & Elder), is a small collection of letters, admirably edited by Dr. F. G. Kenyon, who supplies just the right amount of help to the reader in his Introduction and notes. A third name, that of Joseph Arnould, might have been added to the title-page, for the eleven letters he writes here to Domett are excellent, and more considerable than Browning's twenty-three. The volume was worth publishing, if only as showing Browning's position and gift for friendship in early days; but as a letter-writer he is not at his best. His is a difficult style, full of breaks, though his affection shines clearly through every line, and the whole shows, as the editor well says, "the richness of a noble and sympathetic nature." The letters range from 1840 to 1877, and the literary references they contain are so interesting that we regret they occur only here and there. One letter in which Browning talks of his own poetical faith is of high interest.

Arnould, on the other hand, has an easy flow of language and gifts of expression which make his epistles noteworthy. He is great on Carlyle's 'Past and Present,' and finds that even to the well-disposed

> "the rude Titan horseplay of the style is a positive nuisance—the man has a giant's strength, but he need not be always gambolling with a giant's clumsiness."

Of Tennyson's earlier poems Arnould writes to Domett:—

> "Like you, I cannot understand his omissions in the present edition, and regret them greatly. Browning says he is living in seclusion in a remote watering-place, seeing no man, and having his letters directed (of all conceivable beings) to a muffin-man. The comfortable cockneyism of such a functionary in a remote seaside place gives the whole tale in my eyes an apocryphal air. If 'tis true, 'tis pity, for the very thing Tennyson most wants is more intercourse with his fellow-creatures."

The same letter remarks of Browning:—

> "Browning's conversation is as remarkably good as his books, though so different: in conversation anecdotical, vigorous, showing great thought and reading, but in his language most simple, energetic, and accurate."

The daily papers have already quoted Arnould's vigorous and amusing account of the performance of 'A Blot in the 'Scutcheon' and the wrath of Macready. Altogether we should have been sorry to miss this little volume, which is published, we are glad to notice, with the approval of Browning's son.

Mr. John Murray publishes Prof. Vambéry's *Western Culture in Eastern Lands*, in which the author is less belligerent and less prejudiced against everything Russian than he showed himself in some much earlier books. The attitude adopted in the present volume is on the whole sound, and, as Britons, we think just. It is not quite uniform throughout. There are some contradictions in passages which would be startling if put side by side. The author adopts the best official view of India, but, like many of our officials, has a difficulty in wholly avoiding a certain spitefulness about the Congress movement. That there is a difference between British theory and British practice it is difficult to deny. Macaulay's inscription for the Calcutta statue of Lord William Bentinck represents the theory. It is still true, as Prof. Vambéry says, that the Hindus of India can express thought more freely than can Russians now. It is the case that while

> "the Russian Government, even in its most earnest civilising efforts in Turkestan, was hampered by the unreliableness and unscrupulousness of its officials; the very reverse may be said of the English organs at work in India. Besides the strong innate sense of duty and the firmness and fairness which generally characterise English officials, there has been displayed in India at all times by State servants of higher and lower degree by [*sic*] a real affection and enthusiasm for their work. There have always been men who have felt a genuine national pride in the civilisation of India, and who have fulfilled their mission faithfully and with true patriotic zeal. This was particularly the case before the introduction of the accelerated means of communication with the Mother Country. A prolonged, unbroken sojourn in India often transformed Englishmen into semi-Asiatics, and a greater degree of intimacy between the foreigners and the natives facilitated the mutual intercourse and smoothed down many sharp contrasts in the social conditions. The kindly treatment, the humaneness, which distinguished many of the officials has very often left so deep an impression upon the Hindu mind that the names of certain Englishmen, even after generations, are still held in honour by the natives."

But when the Professor goes on to deal with our absolute "impartiality" between our fellow-subjects and the natives, those of us who best know the facts are most inclined to blush. So, too, with his statement that Indians who have visited this country with educational success "on their return home are held in high esteem." This is so in exceptional instances, but unfortunately they are few and far between. It is hardly fair to the Indian natives to lay any failure to their charge. Yet our author does so when he complains that only two million out of three hundred million people

> "have made themselves acquainted with the medium to acquire this culture (the English language), and so long as the percentage of those who attend the schools as compared with the mass of the populace remains so insignificantly small as it is now, no very great success can be expected to attend the efforts of the native congresses and conferences."

In his account of Russian action in Siberia and Central Asia Prof. Vambéry tries, at least on this occasion, to be scrupulously fair. He does not avoid some contradiction of himself. In some passages about Siberia he suggests that the natives have been ruined by forced conversion to the Orthodox Church, and he draws a distinction between the former policy of tolerance and present habits. He even goes on to declare, apparently of all Russian Asia, that "thus far Russia has not dared to form even a regiment of native soldiers, with the exception of the Turkoman militia." It is a curious fact, which has been little noticed—and it is a fact in conflict with Prof. Vambéry's pages—that a large proportion of the Russian army in Manchuria during the recent war consisted of East Siberian battalions in which officers and men, the latter exclusively, were of pure Mongol type, and contained among the privates no Russian or Slav element. It is not only in this particular connexion that Prof. Vambéry is far too sweeping in his statements. He declares that

> "in Asia the separation caused by religious difference can never be bridged over, for in the East religion is life, history, character, patriotism—in fact, everything."

Yet in the Japanese army it was impossible to draw a line between the Shinto, Buddhist, and Christian elements in the battalions, and among those fighting against the Russians as patriotic Japanese were enthusiastic Christians of the Russian or Orthodox branch of the Eastern Church.

The days of Islam, in spite of Prof. Vambéry's romantic interest in its fortunes, are all but over. The overwhelming majority of Mohammedans live, as he himself shows, under foreign rule, though he omits the figures for France, a Power which stands very high in the list of those having Mohammedan subjects. To Russia he sets down 14,000,000 Mohammedans, and he declares that in the heart of the empire on the Volga "Islamism, although oppressed and straitened in many ways, continues to exist, and will live in spite of the Russian attempts to destroy it." Although Russia no longer encourages the conversion of the pagan tribes to Mohammedanism, as it did till recently, there is, we think, no ground for the suggestion that there is any attempt to tamper with the religion of the Tartars of European Russia. There are Tartar colonies sprung from prisoners in every government of European Russia; and there are Russian European cities, such as Kazan, in which all local power and influence are in the hands of the Mohammedans.

There are a certain number of errors in Prof. Vambéry's book. It was rather under Lord Lytton than

> "under Lord Elgin that measures were taken to repress those licentious writings which encouraged rebellion and incited the people against the Government."

The foot-note which professes to explain "Nemse" is curious. We do not know whether Prof. Vambéry has Neustria in his mind, but he rejects the ordinary explanation as to "dumb people," and writes:—

"Nemse was the name of what is now Austria, but in reality the word means 'German,' and is derived from the South Slavic Nyemetz (plural Njemtzi, 'German')."

The transliteration adopted for Russian words is not a matter of right and wrong, as we have often explained. But we object strongly to the use of *j* when the sound is that of a short *i*. A word in which it is peculiarly unrepresentative of sound is that given by our author as "Wojwod." To his "Wojwod Saltykoff" we prefer "Voivod Soltikof," which is nearer to the Russian pronunciation.

Two new books on "Port Arthur," one of which is, however, somewhat more general, reach us together, and we have to say of both that they are interesting, but suffer by the previous publication of many excellent rivals.

Messrs. Blackwood & Sons issue *Port Arthur: the Siege and Capitulation*, by Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, the well-known correspondent, son of the still better-known former member of Parliament. We heartily commend Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's volume. He draws special attention to the success of the Japanese in old-fashioned direct attack, and to the frightful loss of life before success was reached. The series of attempts, which surpassed even those of Badajos, as related by Napier, gives all writers on this siege a wondrous theme:—

"Cheers are seldom heard on modern battle-fields: they are essentially an accompaniment of close-order formations. For the first time I was able to appreciate the tremendous moral force produced by shouts of victory. The story of great struggles of the past was forcibly brought back to the memory: for the first time I could understand what a British cheer at the termination of a bayonet charge in the Peninsular War must have meant.....Here was an infantry charge after the manner of the wars of a hundred years ago—something supposed to have disappeared for ever from modern battle-fields. Two thousand men were advancing with fixed bayonets in close formation, to prove to theorists how futile are their calculations.....some using the bayonet, some shooting at the Russians as they ran down the reverse side, while the majority, having exhausted their bombs, were hurling down stones and great lumps of rock in lieu of better ammunition. This strange scene did not in reality last longer than ten minutes: at the end of that time all the Russians were either dead, prisoners, or safely on the high road to Port Arthur."

The Japanese are so old-fashioned that they still carry colours into deadly battle, and not only regimental colours, but company colours as well. That practice, which was one of the supposed weak points of the dervishes in the Soudan, is still of the essence of the heroism of the Japanese. Over and over again every man within reach of the colours was shot down, and the colours themselves remained among the dead, within sight of both forces, for days before they could be rescued.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett brings out in several passages the effective use made by the Japanese of the telephone for the concentration of artillery fire. The plans described are not new to the scientific soldier, but they are the secrets of the most secret departments of every War Office, and have not, we think, previously been explained to the public. The earliest example of proposed concentration of indirect fire, with apparatus of camera obscura, and with the assistance of telephonic communication for the gradual alteration of the training of the guns to deal with likely changes in the course of the attacking fleet, was the marvel of the Italian scheme of the defence of Spezia against an expected "surprise" by the Toulon French squadron in the days of Crispi.

The other volume, *From the Yalu to Port Arthur* (Hutchinson & Co.), is by Mr. W. Maxwell, an experienced war correspondent, who has served *The Standard* and the *Daily Mail*. His volume is also one to be commended both for text and original photographs. Mr. Maxwell goes too far in suggesting that

"military men, satisfied by parades, manœuvres, and official reports, were convinced that Russia would vindicate the laws of military science and crush her rival. Politicians hoped for the best and feared the worst."

Our own War Office was right, even if our Admiralty was not. We believe that there never was a doubt in Pall Mall as to the probabilities of the first part of the war; and if a mistake was made, it was in the belief that the Japanese would be more rapidly successful at Port Arthur than they were. The Admiralty advisers were, we believe, divided, and there was certainly some British naval opinion which went in the direction suggested by Mr. Maxwell—attributed by him, however, not to the sailors, but to those military men and politicians who, in fact, were well informed. The strangest incident is omitted—the complete bewilderment of the Russian and French staffs, who had every reason for obtaining more accurate knowledge.

Like Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Maxwell points out that "the Japanese had no faith in what it pleased them to call 'Boer tactics.'" Of course, "Boer tactics," in Germany and among scientific soldiers, now mean tactics adopted by us from the Boers since our South African defeats. On the other hand, the South African war made the Boer generals firm believers in old scientific views—those, for instance, which prevail in Germany and France as to the need for regular cavalry. Mr. Maxwell well states "the fallacy, born in South Africa, that entrenched positions are unassailable save by powder and shot," and adds that "no one in Japan would propose to make Field-Marshals of their failures."

W. M. Thackeray: The New Sketch-Book. (Alston Rivers.)—We have kept this volume by us to enable us to judge whether there is any justification for its ascription to Thackeray. We have come to the conclusion that there is little or no such justification. Some part of it may be poor and uninteresting hackwork of Thackeray or of any one of his contemporaries. It is true that some of the subjects are such as the great writer has treated, and others such as he might have treated, and that he contributed to the *Foreign Quarterly Review*; but these considerations do not, in our opinion, excuse the deliberate statement on the title-page and on the cover that this 'New Sketch-Book' is by Thackeray. In any event, we consider that Mr. Robert S. Garnett, to whose sanguine speculations and industry the compilation is due, would have done better service to the cause of literature by a short bibliographical essay on the question than by this wholesale and indiscriminate publication of uninteresting, out-of-date journalism, on the ground that it, or some part of it, may have come from the hand and brain of a great author whom he professes to admire. We should be surprised to hear that Thackeray's family have been consulted as to the advisability of such a publication as this or have expressed their approval of it.

To this new edition (John Lane) of *The Story of the Princess des Ursins in Spain*, originally published in 1899, Miss Constance Hill has added a preface based upon the correspondence recently published by Count Louis de la Trémoïlle, under the title of 'Madame des Ursins et la Succession d'Espagne.' Study of these fresh "sources" has not in any degree modified—indeed, we gather that it has confirmed—the highly favourable view of the Princess's character and abilities previously expressed by Miss Hill in the body of her little work, the text of which remains unaltered. Miss Hill has evidently read her authorities with care, but not altogether without prepossession. She takes it for granted that the cause of Madame des Ursins is on every occasion the cause of Spain; writes—quite in the Camarera-Mayor's own tone—of Philip V. as the "legitimate" king, allowing no excuse for the objections to a Bourbon dynasty felt by a large number of Spaniards; and permits her admiration for her heroine's courage and "parts" to blind her, not merely to the lady's moral shortcomings, but also to those errors of judgment which twice brought about her fall from power. Impartial students of the career of Madame des Ursins have long since agreed to see in her a diplomatist not of the first rank, but at best of the second only. She lacked the subtlety, patience, and self-restraint necessary to ultimate success in such a game as hers. In view of her ill-advised attempt to attain "sovereign" position, it does not seem impossible that she may have cherished hopes of becoming titular Queen of Spain as well as the real ruler of that country. That she should have expected Elizabeth Farnese to forgive the barefaced attempt to stop her marriage argues a superficial understanding of human nature as existing even in the meekest of maidens. Miss Hill has told her "Story" well, with a simplicity and directness deserving hearty praise. We admit her plea that in the times of which she writes spelling, especially of proper names, was often "a matter of private opinion." But we do not see why Cardinal d'Estrées and his nephew, about the form of whose name there is general agreement, should be invariably deprived of the final *s* which is their right. Nor can we discover any good reason for making the Marquis de San Felipe a rival of the famous commander who could not sign his name without employing three languages.

We do not think that Mr. Symons's attempt to reproduce in English the subtle charm of Baudelaire's *Poems in Prose* could well be bettered. It is a difficult business, but Mr. Symons, more, perhaps, than any other writer of to-day, has acquired a curious felicity of diction which is, perhaps, inspired by French models. The booklet is published by Mr. Elkin Mathews.

We have received from Messrs. Whittaker & Co. *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* for 1906, which remains the best of the Parliamentary pocket-books. We have found few errors, except mistakes in the addresses of new members, natural in present circumstances. The account of Parliamentary proceedings is still marred by want of precision. There is repeated, for example, the statement that "the days allotted to Government business are Monday and Thursday; after Easter it has precedence on Tuesday evenings, and after Whitsuntide at all sittings." It would hardly be gathered from these words that the Government has throughout the session the same power over Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday afternoon as it has on the afternoons of Mondays and Thursdays. There is also this considerable exception in the opposite direction, that two Fridays after Whitsuntide are specially reserved for private members.

Debrett's House of Commons seems as good as ever, and is published, as usual, by Messrs. Dean & Son. The promise of the title-page, that it is "illustrated with 800 Armorial Engravings," is perhaps a slight overstatement. The cuts of the "coats" or seals of boroughs are interesting. The judges also play their part. The members of the House of Commons are less and less inclined to claim, or at all events to publish, armorial bearings. The newer plates, added in recent times in place of others, far more numerous, which have dropped out, are of a more belligerent, pseudo-feudal style, which is, in these democratic days, slightly ridiculous: see, for example, the arms of Messrs. Bertram, Brocklehurst, Butcher, Cory, and David Davies, as here displayed.

The Progress of Poesy, Mr. J. W. Mackail's first utterance this month as professor of the subject at Oxford, has just been published at the Clarendon Press, and is a happy mixture of history and criticism. What pleases us most, however, is the fact that the Professor, despite a somewhat conscious grace of style, wears his learning lightly, and abhors the various dialects of pedantry.

We are glad to see that Messrs. Watts & Co. have published for the Rationalist Press Association Arnold's *God and the Bible* at sixpence. Belief has taken a broader basis of late years; already Arnold's prophecy in his Preface to this book is being fulfilled, that "the new Christianity will call forth more effort in the individual who uses it than the old, will require more open and instructed minds for its reception."

Bausteine, Part 4 of which is now out, continues to do good and solid work in tracing the history and usage of English words.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Arnold (M.), God and the Bible, 6*d*.
Black (A.), Ruth: Short Studies, 3/6 net.
Clark (H. W.), The Philosophy of Christian Experience, 3/6 net.
Didon (Père), Spiritual Letters, translated by A. G. Nash, 7/6
Ingram (A. F. W.), The Gospel in Action, 3/6
Jevons (F. B.), Religion in Evolution, 3/6 net.
Lewis (R. M.), The Divine Gift, 5/
McKinney (S. B. G.), The Revelation of the Trinity, 3/6
Matheson (G.), Rests by the River, 5/
Rees (W. G. E.), The Parson's Outlook, 5/6 net.
Religion of Christ in the Twentieth Century, 3/6 net.
Watson (W.), Prayers for School Boys and School Girls, 3/6 net.
Winchester (C. T.), The Life of John Wesley, 6/6 net.
Wood (J.), The Bible, What It Is and Is Not, Third Edition, 1/6 net.

Law.

Law for the Million, by a Practical Lawyer, 1/6 net.
Taunton (E.), The Law of the Church, 25/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Architectural Association Sketch-Book, Third Series, Vol. IX., 21/
National Gallery, London: The Flemish School, 3/6 net.
Randall-MacIver (D.), Mediæval Rhodesia, 20/ net.
Tyndale (W.) and Holland (C.), Wessex Painted and Described, 20/ net.
University of Liverpool School of Architecture: Portfolio of Measured Drawings, 12/6
Voysey (C. F. A.), Reason as a Basis of Art, 1/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Alexander (H. B.), Poetry and the Individual, 6/ net.
American Poets: Selected Poems, edited by C. H. Page, 7/6 net.
Byron (Lord), Don Juan, 2 vols., 24/ net.
Carman (B.), Poems, 2 vols., 10/6 net.
Doughty (C. M.), The Dawn in Britain, Vols. I. and II., 4/6 net each.
Mackail (J. W.), The Progress of Poesy, 1/ net.
Poems, by Aurelian, 1/ net.
Venetian Series: The Rime of the Ancient Mariner, by S. T. Coleridge, 6*d*. net.

Music.

Davidson (G.), Stories from the Operas, 3/6 net.
Tosi (P. F.), Observations on Florid Song, translated by M. Galkcard, 5/

Bibliography.

Hampstead Central Library, Descriptive Catalogue of Books in the Lending Department, 2/6

Political Economy.

Rae (J.), The Sociological Theory of Capital, edited by C. W. Mixter, 17/ net.
Saleeby (C. W.), Individualism and Collectivism, Four Lectures, 2/

History and Biography.

Barbey (F.), A Friend of Marie Antoinette (Lady Atkyns), 10/6 net.
Browning (Robert) and Domett (Alfred), edited by F. G. Kenyon, 5/ net.
Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1906, 7/6 net.
Fitzgerald (P.), Sir Henry Irving, 10/6 net.
Gaussen (A. C. C.), A Woman of Wit and Wisdom, a Memoir of Elizabeth Carter, 7/6 net.
Hassall (A.), A Brief Survey of European History, 4/6
House of Commons in 1906: Mems. about Members, Second Edition, 1/
Hume, (Major M.), The Great Lord Burghley, 12/6
Johns Hopkins University Studies: Municipal Problems in Mediæval Switzerland, by J. N. Vincent, 2/
Journals of the Continental Congress: Vol. IV., 1776.
Sympson (E. M.), Lincoln, a Historical and Topographical Account of the City, 4/6 net.
Vambéry (A.), Western Culture in Eastern Lands, 12/ net.
Wellington (R. H.), The King's Coroner, Vol. I., 8/6 net.; Vol. II., 7/6 net.
Wynter (P. H. M.), On the Queen's Errand, 10/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Belloc (H.), Esto Perpetua, Algerian Studies and Impressions, 5/ net.
Harper (C. G.), The Brighton Road, 18/
Heath (S. and F. R.), Dorchester and its Surroundings, 2/

Philology.

Modern Language Association of America. Vol. XXI. No. I., 4/

School-Books.

Cæsar, Books V. and VI., edited by A. Reynolds and J. T. Phillipson, 2/6
Milton's Paradise Lost, Books I. and II., edited by A. L. Cann, 2/

Science.

Bell (R.), Ten Years' Record of the Treatment of Cancer without Operation, 2/6 net.
Bigg (H.), An Essay on the General Principles of the Treatment of Spinal Curvatures.
Brend (W. A.), A Handbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, 8/6
Bulkley (L. D.), The Influence of the Menstrual Function on Certain Diseases of the Skin, 5/ net.
Carson (H. W.), Aids to Surgical Diagnosis, sewed, 3/
Forbes (M. A.) and Ashford (W. H. R.), Our Waterways, 12/ net.
Fournier (A.), The Treatment of Syphilis, 15/ net.
Galton (F.) and Shuster (E.), Noteworthy Families: Modern Science, Vol. I., 6/ net.
Handlirsch (A.), Revision of American Paleozoic Insects.
Knaggs (H. V.), Help for Chronic Sufferers, 5/ net.
Mosso (A.), Fatigue, translated by M. and W. B. Drummond, 4/6
Pelseneer (P.), Mollusca, 15/ net.
Wheeler (W. H.), A Practical Manual of Tides and Waves, 7/6 net.

Juvenile Books.

Told to the Children Series: Gulliver's Travels, told by J. Lang; The Rose and the Ring, abridged by A. Steedman, 1/6 each net.

General Literature.

Addison, Essays, 3/ net.
Blair (J.), Jean, 1/ net.
Boothby (Guy), The Race of Life, 5/
Colonial Office List, 1906, 10/6
Dane (J. C.), The Hidden House, 6/
Delannoy (B.), Prince Charlie, 3/6
Directory of Shipowners, Shipbuilders, and Marine Engineers, 1906, 10/
Feild (E.), Evelyn's Quest, 4/6 net.
Foreign Office List, 1906, 10/6
Gallon (Tom), Jimmy Quixote, 6/
Galsworthy (J.), The Man of Property, 6/
Hamilton (J. A.), Captain John Lister, a Tale of Axholme, 6/
Hume (F.), The Dancer in Red, and other Stories, 6/
Hutchinson (H.), 'Bert Edward, the Golf Caddie, 1/ net.
Ikin (A. E.), Guide to the Teaching Profession, 2/6 net.
Lubbock (B.), Jack Derringer, 6/
Mackay (W.), A Mender of Nets, 6/
Maitland (E. F.), Blanche Esmead: a Story of Diverse Temperaments, 6/
Meadows (A. M.), The Extreme Penalty, 6/
Medical Register, 1906, 10/6
Methuen's Standard Library: Burns' Poems; Utopia and Poems, by Sir Thomas More; The Republic of Plato; The Life of Nelson, by R. Southey; A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life, by W. Law, 1/ net each. The Little Flowers of St. Francis; Cranford, by Mrs. Gaskell, 6*d*. net each.
Mixed Maxims, by Monte Carlo, 2/6 net.
Oppenheim (E. P.), Mr. Wingrave, Millionaire, 6/
Sedgwick (A. D.), The Shadow of Life, 6/
Sell's World's Press, 1906, 7/6
Sinclair (U.), The Jungle, 6/
Statistics of the Colony of New Zealand for the Year 1904, Vols. I. and II.
Sterne (L.), The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, and A Sentimental Journey, 1/6 net.
Trafford-Taunton (W.), Igdrasil, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

S. Francisci Assisiensis Vita et Miracula, recensuit P. Eduardus Alenconiensis, 10*l*.

Law.

Galante (A.), Fontes Iuris Canonici Selecti, 14 parts, 17m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Bissing (Freiherr von), Denkmäler ägyptischer Sculptur, Part I., 20m.
Courboin (F.), Au Cabinet des Estampes: La Salle de Travail, 100fr.
Gaultier (P.), Le Rire et la Caricature, 3fr. 50.
Weisbach (W.), Der Junge Dürer.

Drama.

Mendès (C.), Glatigny, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Bonet-Maury (G.), L'Islamisme et le Christianisme en Afrique, 3fr. 50.
Bourguet (A.), Le Duc de Choiseul et l'Alliance Espagnole, 7fr. 50.
Diehl (C.), Figures Byzantines, 3fr. 50.
Lauer (P.), Les Annales de Flodoard, 8fr.
Millard (E.), Les Belges et leurs Générations Historiques.—Une Loi Historique: III. Les Allemands, les Anglais.
Muret (M.), La Littérature Italienne d'Aujourd'hui, 3fr. 50.
Normand (C.), Les Amusettes de l'Histoire, 1fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Maurel (A.), Petites Villes d'Italie, Toscane—Vénétie, 3fr. 50.

Psychology.

Marie (A.), La Démence, 4fr.

General Literature.

Adde (A.), L'Art Nautique, 2fr. 75.
Cahuet (A.), La Corbeille d'Argent, 3fr. 50.
Dornis (J.), Le Voile du Temple, 3fr. 50.
Trouessart (C.), Notre Fée, 3fr. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

The political event of the term has been the debate on Eights-week. Mr. Palmer, of Balliol, in his proctor's year collected statistics of attendances at lectures during the mid-term carnival, which, if not quite so appalling as might have been expected, nevertheless showed a falling-off to the tune of nearly twenty per cent. Next year's figures revealed a slight improvement; but, whether one in five or one in six, behold the weaker brother, the man who says he has people up, declared by exact methods an unmistakable fact. How remove the scandal? The *palmaria emendatio*, as the wits dubbed it, provided a clear space for festivities towards the end of term by antedating most examinations by anything from a week to nearly three. By a majority of two to one, however, Congregation refused to sanction so serious an abridgment of our working time. Besides, some of us—doubtless not so young as we used to be—recoiled in horror from the thought of a week or fortnight that should be all junketing. Should Alma Mater herself take to lolling in a punt? Alternative suggestions of reform that find favour with some are that a week should be clapped on to each of the winter terms, and the summer term reduced to six weeks; or that no examinations should be held till the eight weeks of summer term are over. But there are serious objections to both proposals. Our winter terms are already long enough; witness the fact that teachers and pupils alike appear thoroughly fagged out by the end of them. Besides, it must not be supposed that the vacation is a season of pure holiday, either for lecturer or men. The former need a quiet time in which to accumulate fresh material. The latter, too, must devote themselves to solid preparation. The boots must be blacked before they are fit for polishing. So much, then, for the hibernators. As for the "rigorists," if all the heavy final schools are to be put into the long vacation, one thing is clear: *viva voce* must go. Otherwise, at their present rate of progress, *Literæ Humaniores* and Modern History would drag on into September—which is absurd. Wherefore, despite the deplorable jollity of Eights-week, things are likely to remain as they are. After all, when some four out of five are found to be righteous men, there seems no call for fire and brimstone out of heaven in the shape of a new Commission.

It was noted just now that to defer the final schools is inevitably to involve the abolition of *viva voce*. Without going so far as to wish it abolished altogether, a great many persons of experience are agreed in demanding a considerable curtailment of its use. Thus it is rumoured that the examiners in *Literæ Humaniores* have asked leave to dispense with it in the case of all candidates whose class is clearly determinable on the results of their paper-work—some fifty per cent. at least. Will the University put an end to a system which requires men to be dragged to Oxford from the other end of Scotland, five or six weeks after the examination is over, in order to be asked *pro forma* a question or two which they may answer or not, as they please? It is by no means certain that it will. The University does not trust its examiners. Corporately, it argues, they will have no conscience, and in a short while there will be no doubtful cases, so that the examiners will get to the Alps or to St. Andrews three weeks earlier. But it is doubtful if you can make men moral by statute. Also, you undoubtedly play havoc under the present system with the precious time and even more precious health of some of your best men, whom you condemn to some two months' most exhausting drudgery on the utterly false assumption that it is possible, by dint of straining your eyes, to look into the candidates' very souls. And so in Oxford few books are written, whilst every other year an examiner's health is wrecked. These are things they manage better at Cambridge.

Examination-reform is able to report achieved progress only in the case of the English School. Henceforth the philologist and the student of literature will severally be permitted to specialize within reasonable limits. Four papers on 'Beowulf,' Middle-English Texts, Chaucer, and Shakspeare are to be taken by all; also the philologist is expected to do one paper on the History of Literature, whilst the Literature student will be set one on Historical English Grammar. Otherwise, however, each will be examined in his own subject. The change seems educationally defensible, and will certainly enhance the popularity of the School.

There is, however, good hope that Pass Moderations will in a short time be transformed for the better. No one who has taught and examined for that School will maintain that it is possible to deal adequately with both the translation and the subject-matter of a group of set books in a bare hour and a half. It is, therefore, proposed to reduce the groups from three to two, and, in exchange, to demand a more detailed and thorough handling of the work, extending over two three-hour papers. Thus at length a brighter prospect dawns for the lecturer hitherto expected to deal with the dilemma of the 'Meno' or the religion of the ancient Germans in succinct notes modelled on the sixpenny telegram. Meanwhile, the Grammar paper in Responsions, or at all events the Greek portion of it, is distantly threatened by a resolution of the Committee appointed by the Classical Association to consider how the methods of teaching Greek in public schools could be improved. It is suggested that, instead of the arid lists of atomic verbal forms the candidate is at present forced to memorize, he should be steadily kept face to face with the language as expressive of live, continuous thought, so that words and sense may be given a chance of helping each other out. When the public-school boy has been taught Greek on these lines for a while, the University cannot do better than judge of his capacity by means of the translation of easy unseen passages, together with the explanation of such grammatical difficulties as the text itself presents.

The Committee for Anthropology is to be congratulated on having announced its first examination for the coming June. Whether candidates for the diploma will be forthcoming at scarce six months' notice is, however, another matter. Next October, at any rate, it is to be hoped a goodly number will avail themselves of the elaborate machinery arranged for their instruction. The syllabus of subjects and authorities, long as it is, must not frighten the novice. A year's honest work on the part even of a second- or third-class Honours man will not go unrewarded; whilst there is the diploma with distinction for the first-class man, or the student of moderate ability who can afford a second year. Be it noted, too, that women here compete on equal terms with men. The total capital on which the Committee of Anthropology aspires to run its ambitious scheme is 30*l.* Here is a chance for the benefactor, be his sympathies with empire-building, with missionary work, or with pure research.

Yet the benefactor cannot be said, in other respects at least, to keep his pockets closed. The new carvings at the University Museum, which we owe to the Rev. H. T. Morgan, are complete for four bays of the upper west corridor, and show beautiful imitation of the jasmine, the privet, the periwinkle, and so on. Mr. Morgan has promised to defray the cost of the whole south corridor. Will not others continue the work? It is calculated that a capital can be decorated for 7*l.* 5*s.*, and a pier for 18*l.*

The Beit Professor of Colonial History has come into existence in the person of Mr. H. E. Egerton, on whom All Souls' has bestowed a Fellowship. The Regius Professor of History announces two prizes of 70*l.* and 40*l.*, offered by an anonymous donor, the former for an essay on German history, the latter for one on any subject connected with continental thought during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. St. John's College has re-endowed the Sibthorpian Professorship of Agriculture and Forestry, the stipend of which, when the emoluments arising from Dr. Sibthorp's benefaction are counted in, will amount to a clear 700*l.* a year. All Souls' announces 1,000*l.* (if possible, to be made annual) for the Bodleian, a Readership in English Law, and a History Lectureship for the Non-Collegiates, as well as contributions to the Drummond Chair of Political Economy and the Readership in Indian Law.

And yet *The Westminster Gazette* in a series of articles has been preaching the need of a Parliamentary Commission to remind the richer colleges of their duty towards the University, and towards research. Unfortunately, the busy journalist is a bad hand at exact calculations; or shall we say that college accounts are not such as to tell a plain tale to the midnight statistician? Be the fault ultimately his or ours, 'tis certain he has blundered grossly over the figures, and has thus, to the sorrow of academic progressives, decidedly played the game of the moderately-pleased-with-themselves. Things are by no means so black as they have been painted. The percentage of contributions from the richer colleges to the University, apart from statutory obligations, is high, and is increasing. There are fifteen Research Fellows (and not two, as "Lambda" implies), distributed amongst six colleges; whilst even with prize Fellowships it is becoming the common practice to allow the thesis a place by the side of the examination paper as evidence of ability. So perhaps we may prove equal to reforming ourselves without the aid of the round hundred of Oxonians in the new Parliament and their less sympathetic friends.

Long life and a learned leisure to Dr. Bright, Master of University, who lays down his office whilst still in the fullness of his powers, to the sorrow of his college, that knows his worth and how it has prospered under his rule! Dr. Reginald Macan, who has just been chosen as his successor, is well known as a first-rate scholar, and has studied life on the links as well as in the lecture-room. M.

DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLA OF SANTA PETRONILLA.

The historical villa of Santa Petronilla, three miles from Perugia, is now only a heap of ashes. My friend Signor Piceller, writing on the day after the fire, tells me that the tower fell at midnight of the 13th inst., destroying the beautiful ceiling of the studio, a favourite resort of Lord Leighton and his friend Signor Costa, the painter, when they were frequent guests of Count Rossi-Scotti, the owner of the unfortunate building.

Frescoes similar to Campaldino's mediæval tournaments and battle pieces are all burnt. Stucco decorations by Mariani (whose wonderful work I related in *The Athenæum*, December 19th, 1891), Biscarini, Cimbelli, Scardovi, and Carloni shared the same fate. Inlaid furniture by Monteneri and Moretti, besides all kinds of precious Perugian art, has perished in the flames.

At this villa, originally an abbey belonging to nuns of S. Maddalena, tradition places the death by poison, conveyed by a basket of figs, of Pope Benedict XI. The deed was done to gain the favour of his enemy Philippe le Bel of France.

Count Rossi-Scotti spent large sums of money forty years ago in transforming the old abbey into a mediæval castle, and furnished the interior with imitations of Perugian and Italian art as closely resembling that of the fifteenth century as possible.

Many rare books and much valuable tapestry (for which Perugia was famous) are irretrievably lost.

William Mercer.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & CO.

are publishing in History and Biography: Some Literary Eccentrics, by J. Fyvie,—Renascence Portraits, by Dr. P. Van Dyke,—Early Victorian Novelists, by Lewis Melville,—The Life of Alfred Ainger, by Edith Sichel,—The Life of C. G. Leland, by Mrs. Pennell, 2 vols., illustrated,—Alexander Hamilton: an Essay, by F. Oliver, with portraits,—Staple Inn, by E. Williams,—The History of Warwick School, by A. F. Leach,—Time and Clocks, by H. H. Cunnynghame,—Tacitus, and other Roman Studies, by Prof. G. Boissier,—A Short History of Italy, by H. D. Sedgwick,—Machiavelli's Florentine History, translated by N. H. Thomson, 2 vols.—The King of Court Poets, a Study of Ariosto, by E. Gardner, with illustrations,—The Chief American Poets, selected by C. H. Page,—A German Pompadour, by Marie Hay,—and The England and Holland of the Pilgrims, by the late H. M. Dexter and his Son, M. Dexter, illustrated.

In American Men of Letters: Washington Irving, by C. D. Warner,—Noah Webster, by H. E. Scudder,—Thoreau, by F. B. Sanborn,—Bayard Taylor, by A. H. Smith,—Poe, by G. E. Wood-

berry,—Willis, by H. A. Beers,—Bryant, by John Bigelow,—W. G. Simms, by W. P. Trent,—G. W. Curtis, by E. Cary,—George Ripley, by O. B. Frothingham,—and Margaret Ossoli, by T. W. Higginson.

In American Statesmen: Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams, all by J. T. Morse, jun.—Patrick Henry, by M. C. Tyler,—George Washington, by H. C. Lodge, 2 vols.,—Gouverneur Morris, and T. H. Benton, by President Roosevelt,—John Jay, by C. Pellew,—John Marshall, by A. B. Magruder,—James Madison, by S. H. Gay,—Albert Gallatin, by John A. Stevens,—James Monroe, by D. C. Gilman,—John Randolph, by Henry Adams,—Andrew Jackson, by W. G. Sumner,—Martin Van Buren, by E. M. Shepard,—Daniel Webster, by H. C. Lodge,—J. C. Calhoun, by H. van Holst,—Lewis Cass, by A. C. McLaughlin,—W. H. Seward, by T. K. Lothrop,—S. P. Chase, by A. B. Hart,—Charles Sumner, by M. Storey,—and Thaddeus Stevens, by S. W. McCall.

In American Commonwealths: Virginia, by J. E. Cooke,—Maryland, by W. H. Browne,—Kentucky, by N. S. Shaler,—Michigan, by T. M. Cooley,—Kansas, by L. W. Spring,—California, by J. Royce,—New York, by E. H. Roberts, 2 vols.,—Connecticut, by A. Johnston,—Missouri, by L. Carr,—Indiana, by J. P. Dunn, jun.,—Ohio, by R. King,—and Vermont, by R. E. Robinson.

In Belles-Lettres, Fiction, and General: A Treasury of English Literature, selected by Kate M. Warren,—The Poetry and Philosophy of George Meredith, by G. M. Trevelyan,—Animal Heroes, by E. Thompson Seton,—The House of Cobwebs, and other Stories, by G. Gissing,—Henry Northcote, by J. C. Snaith,—Anthony Britten, by H. MacIlwaine,—Mr. John Strood, by Percy White,—Face to Face, by Francisca Acebal, presented in English by Major Martin Hume,—Holy Land, by G. Frenssen,—Set in Authority, by S. J. Duncan,—several new "pocket editions" of popular volumes,—the Simplified Series of Cook Books, by Mrs. C. S. Peel, 4 vols.,—Threepence a Day for Food, by E. H. Miles,—Woman's Kingdom, by Mrs. W. Wallace, with many illustrations,—and The Fixed Period, addresses by Prof. Osler.

In Art and Archæology: Modern Bookbindings, by S. T. Prideaux, illustrated—Porcelain of all Countries, by R. L. Hobson,—Old Oxford Plate, by H. C. Moffatt, with many plates,—Historic Greek Coins, by G. F. Hill,—and Cities of Paul, by W. B. Wright.

In Folk-lore, Religion, and Philosophy: The Euahlayi Tribe, by Mrs. Langloh Parker, illustrated—The Religion of all Good Men, by H. W. Garrod,—An Essay on Man and Christian Civilization, by W. Y. Craig,—The Subconscious, by Prof. Jastrow,—The Life of Reason, by Prof. Santayana, 5 vols.,—and in Religions, Ancient and Modern: Islam, by T. W. Arnold; Magic and Fetichism, by A. C. Haddon; The Religion of Ancient Egypt, by Prof. Petrie; The Religion of Babylonia, by T. G. Pinches; Buddhism, 2 vols., by Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids; Hinduism, by L. D. Barnett; Scandinavian Religion, by W. A. Craigie; Celtic Religion, by Prof. Anwyl; The Mythology of Ancient Britain and Ireland, by C. Squire; Judaism, by I. Abrahams; Primitive or Nicene Christianity, by J. S. Black; and other volumes.

In Science, Technical Books, &c.: Electric Railways, by S. W. Ashe and J. D. Keiley,—Tunnel Shields, and the Use of Compressed Air, by W. C. Copperthwaite, with 260 illustrations,—Water Softening and Treatment, by W. H. Booth,—Gas, Gasoline, and Oil Engines, by G. D. Hiscox, revised and enlarged; Gas-Engine Design, by C. E. Lucke,—Radio-Active Transformations, by Prof. Rutherford,—Modern Turbine Practice and Water-Power Plants, by J. W. Thurso,—Practical Electro-Chemistry, by B. Blount, enlarged—Experimental Electro-Chemistry, by N. M. Hopkins,—Bridge and Structural Design, by W. C. Thomson,—Physiology of the Nervous System, by J. P. Morat, translated and edited by H. W. Syers,—On Leprosy and Fish-Eating, by J. Hutchinson—Diet and Dietetics, by A. Gautier, edited and translated by A. J. Rice-Oxley,—and The Integrative Action of the Nervous System, by C. S. Sherrington.

E. GRANT RICHARDS

has in hand: Birds of the British Islands, by Charles Stonham, illustrated by L. N. Medland, in twenty parts,—Essays in Socialism, by E. Belfort Bax,—Traveller's Joy: an anthology, compiled by W. G. Waters,—Grant Allen's Historical Guide to Florence, revised and enlarged by J. W. Cruickshank,—The Chapbooks: Vol. III. The Poems of Herrick,—The Halcyon Series: Vol. I. The Bird in Song, compiled by Robert Sickert,—The Venetian Series: Vol. III. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner,—Igdrasil, a novel, by W. T. Taunton,—The Black Motor-Car, by H. Burland,—Parson Brand,—by L. C. Cornford,—The House of Souls, by Arthur Machen,—and Audrey the Actress, by Horace Wyndham.

MR. EVELEIGH NASH

includes in his spring list: The Great Lord Burghley, by Major Martin Hume, a new edition,—Ten Tudor Statesmen, by A. D. Innes, with portraits,—With the Cossacks, by Francis Mc Cullagh, illustrated,—In the Days of the Dandies, by Lord Lamington,—and the following Novels: The Lapse of Vivien Eady, by Charles Marriott; Bardelys the Magnificent, by R. Sabatini; The Grey Domino, by Mrs. P. C. de Crespigny; The House in Spring Gardens, by Major Arthur Griffiths; The Invasion of 1910, by W. Le Queux; and Sons of the Milesians, by the Countess of Cromartie.

Literary Gossip.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for April the series 'From a College Window' is concluded with a meditation upon the real meaning of 'Religion.' In 'A New Tale of Two Cities' Mr. Laurence Gomme, the Clerk of the London County Council, compares the impression made by Paris and London at the recent interchange of municipal visits. Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M.P., deals with 'The New House of Commons.' Mr. A. D. Godley's verses 'Concerning a Millennium' have also a political tang. 'A Journey of Surprises,' by Mrs. Archibald Little, gives an account of travel in the Chinese province of Yunnan.

The forthcoming number of *The Dublin Review* will contain articles on 'Cardinal Newman and Creative Theology,' by Mr. Wilfrid Ward; on 'Experience and Transcendence,' by Baron Friedrich von Hügel; on 'Weismann and the Germ-Plasm Theory,' by Prof. Windle; and on 'The Holy Latin Tongue,' by the Rev. Dr. William Barry; also 'An Historical Meditation,' dealing with the period of the Reformation in England, by Father Benson, a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Abbot Gasquet has now completed the task of editing for the press the further letters of Acton we have already announced. The Abbot, in an exhaustive Introduction, deals sympathetically with the revival of scholarship among Roman Catholics, of which these letters give contemporary evidence.

Mr. John Masefield is preparing a new edition of the 'Voyages of William Dampier,' which E. Grant Richards will publish early in the coming season. The work will form the only complete edition of Dampier's 'Voyages' since the late eighteenth century. It will contain a biographical memoir and appreciation by the editor, a bibliography, notes, and from ten to twenty brief histories of the buccaneers and seamen with whom Dampier was associated. The maps of the early editions will be preserved, and the volumes will contain a reproduction of Thomas Murray's handsome portrait of the great circumnavigator.

Mr. Elkin Mathews announces for early publication a volume of verse entitled 'Dramatic Lyrics,' by Mr. John Gurdon, whose classical tragedy 'Erinna' appeared three years ago. The new volume will be similar to the former in style of binding, &c.

The April *Independent Review* will contain several important political articles. Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., is writing on 'Trade Unions and the Law'; Mr. J. A. Hobson on 'The Taxation of Monopolies'; and Mr. W. J. Fisher on 'Electoral Houses'; and a paper by the late Mr. Holyoake on 'Woman Suffrage' will also be included. Among other papers are 'Flaws in Elementary Education,' by Mr. Cyril Jackson; 'The Florentine Movement' (in modern Italian literature), by Miss Ælfrida Tillyard; and 'A Labour College,' by Mr. E. Bruce Forrest.

Two new volumes of verse are announced for publication by Mr. Elliot Stock immediately: 'The Treasures of the Sea, and other Verses,' by Mr. Stanley G. Dunn; and 'A Story of Unrest,' by Mr. B. Burford Rawlings.

Mr. Werner Laurie is having printed at the Chiswick Press a limited edition of a translation of Pierre Loti's 'India.' The frontispiece is a hitherto unpublished portrait of the author.

Dr. E. D. Ross has been appointed Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and ex-officio Assistant Secretary to the Home Department. He is leaving the Madrasah, of which he has been Principal for over four years.

The April number of the African Society's *Journal* will contain the first instalment of a valuable paper on the Basuto, by the Rev. A. Mabille, a grandson of the late Eugène Casalis, whose 'Les Bassoutos' is the classic authority on that people, and himself the author of a Sesuto grammar. The Rev. W. H. Stapleton will contribute a 'Note on the Kele Verb'—to be followed, it is hoped, by various studies in the Upper Congo languages. Other articles will be 'Tonga Religious Beliefs and Customs,' by the Rev. A. G. MacAlpine, and 'North-Eastern Rhodesia, its People and Products,' by Mr. George Pirie.

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. are publishing shortly three novels: 'Mr. Baxter, Sportsman,' by Mr. Charles Fielding Marsh, the author of 'God's Scholars'; 'Old Mr. Lovelace: a Sketch in Four Parts,' by Mr. Christian Tearle, which relates episodes in the life of a retired lawyer; and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle's 'If Youth but Knew,' which is a story recalling in manner their former work 'Young April.'

Amongst the most recent developments of historical methodology in America the practical study of archives deserves special mention. Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Director of the Bureau of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution at

Washington, is on the point of starting for Europe with a view to special researches in this way. We may add that Dr. Jameson is ably assisted at the Bureau by a lady who received her first training in the study of historical MSS. in this country.

The Carnegie Institution referred to above has just issued a remarkable bibliography of the 'Writings on American History' published during 1903. As many as 3,591 entries are contained in this volume, which, however, appears to include numerous critical studies dealing with education, art, and general literature. We even find, under the head of 'Social and Economic History,' the reprinted addresses delivered at the opening of various Carnegie libraries. A large proportion of the historical pieces are clearly of an ephemeral nature.

Next Thursday and following days Messrs. Hodgson are selling a large number of important and interesting books and MSS. There are letters from Bernard Barton, the Wordsworths, and Leigh Hunt, and one, in her minute hand, from Charlotte Brontë to Thackeray, of great interest. We note further first editions of Milton's 'Paradise Regained,' Donne's poems, Dryden's 'Absalom and Achitophel,' 'Vanity Fair,' and 'Pickwick' (in the twenty original wrappers). Cotton's 'Scarronides; or, Virgile Travestie,' also a first edition, contains an autograph poem (probably of his own writing) to "Mæcenas," who was, we presume, Robert L'Estrange, then a licenser of the press, whose "imprimatur" appears on the title-page. There is also a fine second edition of Evelyn's 'Sylva,' with his autograph.

Perhaps the most interesting item from a literary point of view is a set of proof-sheets of 'A Dream of Arcady' and 'Stanzas' by T. Powell, corrected by Browning, occasionally in pungent style. Thus on a passage in 'A Dream of Arcady' he writes :—

"I expect every moment some line like 'The Preacher was an Anti-Puseyite,' &c. Keep it for the consecration of the New Catholic Church, opposite Bedlam."

There are many beautiful MSS. on vellum, and a brilliant series of water-colour drawings, by W. Heath and others, to illustrate the 'Historical Records of the British Army.'

The April number of *The Home Counties Magazine* contains articles on 'A Hertfordshire Witch,' 'Picturesque Petersham,' 'Middlesex Place-Names,' 'Paul's Cross,' &c. The illustrations include views of Milton's Cottage at Chalfont St. Giles, Gray's Inn Hall, and Paradise Row, Chelsea.

We ventured to express the hope in this column some weeks ago that M. Henry Martin would be appointed to succeed Heredia as Administrateur de la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, and we are glad now to be able to announce that he has received the appointment. In Paris these high posts are sometimes given to politicians without much regard for their fitness; but fortunately in this case the best man has won. M. Martin is one of the most accomplished and brilliant scholars of the École des Chartes, and his long service at the Arsenal fully qualifies him for his new post.

The Christian Banner Weekly is the title of a penny illustrated paper for the home which will make its first appearance on April 26th. No fewer than half a million copies of the first number will be printed. The publishers are the Religious Tract Society.

M. Jusserand has finished the new volume of his literary history of the English people.

The death of Étienne Carjat removes an interesting personality from Parisian life. He tried his hand at most things—poetry, photography, journalism, politics, &c. Caricature was his first weakness, and this taste developed itself whilst he was in the employment of a tapestry manufacturer. He was introduced by his friend Pothey to Daumier, who complimented him on his facility, but dissuaded him from pursuing art as a career. In 1862 he started *Le Boulevard*, which contained much of his best work, some of it almost worthy to rank with that of Daumier. His "soirées artistiques" in his studio in the Rue Notre-Dame-de-Lorette were long a famous meeting-place for literary and artistic Bohemians, among whom he had a wide circle of friends.

A correspondent writes :—

"I should like to be allowed to express gratitude to the British Museum authorities for their departure, after considerable public protest, from some of the time-honoured—or should I say time-disgraced ?—methods of cataloguing the Museum books. For instance, Voltaire is no longer found under Arouet, but under Voltaire. The principle is capable of some considerable extension before the B.M. Catalogue becomes a perfectly handy instrument. For instance, Madame de Pompadour should be placed under Pompadour, and not under 'Le Normant d'Étioles (Jeanne Antoinette).' By the way, the British Museum Catalogue prints 'Le Normant' as 'Le Normand,' which is incorrect; the London Library Catalogue makes the same mistake."

The death of Count Oswald de Kerchove, member of the Belgian Senate and formerly Governor of Hainaut, occurred suddenly at Ghent on Tuesday. The family of Kerchove has been prominent in Flanders since the Middle Ages, and the deceased's father was burgomaster of Ghent for a quarter of a century. Count Oswald was famous as a horticulturist, and his two works on 'Palms' and 'Orchids' were well known to botanists in other countries than his own. He had been President for more than twenty years of the Belgian Society of Agriculture and Botany. He also took a prominent part in the civic life of Ghent. His literary activities were not confined to horticulture, for he wrote a large number of political pamphlets and several historical treatises of more than passing value.

The death, in his seventy-second year, is announced from Mayence of Prof. Konrad Beyer, son-in-law of the poet Rückert and a very versatile writer.

The oldest journalist in India has just died in the person of Mr. Sorabji Jehangir Chenai, proprietor of *The Deccan Herald*, at the patriarchal age of ninety-four. His father took a leading part in the formation of the cantonment at Poona in the early years of the nineteenth century, and *The Deccan Herald* was founded there in 1858.

Recent Parliamentary Papers include Statutes made by the following Oxford Colleges: Christ Church, New, Merton, University, and Balliol (½*d.* each); Annual Statistical Report of the University of Glasgow (2*d.*); Code of Regulations for Day Schools, Scotland (4*d.*); and Higher Education, England and Wales, Return showing Application of Funds by Local Authorities (2*s.*).

SCIENCE

Immunity in Infectious Diseases. By Élie Metchnikoff, Professor at the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Translated by Francis G. Binnie. (Cambridge, University Press.)

The subject with which this admirable volume deals is one which has in recent years attracted a vast amount of attention, not only on account of its practical importance in medicine, but also because of the fascinating interest of the problems involved. It is not too much to say that within the past ten years a new science has arisen on the border line between physiology and chemistry, dealing with the defensive mechanism of the body against foreign cells and their poisons.

The earlier theories on the subject were simple and somewhat vague. Such were the views that, in the course of their growth in the body, bacteria exhausted certain constituents of the soil which were not readily replaced, or that they produced certain substances inimical to their own further growth, which, retained in the body, hindered further invasion of the body by new bacteria. But it soon became plain that such simple explanations were inadequate, and each advance in knowledge has rendered more evident the immense complexity of the problem. In recent years interest has chiefly centred around two theories. One of these is the doctrine of "phagocytosis," which we owe to Prof. Metchnikoff, and with the expanded form of which the present volume deals; the other is the "side-chain" theory of Ehrlich.

In its original crude form Prof. Metchnikoff's theory was limited to the "phagocytic" activities of the leucocytes of the blood and of certain other tissue cells, *i.e.*, their power of ingesting and destroying microbes invading the body. This view was based on numerous demonstrable facts; it was on all sides admitted that such a process occurred, and that it must be of considerable importance in the defence of the organism. But with the discoveries that immunity extended to certain chemical poisons, notably the "toxins" of bacteria, and that the de-

struction of bacteria within the body often took place by extra-cellular processes, this original conception became clearly insufficient. It was now that Ehrlich's masterly hypothesis took the field, and for a time the doctrine of phagocytosis occupied a relatively subordinate position. Prof. Metchnikoff, however, modified and extended his theory, showing by a mass of new facts and experiments that even the extra-cellular phenomena of defence could be explained by the action of ferment-like bodies liberated from the phagocytes in their dissolution. His views in their latest form, as embodied in the work before us, must be conceded to afford a reasonable explanation of a great number of the facts of immunity in infective diseases. Their acceptance, as Prof. Metchnikoff is careful to point out, by no means involves the rejection of Ehrlich's "side-chain" theory: the two may be in large part reconciled, and indeed present to some extent two aspects of the same phenomena. Since this book was written, Dr. Wright's discovery of "opsonins" has done much at once to support Prof. Metchnikoff's views and to reconcile them with the more "humoral" theory of Ehrlich, though it must be admitted that the "side-chain" hypothesis affords the more convincing hypothesis of purely chemical immunity. Opsonins, it may be explained, are soluble substances present in the blood serum, which in some way promote the phagocytic power of the leucocytes upon bacteria, and are, indeed, essential to the process.

The present translation of Prof. Metchnikoff's work has been admirably carried out by Mr. Binnie. It is excellently printed, and forms a handsome volume which reflects credit on every one concerned in its production. Its contents are necessarily of a highly technical character, and this is not the place for their detailed review. Suffice it to say that Prof. Metchnikoff describes the phenomena of intra-cellular and extra-cellular digestion throughout the entire animal and vegetable kingdoms, dealing with the resorption not only of formed elements, but also of albuminoid fluids. He traces the bodies concerned in the extra-cellular disintegration of foreign cells to ferments or cytases derived from the destruction of the phagocytes (phagolysis), and he endeavours as far as possible to bring his explanations into line with those of Ehrlich. These principles are applied to natural and acquired immunity in all their varied forms, and are illustrated by a perfect storehouse of facts and arguments derived from the most varied sources. The crowded pages would be bewildering, were it not for the lucidity and order with which the facts are marshalled. We have here the record of five-and-twenty years of thoughtful speculation tested by laborious experiment, and no more important book on the subject has ever appeared in the English language.

We cannot, in concluding this short review, refrain from a tribute of admiration to the self-restraint and moderation which characterize the manner in which Prof. Metchnikoff deals with the criticisms which have been so freely bestowed by his opponents upon his theories. No man has had to bear more opposition, and few have conducted their controversies with more dignity and toleration. This is peculiarly apparent in the historical sketch of our knowledge of immunity which forms, save for a final summary, the fitting close to a memorable work.

Cloud Studies. By Arthur W. Clayden, Principal of the Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter. (John Murray.)—This book may fitly be called a sunny study of a cloudy subject, though indeed it is something more than a study, being almost a complete account, profusely illustrated, of the various appearances and formations of clouds. The author hopes that it will be of practical value to the meteorologist as a step towards that greater exactness of language which is essential before we can attempt to explain all the details of cloud structure, or even interchange our ideas and observations with adequate precision. The varieties here depicted and described have been selected from many hundreds. Extraordinary atmospheric phenomena attract universal attention; but the admiration of the varying forms of cloud and their beautiful and fantastic appearances (whether resembling successively a camel, a weasel, and a whale, as Hamlet thought, or any other objects) is usually evanescent. Our author, then, is justified in hoping not only that his work will be of value to the meteorologist, and induce others to feel that meteorology does not consist solely in the tabulation of long columns of records and diagrams of isothermals, &c., but also that it will interest the artist by calling attention to the variety and exquisite beauty of the broken cloudy sky. This beauty is often misrepresented, even in pictures which are otherwise examples of skill and care, by masses of vague, shapeless clouds, as untrue to nature as it would be possible to render them.

Mr. Clayden, in an introduction, devotes some space to the history of the classification and nomenclature of cloud-formation, which began with Luke Howard, who afterwards published, in 1833, a work on the climate of London. The word "cloud," we may remark, is akin to "clod," and originally meant a mass of rock or earth, which passed into the modern sense of cloud about the beginning of the fourteenth century, doubtless from the appearance of that class of cloud to which the name of cumulus is now attached. Clouds offer this advantage, that they need neither telescope nor microscope to study them. Nor is such observation without practical use. "If the clouds be full of rain they empty themselves upon the earth," says the author of the book of Ecclesiastes; and the indications of saturation or the appearance of forms (such as that compared by the prophet's servant to a man's hand) connected with the approach of a sudden storm, may often be of great value. The illustrations in this book are not only very numerous, but also excellent in quality.

Thunder and Lightning. By Camille Flammarion. Translated by Walter Mostyn. (Chatto & Windus.)—In this interesting volume M. Flammarion, so well known for his astronomical works, has put together, in his usual racy and piquant style, some of the remarkable effects produced by storms of thunder and lightning, which he has collected with great industry and discriminating care. Those effects are sometimes fatal, sometimes serious, and sometimes almost fantastic. The chapter on fireballs, "the most mysterious and certainly the least understood domain of thunder and lightning," is of especial interest. The author devotes separate chapters to the effects of lightning on mankind, on animals, and on trees and plants. In the first class the results are much less frequently fatal than in the second; and the effects on trees and vegetation are very marked. Emphatic caution is therefore given against taking refuge under trees in a thunderstorm, and many instances are adduced of the fatal consequences of doing so, especially of getting too near the trunks of large trees. The ancient notion that bay-trees are exempt, and also one now prevalent in various countries, that beeches possess such immunity, are shown to be by no means of universal application. The subject of lightning conductors, first applied after the famous experiment of Franklin in 1752, is treated at length, and the cautions necessary in their construction pointed out.

The last chapter is very curious—on the pictures made by lightning, especially on the bodies of persons struck by it, which appear to indicate the presence of some extraordinary rays, to which the author gives the name of ceraunic, emitted by lightning, and capable of photographing, alike on the skin of human beings and animals, and on plants, more or less distinct pictures of objects far and near.

One circumstance to which the author calls attention will probably surprise many readers—that the noise made by thunder does not reach so far as that produced by cannon. The latter can easily be heard at a distance of 25 miles; and during the siege of Paris, Krupp's cannon could be heard as far as Dieppe, 140 kilometres away. But numerous observations show that thunder is never heard beyond 20 or perhaps 25 kilometres.

It only remains to say that the translation is exceedingly well done, and we have noticed but one mistake (on p. 246), the name of the former illustrious Director of the Brussels Observatory appearing as Quebelet instead of Quetelet. An index would have been a welcome addition.

In 1837 a young man of twenty-three, possessing an estate and the delightful manor house of Rothamsted, in Hertfordshire, began experimenting on the nutrition of plants commonly grown by farmers, and, in course of time, obtained results which have had a far-reaching influence on agricultural theory and practice. The young man was J. B. Lawes, afterwards created a baronet; with him was associated from 1843 till the time of his death Dr. J. H. Gilbert, who in 1893 was knighted; and the story of their work is told by Mr. A. D. Hall in *The Book of the Rothamsted Experiments* (John Murray). It is a very remarkable story, but most remarkable of all, and perhaps explaining the rest, is the wonderful lifelong partnership of the two men who for fifty-seven years laboured together, "united," as Sir J. B. Lawes said, "by their mutual love of the work they were engaged in."

Pliny tells us that Sterculus, the son of Faunus, discovered the value of dung as manure. It was virtually the only manure in use till Lawes and Gilbert showed that various mineral substances could supplement its action or altogether replace it. The demonstration went home to the British farmer; "artificial" manures are now frequently and increasingly used, and their manufacture has become an important

industry. Manurial tests were the chief, but not the only investigations carried out at Rothamsted. Other researches dealt with the feeding of animals, particularly the production of animal fat from starch, with ensilage, wheat flour, &c.

Without doubt the most striking feature of the Rothamsted experiments is the scrupulous accuracy with which the records have been kept, and the comprehensive analytical data which have been accumulated. It is not too much to say that the facts and figures obtained at Rothamsted can be made to throw light on almost every problem arising in connexion with the manurial treatment of soils and crops. So high is the reputation of Lawes and Gilbert's work that to doubt a Rothamsted analysis would be almost impious.

Lawes and Gilbert were prolific writers, and their collected memoirs fill ten volumes, which, moreover, are by no means easy to obtain. The same careful elaboration of detail which makes their work so valuable also makes their papers very severe reading, only to be undertaken by the expert. A well-written summary, laying stress on the broad outlines and properly subordinating details, was badly needed, and this want is now supplied by Mr. Hall's book. The work of preparation must have been great, but author and publisher have spared no pains to produce a book worthy of the subject. It is written in the lucid and interesting style we have learnt to expect from Mr. Hall, and is freely illustrated with diagrams and curves to bring out the essential points. We wish it every success, and only hope it may induce some of the wealthy people who make agriculture their hobby to follow in Sir J. B. Lawes's footsteps.

THE SHAPE OF ELECTRONS AND THE MAXWELLIAN THEORY.*

Bonn University.

It is the fate of all important physical theories that, after inaugurating a period of brilliant discoveries, they are taken to task by an array of new experimental facts, accruing from the continually refining process of our methods of observation. The Maxwellian theory has not been exempt from this fate. It is the absence of the effects of the annual motion of the earth through the ether on terrestrial optics, and in general on terrestrial electromagnetic phenomena, that causes so much difficulty, and it is to-day the foremost aim of all theorists working in the field of electromagnetism to find a plausible hypothesis accounting for this absence, which has been established to an astounding degree of accuracy.

To speak strictly, the Maxwellian theory in its original form cannot offer any explanation, and we have to turn to its natural outgrowth the electronic theory. It can be shown that, unless the structure of matter undergoes a certain change by moving through the ether, the negative results of all the experiments undertaken with the view of discovering the influence mentioned would be incomprehensible. Now, whenever we appeal to the structure of matter for an explanation of electromagnetic phenomena, we really appeal to the electrons of which we consider matter to consist. I need only remind the reader that the light and heat waves emitted by matter, and in general all its optical and electrical manifestations, are by the modern theory attributed to the direct action of electrons.

The fundamental requirement imposed on matter moving through the ether is that the dimensions of all bodies as a whole, and of their ultimate constituents—*i.e.*, of the electrons—be slightly altered. If we take it for granted that all molecular forces in their innermost nature are electromagnetic, and, further, if we remember that, according to the Maxwellian theory, the electric forces due to charges undergo a modification as soon as we impart a certain velocity to them, then this hypothesis of deformation becomes plausible. It seems that FitzGerald was the first to conceive this rather daring idea. Later Lorentz independently made the same assumption. Calling u the velocity of the earth and v the velocity of light, FitzGerald assumed that the earth and all bodies on it have their dimensions which fall in the line of motion reduced in the ratio $\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{v^2}\right):1$, while the cross dimensions remain unaltered. In 1904 Lorentz, with the view of *completely* eliminating any theoretical influence of rectilinear motion, slightly changed this ratio into $\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{v^2}}:1$, and at the same time extended the deformation to the electron itself. Evidently, then, the electron, which is a sphere of radius a when at rest, turns into an ellipsoid with the semi-axes $a\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{v^2}}$, a, a, when moving with the velocity u.

Since our measuring rods take part in the deformation, we have no *direct* means of testing this hypothesis, but we have a means which permits us to decide whether or not an electron is rigid, and, if deformable, in what manner it is deformable. It is one of the greatest triumphs of experimental and theoretical science that to-day we can make definite statements concerning the form of electrons, when only a few years ago the conception of an electron was hazy and undefinable. Before I explain the method of determining the form of the electron it may be well to recall a few general facts on the subject.

An electron at rest is a small charged sphere of a diameter of about one-ten-billionth part of a centimetre, the electric charge residing on the surface or being distributed in the interior. The electric force of this electron is easily expressed by applying the ordinary laws of electrostatics. If we impart a uniform motion to the electron, we must assume the laws of flowing electricity. For the motion of a charge constitutes an electric current, and to start this with its magnetic field a certain expenditure of energy is required. We can view this electromagnetic energy in the light of the ordinary kinetic energy of masses, and ascribe it to some ideal mass of the electron, which then is termed its electromagnetic mass. There is this difference, however, that, if compared with the masses we are familiar with in mechanics, it varies with the velocity, becoming infinite as the velocity of light is reached. This difference may, nevertheless, be only apparent, since we have no experience with ordinary masses moving with velocities sufficiently great to exhibit their dependence on velocity. And there is yet another distinction. If we accelerate a moving electron in its line of motion, its mass behaves differently from that which is called into play when we impart to it an acceleration perpendicular to the direction of its velocity. So we are forced to distinguish between a longitudinal and a transverse mass, besides the mass mentioned above in connexion with the kinetic energy of the electron. For slow motion these three masses assume identical values. The manner in which these masses increase with velocity *depends on the shape* of the electron.

Now suppose an electron, initially moving in a straight line, enters an electric field—for instance, that of a condenser whose plates are placed parallel to the direction of motion. It will then be deflected from its path by a force which is proportional to the charge; and the acceleration which this force produces will depend on the transverse mass of the electron, and therefore on its velocity and on its shape. An electron entering a magnetic field perpendicularly to the lines of force will likewise be deflected if we remember that a magnet acts on an electric current. It will experience a transverse force which is proportional to its velocity and to its charge, and the effect of this force will be to urge it in a direction perpendicular to the field and to its own line of motion. Now when a magnetic field is superimposed on a parallel electric field the electron will evidently experience simultaneously two mutually perpendicular forces urging it in a resultant direction. This is the basis on which Kaufmann established the plan of his most recent experiments.

He availed himself of the Becquerel rays emitted by radium salt as a source of quickly moving electrons. It is well known that the Beta rays are emitted with *varying* velocities, some approaching that of light. Through a small opening in a lead plate these electrons enter the composite field. The magnetic field was furnished by two old permanent magnets. It was uniform, and had an intensity of 140 abs. units, while the superposed electric field was that of a minute condenser whose plates, one millimetre apart, were kept at a constant difference of potential of 2,500 volts by an accumulator battery. In order to ascertain to what extent the uniformity of the field could be relied upon, a condenser twenty-nine times as large was constructed, its field explored, and found practically uniform. All parts of the apparatus which could be exhausted were worked with extreme precision. The rays, after traversing a distance of 4 cm. in the exhausted space, fell upon a smooth photographic plate perpendicular to their path, and there produced a fine curve, each point of the curve corresponding to a particular velocity of the electrons constituting the ray. From what has preceded, it will be clear that this diagram, in conjunction with the knowledge of the deflecting forces, permitted Kaufmann to evaluate the dependence of the electromagnetic masses on the velocity, and thus to test the various hypotheses of the shape of electrons.

He established beyond any doubt *that the Lorentz electron described above does not satisfy the experimental data.* The Lorentz deformation being claimed to be the only one to account for the absence of any influence of the earth's motion on terrestrial optics, it would appear that the Maxwellian theory, which forms the basis of Lorentz's analysis, stands condemned. The writer does not quite share this opinion. Matter is not so simply constituted that we should venture to make absolutely final statements as to the effects of a rectilinear motion upon its structure; nor is the Maxwellian theory so inelastic as to break down at once under the weight of these brilliant experiments of Kaufmann.

Two other forms of electrons, however, agree about equally well with the results of Kaufmann's recent experiments. These are the rigid electron, and an electron proposed

* The earlier articles in this Series appeared as follows: M. Poincaré on 'La Fin de la Matière,' February 17th; and Sir William Ramsay on 'Helium and the Transmutation of Elements,' March 10th.

some time ago by the writer. The latter electron is a volume-charged sphere of radius a when at rest. Through its motion it becomes deformed into an ellipsoid of constant volume with the semi-axes $a\,s^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a\,s^{-\frac{1}{3}}$, $a\,s^{-\frac{1}{3}}$, where we have put s for $1-\frac{u^2}{v^2}$. The ratio of its axes is the same as that of the Lorentz electron.

If we extend this sort of deformation to all the bodies of a moving system, most of the negative effects of the earth's motion would be explained. There is, however, one difficulty. In general the effect of motion on transparent substances is to cause a peculiar kind of double refraction, due to the circumstance that the light-emitting electrons which vibrate parallel to the direction of motion swing with their longitudinal masses, whereas the oscillations perpendicular to this direction take place with transverse masses. In general one would expect different periods from this difference of masses. Now dispersion depends on the free periods of electrons, and consequently one would expect a dispersion formula that would depend on the orientation of the ray with regard to the direction of motion. This amounts to double refraction, the absence of which has been proved by Lord Rayleigh and by Brace. The difficulty mentioned does not seem to be insurmountable. However this may be, the problem of overcoming the difficulties which beset the Maxwellian theory is intimately connected with that of finding a suitable form for the electron.

A. H. Bucherer.

RESEARCH NOTES.

The relations between ether and matter now form, as a distinguished German physicist writes to me, the question of questions, and almost any attempt to solve it is therefore welcome. In a controversy lately carried on in a French technical paper, M. Brylinski has asserted that in order to alter the *vis viva* of the ether two things must be present, namely, motion and some other absorbing or emitting medium. Light, for instance, which is, according to current theories, an undulation of the ether, can be absorbed, either wholly or in part, by material bodies. He is also clear that the medium involved in gravitation is the ether; but is this ether always the same everywhere? and has it mass? To these questions M. Brylinski answers that certain phenomena attending the velocity of light, and the supposed carrying-along of the ether by matter, show that the ether contained between the molecules of material bodies is *not* the same as the ether of the inter-planetary spaces; while as to mass, he assumes that the charge of the negative electrons demands a carrier, and that this carrier is the ether, which consequently has, according to him, a well-defined mass, though of course its density is extremely small compared with that of the molecules of matter. This contention, though not at first sight to be rejected as absurd, seems to be entirely destructive of many existing theories, and its promulgator certainly does not lack the courage of his opinions.

The different problems affecting the Alpha rays, or positive electrons, are also now in full course of investigation. Prof. Wigger has lately described in the *Jahrbuch der Radioaktivität* a series of experiments which not only confirm the existence of the "Delta" rays, or slow-moving negative electrons, but also cast considerable doubt on the complete deviability of the Alpha rays by even the most intense magnetic field. He compares this fact with Mr. Soddy's hypothesis that the Alpha particles are originally uncharged, and only acquire their charge by reason of the shock caused by the expulsion of the negative electron from the atom. His experiments seem to have been made with polonium and radio-active lead, and they lead him to the conclusion that the very absorbable Alpha rays of these two substances are not the same as the Alpha rays of radium. This is particularly curious in view of Prof. Rutherford's remark ('Radio-Activity,' second ed., p. 583) that ordinary matter may be undergoing transformation accompanied by the expulsion of Alpha particles at a much greater rate than that shown by uranium without producing appreciable electrical or photographic action. With this may be usefully placed the law enunciated by Prof. Ostwald, that the bodies which first come to light in any transformation are, in experimental conditions, always the most unstable.

Not unconnected with this, perhaps, is the curious result of the inquiry which Prof. von Wesendonk has lately described in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift*, into the different discharges from positive and negative electrodes respectively. This, it will be remembered, formed one of the electrical mysteries that M. Langevin recently enumerated in his address to the International Society of Electricians. Prof. von Wesendonk is of opinion that when the discharge is a "pure" spark, and contains no admixture of either point or glow discharge, neither electrode has any advantage over the other, and the quantity of energy liberated is the same in each case. If both electrodes are used and the distance between them is very great, the negative ion, he says, may possibly be converted into a positive one, as he thinks may happen in the strongly positive discharge from a Tesla transformer at high tension. It seems possible, however, that the gas in which the discharge occurs has some influence upon this, as Prof. J. J. Thomson showed some time since that with an oscillatory discharge in hydrogen, nitrogen, and some other gases, a conductor placed near the point received a negative, and in air and oxygen a positive charge.

The heating effect produced by the Röntgen rays on being absorbed by different metals has been examined in *The Philosophical Magazine* by Prof. Bumsted, of Connecticut. He finds that in the case of lead about twice as much heat is generated as in that of zinc. His hypothesis is that the Röntgen rays cause the dissociation of certain elements on striking them, and that the energy thus liberated manifests itself as heat. M. Sagnac, who, as stated lately in these Notes (*Athenæum*, No. 4088), asserts that the Röntgen rays in the case mentioned are not so much absorbed as transformed, has found that the secondary or Sagnac rays emitted by metals struck by X rays are much more absorbable than those producing them, and so on progressively with the tertiary and succeeding radiations. All which looks like a gradual breaking-down of energy, and a "frittering away" of it—to use the classic phrase—not exclusively into heat.

In the same number of the magazine (*i.e.*, that for February) Mr. A. Russell discusses the dielectric strength of the atmosphere, which he thinks has been hitherto put too low. Prof. J. J. Thomson, he tells us, has estimated it at 30 kilowatts per centimetre, and Mr. O'Gorman at 27. He himself, however, considers that at ordinary atmospheric pressures its dielectric strength is between 38 and 40 kilowatts, which is an increase of about 30 per cent. The fact may reassure practical electricians haunted by the fear of short circuits; but it might be unwise to trust to it. M. Brunhes, who has lately been making experiments at the Puy de Dôme Observatory, of which he is Director, thinks that the leak in all charged bodies which can be attributed to the atmosphere alone is more considerable than has been hitherto supposed, and that, contrary to the general opinion, it is more rapid the freer the air is from dust and vapour of water. A study by him on the subject is now appearing in the *Revue Scientifique*.

Madame Curie, in a communication to the Académie des Sciences which is marked with some asperity, again asserts that her polonium is the same substance with that which Prof. Marckwald insists on calling radio-tellurium, and her view of the case is supported by certain constants which she gives, and which agree with those lately put forward by Prof. Marckwald. It seems a pity that they cannot agree upon some healing measure, such as the calling of both substances by the name of Radium F given to them by Prof. Rutherford.

Lest any one should be misled by the quotation in these Notes (*Athenæum*, No. 4088) from Dr. Le Bon that Hertzian waves accompany every electric spark, and by certain comments thereon, it may be said that it is by no means every spark which causes this phenomenon. The statement probably got into 'L'Évolution de la Matière' by a slip of the pen; for its author certainly knows a great deal better, and put the case in a nutshell when he stated in 1899, in his study on Hertzian waves, that the waves were emitted when a conductor of sufficient capacity, and bearing a charge of sufficient tension, was abruptly discharged, the charge being at the same time constantly renewed. As Prof. Fleming graphically demonstrated in his recent Cantor Lectures, which will shortly be printed, only one or two sparks out of the train emitted in such circumstances are oscillating, and it is only the oscillatory discharge which produces the wave. The analogy of a U tube into which a liquid is suddenly poured from a height is exact.

F. L.

DR. LE BON'S THEORIES OF MATTER.

Mr. Norman Campbell's case has proved so unexpectedly fragile that it would be cruel to draw further attention to the undignified dance he is now performing over its *débris*. Nor shall I notice further his childish display of bad temper and worse manners in the attack upon myself which he now states to have been his object throughout the controversy. For, were every word of it true—as it certainly is not—it could have no earthly bearing upon the issue raised by him in his first letter, namely, whether *The Athenæum* was or was not justified in speaking favourably of Dr. Le Bon.

In these circumstances I find myself with space to spare for the discussion of the quinine sulphate experiment, which, it may be recollected, formed the one instance adduced by Mr. Campbell of the alleged invalidity of Dr. Le Bon's experiments. The facts, which differ widely from those which the unwary reader might suppose from Mr. Campbell's allusions, are as follows. In the *Revue Scientifique* of April 14th, 1900, Dr. Le Bon described how quinine sulphate previously heated on a metal plate to 150° C., and then allowed to cool, will become phosphorescent, and discharge an electro-

scope if placed on its disk, or even suspended above it with a thin sheet of metal between. This phenomenon he attributed, in an article in the same paper of November 15th, 1902, to the chemical reaction produced in the substance by its hydration, or absorption of water from the atmosphere. He also stated that the "effluves" disengaged during this and other chemical reactions had the same properties as those apparent in the dissociation of bodies, including the power of passing through thin sheets of metal, and that of these "la réaction la plus nette est donnée par l'hydratation de sulfate de quinine"; while he suggested that the radio-activity of substances like radium and thorium might be due to the same cause. Later Miss Gates, writing to *The Physical Review* from McGill University under date of June, 1903, stated, among other things, that

"the quinine radiations are only apparent when accompanied by a great temperature change..... They are completely absorbed by a thin sheet of aluminium, which does not cut out the rays of uranium, radium, and thorium.....There is no evidence for believing that the ionization of quinine radiations is due to the spontaneous projection of charged masses from the atom, but to molecular actions which are influenced by temperature..... While M. Le Bon is undoubtedly correct in his assertion as to the cause of the quinine radiations [*i.e.*, chemical reaction], these [her own] experiments show no justification for attributing the radiation from radium and the other active bodies to a similar cause."

Thus stood the matter till 1905, when Prof. Kalähne, writing in Drude's *Annalen der Physik* (pp. 451 *sqq.*), 'Ueber die Strahlung des Chinin-sulfates,' after discussing Miss Gates's experiments and detailing some of his own, re-echoed her statement that the chemical reaction was the cause of the radiation; pointed out that, unless the vapour of water were introduced, the heated and cooled quinine sulphate showed no trace either of phosphorescence or of ionizing power; and suggested that Miss Gates had not taken this sufficiently into account in her conclusions. After this Miss Gates, writing to *The Physical Review* of January in this year, without referring to either Dr. Le Bon's or Prof. Kalähne's researches, described an experiment performed by her in the Cavendish Laboratory, which demonstrated that dried quinine sulphate, without any heating at all, can be made to exhibit both phosphorescence and ionization by exposure to damp air. She further said that experiments in the same place, designed to show that the ultra-violet light possibly evolved during the phosphorescence was the cause of the ionization, had failed to reveal the presence of such light, and that the cause of both phosphorescence and ionization was the chemical reaction of hydration.

In the meantime something else had happened. In *The Philosophical Magazine* for April of last year Mr. Campbell, after detailing some careful quantitative experiments on the radio-activity of ordinary matter, which form a valuable confirmation of the theory of the generality of this phenomenon put forward by Dr. Le Bon five years earlier, appended to his account a separate article on 'Radio-activity and Chemical Change,' in which the following words occur:—

"When these experiments had proceeded for a short time, it was found that a similar effect, due to chemical action, had been described by M. Gustave Le Bon. But it was soon remarked that the chemical actions which were attended by the largest effects were those which gave out considerable quantities of heat. Was it heat, and not chemical action, that was the cause of the effect noticed?"

He then went on to explain:—

"It is not difficult to see how M. Le Bon arrived at the conclusion that chemical change is accompanied by radio-activity. All the actions with which he obtained the effects are actions evolving a considerable amount of heat."

To this Dr. Le Bon replied in 'L'Évolution de la Matière,' published in June of the same year (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4055), that he did not dispute the part played by heat in releasing the provision of radio-activity (*i.e.*, the emanation) from certain radio-active bodies, but that Mr. Campbell had omitted to notice that among the chemical reactions claimed as causes of radio-activity were some (such as the hydration of quinine sulphate and the oxidation of phosphorus) which did not involve any rise in temperature. How Mr. Campbell reconciles the ignorance professed by him, in April, 1905, of Dr. Le Bon's experiments on radio-active chemical reactions with the statement in his letter in *The Athenæum* of the 3rd inst. that he was "an earnest student of that author's works two years before his book appeared," is his affair, and not mine. But, lest any one should be misled by his remark in the same letter, with regard to the oxidation of phosphorus, that "Dr. Le Bon was wise not to include this experiment in his book," I would point out that this experiment is duly set out at length on pp. 351 and 352 of 'L'Évolution de la Matière.'

Mr. Campbell's discomfiture was not, however, completed by Dr. Le Bon. At the Congress of German Physicists held at Meran in the autumn of last year Prof. Kalähne again referred to Dr. Le Bon's quinine sulphate experiments of 1900, gave an account of certain others devised by himself, and stated categorically that the cause of radio-activity was not here the variation of temperature, but the chemical reaction of the dehydration and hydration of the sulphate. He further said that, although his experiments led him to conclude that the quinine radiations did not include Beta or Gamma rays, he could not yet decide whether the ionization was due to ultra-violet light or—in the alternative—to the emission of highly absorbable Alpha rays. This part of the case is therefore still *sub judice;* but in the meantime, if Miss Gates's Cavendish Laboratory experiments are considered valid, we must believe that the ionizing power of quinine sulphate cannot be due to ultra-violet light, and must therefore be attributed, till further order, to the emission of Alpha rays. But both Miss Gates and Prof. Kalähne are positive that it is not due to heat, and therefore, whether Dr. Le Bon is right or not, Mr. Campbell is wrong. The imputation of sinister motives is not one of my weapons; but it does not seem uncharitable to conclude that Mr. Campbell is not the Machiavel and double dealer he claims to be, and that his furious attack upon Dr. Le Bon was probably inspired more by anger at this rebuff than by the desire to injure myself, which he now seems to consider the more avowable motive.

However this may be, I think this controversy may be properly closed with a summary of its results. By the mouths of two witnesses of distinction enough to satisfy even the high standard in such matters of the Cavendish Laboratory, Dr. Le Bon has been shown to have been one of the first, and, in the opinion of three others equally distinguished (including one Professor of Physics and another of Mathematics), to have been the very first, to promulgate the theory of the general radio-activity of matter and the dissociation of the atom. To this Mr. Campbell opposes merely the alleged silence of half a dozen gentlemen to whom, so far as I know, this point has not been submitted, and, with curious logic, refuses to claim for any other person or persons the priority he would deny to Dr. Le Bon. Dr. Le Bon's theory has been admitted by the same adversary to be, "in the main, correct"; and his experiments are proved to have been quoted and used with due acknowledgment by German, Italian, French, Canadian, and English physicists—the solitary attempt to impugn one of them having recoiled on its authors.

On the other hand, I have admitted that I should like more independent and better proof of the existence of an emanation from all substances than that set out in Dr. Le Bon's book. I believe that this will yet be found, and my reason for this faith is the singular confirmation that has been forthcoming, time after time, for this and for other of his deductions. In April, 1900, when Dr. Le Bon first enunciated this part of his theory, Prof. Rutherford's discovery of the thorium emanation was, apart from his own experiments, the sole foundation upon which it could rest. I am not even sure that, at the time he wrote, Dr. Le Bon was aware of Prof. Rutherford's discovery three months earlier; but, since then, additional evidence has continued to come year after year. First was Prof. Dorn's discovery of the emanation from radium; then Prof. J. J. Thomson's proof of an emanation from much more ordinary materials; and then, M. Blondlot's "émission pesante"—not yet confirmed by independent observation—from a great variety of substances. Nor is the absence till now of proof of an emanation from uranium at all decisive against its existence; for this may be due either to a transformation so immediate as to leave no trace of its presence, or to some masking phenomenon like those "Delta" rays which for a long time prevented the measurement of the charge on their Alpha congeners. Even if my hopes are disappointed, however—and no scientific theory can hope nowadays to spring into life like Athene, armed at all points—this is not a fundamental point of Dr. Le Bon's doctrine, and with the result of this controversy I think he may well rest content. Mr. Campbell's attack, far from "blasting" his reputation, has probably brought the solidity of its foundations to the notice of many readers in this country who would otherwise have remained for some time longer in ignorance of it. F. L.

*** This controversy is now closed.

SOCIETIES.

Geological.—*March* 7.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. A. Douglas and Mr. D. Pugh-Jones were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Occurrence of Limestone of the Lower Carboniferous Series in the Cannock-Chase Portion of the South Staffordshire Coalfield,' by Mr. G. Marmaduke Cockin,—and 'Liassic Dentaliidæ,' by Mr. Linsdall Richardson.

Asiatic.—*March* 13.—Lord Reay in the chair.—Dr. Hoey, in his paper on 'Sarmad and Aurangzeb,' began by referring to the popularity of Sarmad's quatrains, and stated that as Sarmad, a Muhammadan, had been on friendly terms with Hindus, and was killed by Aurangzeb's order, Hindus have a vague impression that his death was in some measure due to his sympathies. The history of Sarmad, as far as it is known, was then given. He was a Jew of Kāshan, who became a Muhammadan, studied medicine, and came to India. His tenets and doctrines were explained and examined; and also his literary remains. Dr. Hoey referred to two MSS., which he had obtained in India. The first contained a notice of

Sarmad, his views, and some of his quatrains, prefixed to a diwān by some other poet. The second was a masnavi, hitherto unnoticed, which is undoubtedly by Sarmad. Of this the plot was explained; and the paper concluded with four lines by the poet, which are remarkably similar to some of the quatrains of Omar Khayyam, his probable contemporary:—

> Thy bottle may be made of vintner's dust,
> And sighs of lovers hang around its crust.
> The tavern's sweepings may become thy cup,
> And my remembrance rise upon the must.

—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Irvine, Dr. Gaster, Sir Charles Lyall, and Mr. Fleet took part.

Society of Antiquaries. — *March* 15. — Sir Henry H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair. — Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on 'The Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes,' with special reference to recent excavations on the site by the Sussex Archæological Society. Excavations had already been made by Mr. Somers Clarke and himself in 1883, which had disclosed the plan of the subvaults, &c., of the dorter range; but, owing to difficulties which had now been surmounted, it had not been possible to extend operations eastwards. The recent excavations had brought to light there the remains of a large infirmary chapel of unusual plan, and side by side with it the foundations of the infirmary hall. Search had also been made, by the kindness of Messrs. Kenward, in their garden, for the traces of the earlier church of the priory; but the destruction on this site had been too thorough to leave anything definite. Through the kindness of Mr. F. G. Courthope, efforts had been made to elucidate also the remains of the west front beneath his garden; but little was found besides the concrete cores of the walls. The remains of the infirmary chapel noted above consist for the most part of great masses of fallen walling, which were evidently overthrown in the way hinted at in the well-known letter of John Portinari to Crumwell describing the destruction of the priory church. Mr. Hope showed that this letter was actually a paraphrase in English by Richard Moryson of a holograph letter from Portinari, written in Italian, preserved, with an earlier letter referred to in it, in the Public Record Office. These letters give considerably fuller details of the beginning of the throwing down of the church, and of the way in which it was done, by digging out the foundations and propping the walls on wooden posts that were afterwards burnt or blown down, so causing the superincumbent masses to collapse. The original letters also contained various dimensions and other details that had been overlooked or omitted by Moryson, which enabled a more correct plan to be drawn of the destroyed priory church. Mr. Hope further communicated a description (from the letters patent leasing the site after Crumwell's attainder) of certain buildings reserved to the king, which apparently had formed the prior's lodging, and afterwards the manor house of Crumwell himself.

Royal Numismatic. — *March* 15. — Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. Charlton Adams, Mr. A. M. Mitchison, Mr. Thomas Lovelace Hercy, Mr. E. A. Mitchell-Innes, Mr. J. Gordon Langton, Mr. A. J. V. Radford, and Capt. W. H. Williamson were elected Fellows.—Mr. A. Radford exhibited an Anglo-Saxon penny of Edward II. struck at Totness, and bearing the moneyer's name Wynstan. This is the earliest coin known of this mint, none before Æthelred II. having been hitherto recorded.—Mr. Percy Webb exhibited a series of Roman *dupondii* or "second brass" of the first to the third centuries A.D.—Mr. Neville Langton showed two early Athenian tetradrachms, each with a square punch-mark on the reverse, which had been found on the site of Naukratis, in Egypt. — Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a half-groat which bears the name of Richard II., but which, he was of opinion, was not struck till the following reign of Henry IV.; and Mr. Thomas Bliss a series of "truck-tickets" used at various collieries and ironworks.—Dr. Barclay V. Head communicated a paper on 'The Earliest Græco-Bactrian and Græco-Indian Coins.' Dr. Imhoof-Blumer had in 1883 attributed a tetradrachm bearing the inscription ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, together with the head of Zeus on the obverse, and an eagle standing on a thunderbolt on the reverse, to Alexander the Great, and supposed it to represent his first local issue in Macedon. The British Museum has since acquired two specimens of this coinage, one of them coming undoubtedly from India, and the provenance of the other being doubtful. Dr. Head pointed out that the occurrence of the satrapal head-dress as a symbol on these coins indicated their Eastern origin, and after inquiring to which province of the Eastern empire of Alexander they might most reasonably be attributed, came to the conclusion that all the available evidence pointed unmistakably to Bactria or to some district on the extreme North-West frontier of India. He called attention to the very striking resemblance in type existing between these coins and certain imitations of Athenian coins which were current in India about the date of Alexander's invasion. On these Indian imitations the owl of the reverse is supplanted by an eagle with reverted head, precisely as on the coins under discussion; while the helmeted head of Athene still occupies the obverse. Dr. Head showed that a coin which had recently been sent to the Society from Tashkend supplied the link which connected these two classes in the most satisfactory manner; for while its reverse, as regards both its type and its accompanying symbols, was exactly that of the Athenian imitations, its obverse type was the head of Zeus, as on the tetradrachm described by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer. Dr. Head therefore proposed to remove the coins in question from the extreme west to the extreme east of Alexander's empire, and to regard them, further, as belonging not to the beginning of his reign, but to about the time of his death, or even to a somewhat later date, between his death and the accession of Seleucus, and he showed in detail that this view was confirmed by considerations of the weight-standard and the provenance of the known specimens.

Entomological.—*March* 7.—Mr. F. Merrifield, President, in the chair.—The Rev. G. Wheeler was elected a Fellow.—Mr. H. W. Andrews exhibited two specimens of *Microdon latifrons*, Lw., a rare dipteron taken in the New Forest in June, 1905. — Mr. H. M. Edelsten showed examples of *Nonagria neurica*, Hb., and *N. dissoluta*, var. *arundineta*, Schmidt, from Germany, with (?) var. *arundineta* from Central Asia, for comparison with *N. dissoluta* and *N.* var. *arundineta* from Kent, Cambridge, and Norfolk. — Mr. L. B. Prout exhibited a variable series of *Gynopteryx gladiaria*, Guen., and its varieties.—Mr. A. J. Chitty exhibited combs of the honey bee formed on a branch of nut tree, the bees having swarmed late in the year. After July they deserted the combs, and, having consumed all the honey contained in them, again swarmed on a neighbouring tree. — Prof. R. Meldola exhibited a specimen of *Prodenia littoralis*, Boisd., which had emerged in a breeding cage kept, with many others, by Major R. B. Robertson at Boscombe, Hants, for the reception of caterpillars found in that district. The moth emerged on July 16th, 1905. — Commander J. J. Walker said he had taken the larva, known as the Egyptian cotton worm, in the Central Pacific Islands, feeding on the tobacco plant.—Mr. O. E. Janson exhibited a Mantis on a portion of the bark of a tree, as found in Trinidad by Mr. F. Birch, who stated that its close resemblance to a withered leaf was evidently a protection used for aggressive purposes.—Mr. M. Burr exhibited a series of Callimenidæ, a small family of Orthoptera, consisting of two genera, Dinarchus, with the single species *D. dasypus*, Illig., and Callimenus, of which all the known species were included, with the exception of *C. inflatus*, Br., from Asia Minor.—Mr. H. Rowland-Brown showed specimens of *Argynnis niobe*, var. *eris*, from the Pyrenees, Cevennes, and South Tyrolese mountains. He drew attention to the remarkable form of the example taken at Gavarnie in July, 1905, of which the coloration of the upper side of all the wings was ruddy-copper-red dusted with blue upon the nervures. He also remarked that whereas specimens of *eris* and other Argynnids from the mountainous regions of Central France show a tendency to maintain constant pale forms, those from the Pyrenees are generally more highly coloured, while the high Alpine forms of Central Europe incline to melanism.—Prof. E. B. Poulton exhibited an original note-book of Burchell's, taken to South Africa in 1812. He said that it established the date of the author's birthday (hitherto unknown) to be July 12th, while it also recorded for the first time the superstitious dread of the native Hottentots for the "death's-head moth," known locally as the "devil bee."—Dr. F. A. Dixey exhibited specimens of Pierine butterflies from South Africa, India, and Asia Minor to illustrate how the under sides of the dry-season forms in the group are apt to take a red tinge, it being especially interesting to note that the same tendency was manifest in all species collected from such widely separate regions.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse communicated a note on the migration of Lepidoptera against the wind, extracted from a report on 'The Pearl Oyster of the Gulf of Manaar, *Avicula* (*meleagrina*) *fucata*,' by Henry Sullivan Thomas, in *The Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for the session 1886-7. — Col. C. T. Bingham read a note on 'A Plague of Ants in the Observatory District, Cape Town, South Africa,' and illustrated his remarks with specimens of the insects referred to by him.—Dr. G. B. Longstaff read a paper 'On some Rest Attitudes in Butterflies,' illustrated by numerous specimens arranged upon backgrounds of specially prepared sand-paper tinted to represent the natural surroundings of the insects in their various habitats.—Dr. T. A. Chapman read a paper entitled 'Observations on the Life-History of *Trichoptilus paludum*, Zell.'—Prof. Poulton read a paper by Mr. Frank P. Dodd 'On some Parasitic Hymenopterous Insects of North Queensland,' and exhibited a number of interesting specimens.

Historical.—*March* 15.—The Rev. Dr. Hunt, President, in the chair.—The Rev. H. S. Cronin and Messrs. J. Eliot Hodgkin, C. L. Kingsford, and E. K. Purnell were elected Fellows.—A paper was read by Prof. Pelham upon the Roman Limes in Upper Germany and the *Agri Decumates*. Attention was drawn to the thorough and systematic exploration carried out recently by the Imperial Government of the roads, forts, Hadrian's palisade, and the later wall and earthworks. The permanent occupation of the country under Vespasian and its abandonment about 250 A.D. were demonstrated.—A short discussion followed, in which Mr. Seebohm, Sir Henry Howorth, and Sir Alfred Lyall took part.

Physical.—*March* 9.—Dr. C. Chree, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. H. A. Wilson read a paper on 'The Velocities of the Ions of Alkali Salt Vapours at High Temperatures.'—Dr. J. A. Harker read a paper 'On some Experiments on Earth-Currents at Kew Observatory.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'Some Aspects of Registrat on of Title to Land,' Mr. J. R. Hart.
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Fire, Fire Risks, and Fire Extinction,' Lecture III., Prof. V. B. Lewes.
—	Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Discussion on 'The Means of Locomotion and Transport in London.'
Tues.	Royal Institution, 5.—'The Influence of Geology on Scenery,' Lecture II., Mr. J. E. Marr. (Tyndall Lecture.)
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Outer Barrier, Hodbarrow Iron Mines.'
Wed.	Society of Arts, 8.—'Coal Conservation, Power Transmission, and Smoke Prevention,' Mr. A. J. Martin.
Thurs.	Royal, 4.30.
—	Royal Institution, 5.—'Internal-Combustion Engines,' Lecture II., Prof. B. Hopkinson.
—	Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Adjourned Discussion on 'Electrical Equipment of the Aberdare Collieries of the Powell Duffryn Company,' and 'Electric Winding Considered Practically and Commercially.'
—	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'On some Antiquities found at Ham Hill, Somerset, and in the Neighbourhood,' Mr. H. St. G. Gray.
Fri.	Royal Institution, 9.—'Recent Progress in Magneto-Optics,' Prof. P. Zeeman.
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3.—'The Corpuscular Theory of Matter,' Lecture V., Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

The Clarendon Press have ready 'Greek Theories of Elementary Cognition from Alcmæon to Aristotle,' by Prof. John I. Beare, an important book which gathers from Aristotle and elsewhere the Greek contribution to the psychology of the senses.

Mr. Frowde is about to publish for the Radcliffe Trustees a 'Catalogue of 1,772 Stars, chiefly comprised within the Zone

85°–90° N.P.D., for the Epoch 1900,' deduced from observations made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, during the years 1894–1903, under the direction of Dr. A. A. Rambaut.

The death, in his fifty-fifth year, is announced from Kasan of the Rector of the University, the anatomist Nikolas Ljubimov. His best-known work was a handbook of pathological anatomy, which ran through several editions.

A new comet (*c*, 1906) was discovered at Melbourne by Mr. David Ross, the honorary secretary of the Victoria branch of the British Astronomical Association, on the evening of the 18th inst. It was situated in the constellation Cetus, and moving in a north-easterly direction.

The small planet No. 400, which was discovered by M. Charlois at Nice on March 15th, 1895, has been named by him Ducrosa. In a later examination of plates taken in 1902, Prof. Max Wolf has noted a small planet registered on March 5th, which had been overlooked until now. He discovered another on the 4th inst. In correction of the notes in our 'Science Gossip' last week it may be stated that, in addition to the planet discovered by Prof. Wolf on the 3rd inst., one was detected by Herr Kopff on the same day; also that three of Mr. Metcalf's (of which he now publishes later observations) were found on the 16th ult., not one on the 17th. Dr. J. Palisa, of Vienna, also publishes further observations of recent discoveries.

Herr Ebell, of the Bureau of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Kiel, in publishing (No. 4079) elements of Kopff's comet (*b*, 1906), remarks that they will require revision on account of the slow motion of the comet, but will suffice to indicate its place for the rest of this month. According to these, the comet passed its perihelion on January 4th, at the distance from the sun of 1·08 in terms of the earth's mean distance. Its present distance from the earth is 0·68 on the same scale, or about 63,000,000 miles, and increasing. The inclination and eccentricity of the orbit are small. The comet is still in the south-eastern part of the constellation Leo, between the stars τ and υ Leonis. Next week its brightness will amount to only about a quarter of what it was at the time of discovery.

A new variable star of the Algol type has been discovered in the constellation Perseus by Herr Sigurd Enebo at Dombaas, Dovre, in the province of Christiania, Norway. In the Bonn 'Durchmusterung' it is numbered +41°.851, and the magnitude is given as 9·4. When at a minimum it is invisible with a small telescope; Herr J. F. Schröter, Director of the Christiania Observatory, states that, on account of the continuous unfavourable weather, he has not been able to look for it since its discovery. The period, according to Herr Enebo's observations, must be either about 13 days or an aliquot part of that number. The star will be reckoned as var. 29, 1906, Persei. Another variable, which appears to be also of the Algol type, has been found by Prof. M. and Herr G. Wolf in the constellation Gemini. In the Bonn 'Durchmusterung' it is numbered +23°.1151, and the variability is not great, the magnitude being above the ninth when brightest and below the tenth when faintest. Dr. Graff, of Hamburg, confirms the variability and its type, and places the changes of brightness between 9·6 and 11·0 magnitude. The star will reckon as var. 30, 1906, Geminorum.

FINE ARTS

THE WORK OF CHARLES FURSE.

The exhibition of the work of Charles Furse that the Burlington Fine-Arts Club has brought together is one that will deservedly attract considerable attention, for his art was very popular, and he was, moreover, one of the champions of a considerable section of critical opinion. Indeed, there were not wanting voices to declare that but for his untimely death he might have taken his place at the very head of the English School.

Such enthusiasts must be prepared for a slight sense of disappointment on seeing these collected works. The paintings that each took so handsomely central a position among a group of weaker rivals, have a little the air of competing with one another: to say the worst about them at once, they are "Academy pictures," and look it. It is like the distinction between the girl who dresses to make herself look as nice as possible and the other who wants to look nicer than any one else — a distinction subtle, but unmistakably recognizable in the result. So in these pictures we hardly ever find the painter absorbed in making a merely beautiful thing, but rather alert to produce a striking one, though here in justice we ought to distinguish between the attempt to outshine a rival and the determination to stand up to the challenge of nature, that strongest of rivals, of whose presence Furse was always so keenly conscious. Furse stood for directness of attack in painting, for broad, yet in certain respects extremely literal truth to nature, and critics who wished to see a revival of those qualities in English art backed him with their approval. The battle is now won, and already it is time to disengage from his achievement what is admirable and worth following—to deprecate in fact, the indiscriminate discipleship with which painters of an impressionable age or character pay tribute to the successful artist.

A glance round the galleries will explain the general approval these pictures have gained. Their author was thoroughly normal. His work was one long hymn in praise of the healthy outdoor existence which, by a cruelty of fate, he was fully to enjoy only at intervals. Every one must admire the vigour with which, invalid as he was, he sang the praises of youth and health and spirits; yet sometimes the quality of the homage was a little coarse, more particularly in such work as his last big Academy picture, 'Cubbing with the York and Ainsty.' The dogs between the horses' legs are admirable in animal vigour; the children—well, perhaps we demand more in the portrait of children than the presentation of animal vigour. At all events, they seem treated inadequately, as are his children generally, though they are chubby and apple-cheeked enough to satisfy any worshipper of health.

In a word, the painter of these pictures has made them as real as nature, instead of making them as beautiful. The convention which he adopted, and which bids fair to be the ruling one in modern painting for a long time to come, consists in laying out as directly and vigorously as possible the leading planes which make up the external forms of a figure, with great attention to getting the colours of these planes pitched at the highest degree of brilliant contrast, but with less attention to the subtle forms which the line draughtsman seizes, and which mark the division between those planes. The want of this closer delineation of form the modern painter thinks to provide against—and to some extent does so — by the eloquence of a very expressive stroke. The limitations of a plane are not always very accurately defined, but its direction and its scarcely perceptible modulations are hinted at by the very tooth and grain of the paint as the brush has twisted it; and this looseness of facture has the advantage that if it does not display so closely as the earlier art exactly what things the painter has seen, it betrays more clearly the order in which he has seen them.

This modern convention does not appear to be at bottom very suitable for portraiture of a serious order, though the greatest living portrait painter has brought it to perfection. The best of Furse's portraits in the Sargent manner—say that of Mr. Luxmoore, for example—do not prevent one regretting that he should have abandoned the more intent and serious, if less wonderful technique of his beautiful portrait of William Cory. His greatest successes, in fact, in the later manner were not pure portraits, but groups with animals in the open air. He had a feeling for big canvases—the technical instinct that told him that for these purposes the ordinary paints of the artist's colourman were positively too finely ground, too smooth to be suitable—that it was necessary to plaster the paint on very thick, in firmly corrugated strokes, to give a surface of any handsomeness and life. Often this handsome paint, as in the *Diana of the Uplands*, suddenly ceases when he comes to paint the head. He feels that more refinement is necessary, and neither in colour nor in surface is the head of the same stuff as the rest of the picture. This kind of painting seems, in the hands of a man of great energy and vitality like Furse, to lead to the production of huge impromptus, commemorations of some picturesque occasion where the sitter is not more the subject of the picture than the glamour of time and place. For divining this—perhaps the best field for utilizing the manner of painting now fashionable—Furse deserves the greatest credit. In the handling of the official portrait group in white satin he attained great proficiency, but never for a moment approached Mr. Sargent, who, indeed, figures in the exhibition rather as corrupter than as inspirer. The brief Whistlerian phase, on the other hand, was most beneficial to a colourist endowed with more courage than discretion, and one regrets that the *Bishop Stubbs* should be virtually the only representative of that period.

Perhaps it is not really the only one, however, for among a number of other sketch designs (all rather poor with this exception) the *Spandril for the Liverpool Town Hall: Ships Unloading*, stands out as a finely ordered reticent work of the highest power—possibly the most entirely satisfactory piece of painting in the show. You have but to look at it to see in what the brilliant, but hardly scholarly sketch of *Timber Haulers* falls short. With its greater research of detail, its greater restraint of colour, its direction at once more serious and more quaint than was usual with him, it gives us some clue to what Furse might have attained with a happier destiny.

LONDON, AND SOME ENGRAVINGS BY MASTERS.

The man who sets out to do a series of architectural water-colour drawings has a harder task than he once had. Photo-

graphy has made him no longer a necessity, and he has to justify his existence by some very definite charm. The zest of an impromptu sketch, the critical power of a keen student of architecture who stresses and throws into relief the structural sense and logic of the building, the deftness of mind and hand that makes of a complex drawing a feat of light technical gymnastics airily done—these qualities combined excuse handsomely a water-colour record of this sort. They meet with singular happiness in Mr. Fulleylove's smaller drawing of the interior of St. Paul's at the Fine-Art Society's—so happily, indeed, that in almost all the other sketches one feels a slight lack of one or other of them.

The collection of particularly fine proofs after Dürer, Meryon, Whistler, and Sir F. S. Haden, which Mr. Gutekunst shows in King Street, is one of those occasions of seeing modern by the side of the finest old work which are always welcome, and which we should like to see the rule rather than the exception. The earliest master remains the most entirely satisfactory in his acceptance of the requirements of the art. He will be absolutely sure that he gives something worth being multiplied—no light sketches, but the very fullest treatment of his subject, yet no line fails to enrich our knowledge of the *form* of his inventions. In Meryon there is by comparison almost a beginning of that photographic darkening that was to make etching ultimately a matter of shadowy tone as much as of sculptural form. It is surprising in the face of two such masters to find Whistler holding his own so well. He does it by force of charm in *The Garden*—in *The Rialto* and *The Bridge* by the wonderful continuity of the stream of graceful invention and observation, which makes his crowd so interesting and spontaneous in detail, and in mass so constructive. At bottom, for all its butterfly handling, it has the same basis as the art of Canaletto.

SALE.

The sale at Messrs. Christie's on the 17th inst. was notable for the prices fetched by Guardi's picture, San Giorgio Maggiore and the Giudecca Canal, Venice, 1,785*l.* and by Morland's The Deserter Pardoned, 1,417*l.* The following pictures were also sold: F. Guardi, A View at Venice, with boats, gondolas, and figures, 378*l.*; Islands near Venice, with boats, gondolas, and figures, 325*l.*; The Interior of a Palace, with numerous ladies and gentlemen at a masquerade, 588*l.*; An Ante-Room in a Palace, with senators and other figures, 262*l.* J. Verspronck, Portrait of a Gentleman, in black dress, with lace collar and cuffs, 189*l.* P. Nasmyth, A Woody Road Scene, with peasants, waggon, and fallen timber, 147*l.* Francesco Torbido, Portrait of a Gentleman, in dark dress and cap, holding a dagger, 110*l.* Drawing: D. Gardner, Portrait of Eleanor, Wife of William, first Lord Auckland, 115*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

Yesterday was the press view of the show of the Royal Society of British Artists at their Suffolk Street Galleries.

To-day Messrs. Dickinson invite us to a private view of original etchings by Sir F. S. Haden, Mr. D. Y. Cameron, and others.

An exhibition of water-colour drawings of 'The Thames from Source to Sea,' by Mr. Ernest W. Haslehurst, has been opened in the same galleries this week.

Messrs. Ernest Brown & Phillips invite us to a private view to-day, at the Leicester Galleries, of water-colours of Surrey by Mr. Sutton Palmer.

Mr. J. Shapland has on view at the Doré Gallery till April 7th water-colour drawings of 'Devonshire Scenery and Italian Lakes.'

Messrs. Shepherd opened to private view this week their spring exhibition of landscapes and portraits by masters of the Early British School.

The London Sketch Club are "at home" at the Graves Galleries to-day. Their exhibition will remain open for some time.

At the Ryder Gallery there is a private view on Tuesday next of water-colour drawings and sketches of 'Upper Thames, the East Coast, Westmoreland, Scotland, &c.,' by Mr. F. Dixey.

At the Carfax Gallery next Wednesday there will be a private view of water-colour drawings by Mr. D. S. MacColl.

The exhibition which the International Society, on the invitation of the Corporation of Nottingham, arranged in the Castle Art Gallery, has now been open a fortnight, and has been very favourably received.

Mr. William Hole has completed the series of original pictures of the life of Jesus upon which he has been engaged for three years, and these will be exhibited in the rooms of the Fine-Art Society early next month. Afterwards they will be shown in some of the principal towns of the United Kingdom, including Glasgow and Edinburgh. The pictures will be published in book form by the Fine-Art Society in the autumn. The artist has executed his pictures after studying in Palestine.

The French Administration of the Fine Arts have just decided a question "qui mettra quelque tranquillité dans l'âme des Présidents de la République passés et futures." The official bust of the President exhibited at the Louvre during the "septennat" will be transferred to Versailles when the duties at the Élysée are undertaken by a new chief. Hitherto these busts have been stored away in some underground room, and generally forgotten. In future, therefore, we shall have at Versailles the busts of the past-Presidents of the Republic *vis-à-vis* with those of Louis XIV., Napoleon, and others.

A very interesting portrait of Madame de Pompadour by Carle van Loo was sold on Monday last at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, by M. Paul Chevallier. It is one of two portraits, painted by Van Loo in or about 1750, of the Pompadour. Both are mentioned in the 'Correspondance de Madame de Pompadour,' published in 1878, and both were engraved by Beauvarlet—one as 'La Sultane,' and the other as 'La Belle Jardinière'; and reproductions of the two appear in an article on 'Les Portraits de la Pompadour' in the current issue of *L'Art et les Artistes*. The original picture of 'La Belle Jardinière' was exhibited at Messrs. T. Agnew & Sons' Gallery last autumn, and is now in a well-known collection. The portrait of 'La Sultane,' which realized on Monday 29,000fr., is described in the sale catalogue as having been in the Argenville sale of March 7th, 1778; if so, it then fetched a very small price, for it is not quoted in Blanc's résumé of that sale in his 'Trésor de la Curiosité.' As a matter of fact, the two original portraits by Van Loo were inherited by the Pompadour's brother, the Marquis de Marigny, and were included in his sale in 1782. Van Loo probably made more than one replica of each of these portraits.

A Danish art exhibition is under contemplation for next year at the Guildhall Art Gallery. It will contain, among other pictures, some from the Copenhagen museums by permission of the Danish Government.

The sudden death, in Rome, is announced of M. Émile Soldi, who, after learning the art of bookbinding, took up engraving in medals, and eventually achieved much success as a sculptor. He was the son of M. Soldyck, a professor of German, and a native of Denmark, who became a naturalized Frenchman. M. Soldi was born in Paris on May 27th, 1846. Soon after taking the Prix de Rome for his medallic work he devoted himself to sculpture: the statue of 'Flora' in the Tuileries gardens, the medallion of 'Gallia' at the Luxembourg, and a remarkable portrait of Chevreul are among his most noteworthy works. He was one of the founders of the Société des Fouilles Archéologiques. He published several works on "la langue sacrée," and believed that he had discovered the traces and symbols of the primitive tongue.

MM. Manzi & Joyant announce as "en souscription" 'J. H. Fragonard, 1732–1806,' by M. Pierre de Nolhac, the well-known Keeper of the National Museum at Versailles. The volume will appear in the autumn in various expensive editions, and will have at least sixty plates.

The forthcoming number of *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist* will contain articles on 'Sanctuary Rings,' 'Steetley Chapel, Derbyshire,' 'Suggested Moorish Origin of Certain Amulets in use in Great Britain,' and 'Notes on the Evolution of the Means of Transport by Land and Water.'

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Æolian Hall.—*Tenth Broadwood Concert.*

Mr. Joseph Holbrooke's Sextet, for two violins, two violas, and two 'cellos, Op. 16, No. 1, was performed at the tenth Broadwood Concert last Thursday week, by Messrs. J. Saunders, V. Addison, E. Yonge, C. Woodhouse, C. Preuveneers, and C. H. O'Donnell. The industrious composer has been much in evidence of late; works of his have been heard not only at concerts, but also at important provincial festivals. The Sextet in question is clever and full of life, though on the whole there is a lack of spontaneity and soul. The middle section, however, has a touch of poetry, while the music of the Finale is vigorous and jovial. The programme included Arensky's pleasing Suite No. 1, for two pianofortes, with Mlle. Mania Séguel and Mr. Holbrooke as successful performers. Mr. Dalton Baker greatly pleased by his refined rendering of songs by Brahms and Schubert.

Queen's Hall.—*Herr Sauer's Pianoforte Recital.*

Herr Emil Sauer, who gave a recital at the Queen's Hall on Monday afternoon, justly ranks among the great pianists of the present day. In Bach's 'Italian' Concerto and in Beethoven's Sonata in E, Op. 109, the first two numbers on the programme, his attitude towards those masters was most respectful; there was no attempt to bring the music up to date, except, perhaps, in the very rapid rate at which the final movement of the concerto was taken. In the middle slow

movement he seemed to be so anxious to avoid anything of the sort that the tone-colour became somewhat cold. There was some fine playing in the sonata, but here also there was a certain lack of warmth and tenderness. Various short solos followed, of which may be noted Mendelssohn's own arrangement of the Scherzo from his 'Midsummer Night's Dream' music, in which Herr Sauer's crisp, light touch was displayed to advantage; and Schubert's lovely Impromptu, Op. 90, No. 3, beautifully played, but unfortunately disfigured by some tawdry additions of Liszt quite out of keeping with the simple music. If only the piece had been announced as by Schubert-Liszt, there would be no ground for complaint; for if Herr Sauer approves of the Liszt version, he is fully justified in using it. Any one acquainted with Schubert's style of writing, though unacquainted, perhaps, with that particular piece, must have been sorely puzzled by the mixture of styles. This may seem a small matter, but most pianists now before the public adhere strictly to the text of the great composers; yet at one time this was not so. Herr Sauer, whose reputation is so great, might set a better example. He played Chopin's Fantasia in F minor, and though he did not altogether spoil the poetry of the piece, he did not improve it by certain affectations. In two Études of his own composition—show pieces of little musical value—and especially in Liszt's 'Don Juan' Fantasia, he astonished his audience by his wonderful ease in overcoming technical difficulties with which few pianists care to grapple. If in some ways Herr Sauer disappoints us, it must not be forgotten that great pianists, like great men generally, ought not to be judged by everyday rules; they have temptations to which ordinary players are not exposed. The possession of exceptional technique almost inevitably leads to the love of display, which sometimes is felt where it is least desirable.

Æolian Hall.—*Dr. Lierhammer's Song Recital.*

Dr. Theo. Lierhammer is always active in his search for novelties, and nine recent additions to his repertory were included in the programme of his recital at the Æolian Hall last Tuesday evening. An expressive song, with skilful colouring, composed by Eduard Behm, was entitled 'Nachtgebet'; while in 'Es ist ein hold Gewimmel,' by Hugo Kaun, both the vocal part and the accompaniment engaged the ear agreeably. Max Reger contributed his sombre 'Beim Schneewetter' and moderately effective 'Waldeinsamkeit,' the latter being tuneful, though the style is somewhat too heavy for a light-hearted lyric. Not much inspiration was revealed in Heinrich van Eyken's 'Schmied Schmerz,' but Sigismund von Hausegger's 'Abendwolke' showed a feeling for the picturesque, and the merry 'Das Kätzchen' of Ernst Boehe ran a consistently cheerful course. The opening of Geo. H. Clutsam's 'Once at the Angelus' brought to mind Schubert's 'Wanderer,' but the English composer's song proved expressive and effective. All the examples named were interpreted with notable care and understanding by the talented Viennese baritone.

Musical Gossip.

Miss Marie Hall, who has just returned to England after a successful tour in America, made her reappearance at the London Ballad Concert at Queen's Hall on Friday afternoon of last week. She exhibited her fine and certain technique in Wieniawski's Polonaise in A major, and also played Saint-Saëns's 'Le Cygne,' and pieces by Schubert and Novacek with skill and good taste. Among the vocalists were Miss Amy Castles (who sang with fluency and effect M. Bemberg's 'Nymphes et Sylvains'), Miss Verena Fancourt, Mr. Ivor Foster, and Mr. Watkin Mills.

The programme of the fifth Nora Clench Quartet Concert next Tuesday evening includes Beethoven's 'Grosse Fuge,' Op. 133, which originally was the final movement of the great Quartet in B flat, but for which the composer, on the advice of his friends, substituted a movement of much lighter character. The Fugue in question has not, we believe, been heard in London for over twenty years.

Three interesting collections of Shakspearean music will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge next Thursday.

Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns has set to music the poem of M. Charles Leconte, 'A la Gloire de Corneille,' for ten soloists, chorus, organ, and orchestra, and the work will be performed at Béziers on the occasion of the festival in celebration of the tercentenary of the birth of the great French poet.

It is announced that at the close of the season Herr Felix von Weingartner will not only cease to conduct the Symphony Concerts, but will also resign all other engagements of the kind. The reason assigned is that he intends to devote himself entirely to literary work and composition. During many years he has proved himself a conductor of the first rank, and his loss will be severely felt.

At Monte Carlo on Saturday, the 10th inst., was performed for the first time an opera of Georges Bizet's entitled 'Don Procopio.' This was the first work sent by the composer from the Académie des Beaux-Arts at Rome, whither he went in 1859, as winner of the Grand Prix. In a report on the works received from Rome this opera was declared notable for its bold touches and for its youthful style, "qualités précieuses pour le genre comique." Somehow or other, the score got mislaid, and it was only a year or two ago that it was discovered by M. Charles Malherbe. The performance appears to have been eminently successful. We shall shortly be able to quote some opinions of the work itself.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society's Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
Tues.	Miss Vivien Chartres's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Betty Booker and Mr. F. Harford's Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Nora Clench Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Wed.	Miss Tora Hwass's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss Ethel Nettleship's 'Cello Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. Aldo Antonietti's Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Thurs.	M. Maurel's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss May Winifred's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Fri.	Madame Irma Saenger-Sethe's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Madame Fenna's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
Sat.	Miss Agnes Maxwell's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Madame Sobrino's Pianoforte and Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 3.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Waldorf.—*The Heir-at-Law.* By George Coleman [*sic*] the Younger. Played in Three Acts.

In his passage from the Haymarket to the Waldorf Mr. Cyril Maude maintains some of the best traditions he inherits from his former home. At the Haymarket revivals of the two comic masterpieces of Sheridan and the only less popular 'She Stoops to Conquer' of Goldsmith have been steadily recurrent; while those of the best works of the Colmans, Morton, O'Keeffe, and others of later days have been witnessed at longer intervals. In producing 'The Heir-at-Law' of the younger Colman Mr. Maude awakens memories which have virtually slept since the days of John S. Clarke, who was seen in it in 1873. It was at the Strand, more than a decade later, that that diverting actor made the curious experiment of doubling the characters of 'Zekiel Homespun and Dr. Pangloss. Opportunities for comparison between old and modern styles of acting are now almost non-existent, since those who remember the work in the days of its popularity are belated veterans. Compared with the treatment accorded the piece by John S. Clarke, that now conceded is reverent, and the principal parts are rendered in a manner which furnishes at least some reflections of the grand style. Tolerance for innovation is demanded for these among other reasons—that the representation cherishes more of the old spirit than is likely to be again transmitted, and that the whole has a measure of archæological interest. The entire performance has, indeed, what Hamlet calls a "temperance that may give it smoothness"; and though there is some want of colour, there is a praiseworthy absence of extravagance and rant. Mr. Maude's Dr. Pangloss is naturally the most striking figure in the interpretation. In appearance it recalls Dr. Syntax in the illustrations of Rowlandson. It is more refined, but less robust, than the Dr. Pangloss of John S. Clarke, an eminently diverting, but artistically intolerable rendering. His quotations were given with a quiet chuckle of true scholarship. Their effect was not lost upon the audience, which was eminently enthusiastic. When it is remembered how few opportunities have been afforded of benefiting by previous performances, a fair amount of praise may be bestowed on the general cast. Mr. E. W. Garden displays commendable breadth as Daniel Dowlas, for a brief time elevated to the peerage as Lord Duberly; and Mr. Harry Nicholls is duly exuberant as 'Zekiel Homespun. Mr. G. M. Graham couples vivacity with self-restraint as Dick Dowlas; Miss Janet Alexander is a sentimental Caroline Dormer; and Miss Madge Crichton an agreeable Cicely Homespun. That the piece has any very direct message to the present generation may not, perhaps, be

said. A certain archaic interest, however, attaches to the characters, the more broadly comic of which are well designed. On the first production at the Haymarket, on July 15th, 1797, the cast comprised Fawcett as Pangloss, Suett as Daniel Dowlas, Munden as Homespun, and Charles Kemble as Henry Moreland. The female characters, though of no special importance, were taken by Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Davenport, and Miss De Camp (afterwards Mrs. Charles Kemble). The shade of the author should be disturbed to find his name misspelt "Coleman" on the programme.

ADELPHI.—*Measure for Measure.*

THE Shakspearean revivals at the Adelphi have from the outset been artistic and helpful, though occasionally in some respects misjudged. That of 'Measure for Measure' is the most interesting and the best. Something like a generation has elapsed since the piece (never, for obvious reasons, a favourite with managements) was seen in London, the last production, and the only one to be recalled, being that at the Haymarket of Miss Neilson. On the present occasion the text has been judiciously managed; the mounting generally is illuminatory; and the acting in the principal parts is praiseworthy and even fine. Mr. Oscar Asche's Angelo is the best Shakspearean performance that conscientious actor has yet given us, and entitles him to a place in stage annals. More conventional, but very earnest, and in a sense radiant, is the Isabella of Miss Lily Brayton. These characters impress deeply the audience. Other creditable impersonations are the Duke of Mr. Walter Hampden, the Claudio of Mr. Harcourt Williams, and Mr. Alfred Brydone's Escalus.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE revival at the Comedy of 'A Pair of Spectacles,' the well-known adaptation by Mr. Sydney Grundy of 'Les Petits Oiseaux' of Labiche and Delacour, proved the piece to have lost nothing of its hold upon the public. Little, indeed, on the modern stage offers a contrast finer than is supplied by the two brothers—one of them played, with Meissonier-like delicacy, by Mr. Hare, and the other, with unsurpassable breadth and colour, by Mr. Charles Groves. With the revival was given for the first time 'Afterthoughts,' a *lever de rideau* by Mr. A. E. Drinkwater, in which Mr. Gilbert Hare presented a capital picture of a burglar, and Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson displayed much charm as a wife who thinks his visit a practical joke on the part of a friend of her husband.

'CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION,' by Mr. G. B. Shaw, was given for the first time on Tuesday afternoon at the Court Theatre. It is a less characteristic as well as a less amusing piece than others of its author's acted works, but caused, especially in the later scenes, much diversion. Importance was lent to the occasion by the engagement of Miss Ellen Terry for the part of Lady Cecily Waynflete, of which she gave a superb rendering. Mr. Frederick Kerr, Mr. J. H. Barnes, Mr. E. Gwenn, and other favourite actors combined to supply an excellent interpretation.

A CERTAIN amount of consideration belongs to Mr. Brandon Thomas's 'A Judge's Memory,' given at Terry's Theatre, owing to the ripe performance in it by Mr. James Welch of an old man who in his prosperous age incurs the risk of detection by a judge before whom he had been tried. Mr. James Fernandez and Miss Wallis also took part in the representation.

'EVERYMAN' seems now in the way of constituting a regular Lenten entertainment at the theatres. This year's representations have been given on afternoons at outlying theatres such as the Coronet and the Camden, but are, during Holy Week, to be transferred to the Garrick.

'SUSAN IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND,' a farce in four acts by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, has been given for copyright purposes at the Scala Theatre, previous to its production in New York with Miss Robson as the heroine.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE has in preparation at the Waldorf 'Shore Acres,' a rustic melodrama which has enjoyed great popularity in the United States, and has undergone modifications to suit it to its destined home.

MR. LESLIE FABER purposes next summer to take a company to Copenhagen for a week. 'Lady Windermere's Fan' is to be given with several of the original exponents, amongst them Miss Marion Terry.

'THE BONDMAN,' an early novel of Mr. Hall Caine, has been selected by that writer as the subject of the new drama on which he is occupied for Drury Lane. In order to avoid a too strong resemblance to 'The Prodigal Son,' certain scenes will be transferred from Iceland to Sicily.

THE reproduction at the Court Theatre of the 'Electra' of Euripides in the rendering of Prof. Gilbert Murray will yield its place to that of the 'Hippolytus,' due to the same combination.

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At the 116th ANNIVERSARY,
At the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLE,
On THURSDAY, May 10, at 7 for 7.30 P.M. precisely.

This is the only occasion in the year when an appeal is made to the Public, and the Committee earnestly invite donations in aid of the work of the Fund.

Early replies (before APRIL 30) are respectfully requested from Ladies and Gentlemen invited to be Stewards. Acceptance of a Stewardship does not involve any obligation beyond that mentioned in the invitation, nor does it necessarily entail attendance at the Dinner. Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary,
A. LLEWELYN ROBERTS.
40, Denison House, 298, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

LENT, 1906.

EVERYMAN.
THE OLD MORALITY PLAY.

As produced by the ELIZABETHAN STAGE SOCIETY, under the personal direction of Mr. WILLIAM POEL, KENNINGTON THEATRE, March 31, at 3 o'clock; CRYSTAL PALACE, April 3; CORONET, April 4; CAMDEN, April 7. All Performances commence at 3 o'clock. Seats may now be booked at all the Theatres and all Libraries.

Exhibitions.

OLD BRITISH SCHOOL.—SHEPHERD'S SPRING EXHIBITION includes choice Landscapes and Portraits by the Masters of the Old British School of Painting.
SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's Square.

EXHIBITION of FLOWERS by MODERN FLOWER-PAINTERS, and WATER-COLOURS by VIGNOLES FISHER, NOW OPEN, 10-6.—THE BAILLIE GALLERY, 54, Baker Street, W.

THE NEW DUDLEY GALLEY, 169, Piccadilly, W., is NOW AVAILABLE for EXHIBITIONS of WORKS of ART, ARTS and CRAFTS, &c. It is on the ground floor, top-lighted, and in, perhaps, the best position in Europe.—Artists and Secretaries of Societies should write for vacant dates and Terms to the SECRETARY, New Dudley Gallery, 169, Piccadilly, W.

NATIONAL ART COLLECTIONS FUND.
Chairman—LORD BALCARRES, M.P., F.S.A.

Object: The Acquisition of Works of Art for the National Collections.
Minimum Annual Subscription, One Guinea.
Address THE HON. SECRETARIES, National Art-Collections Fund, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
LAING ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM.
SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY T. M. RICHARDSON, SEN., &c.

A SPECIAL EXHIBITION of WORKS by T. M. RICHARDSON, Sen., T. M. RICHARDSON, Jun., and OTHER MEMBERS of the RICHARDSON FAMILY, will OPEN in MAY. The Committee trust that Owners will assist in forming an important Record of the Works of these Artists, by contributing Examples in their possession. Expenses of Transit, Insurance, &c., will be defrayed. Particulars may be obtained from the Curator, Mr. C. BERNARD STEVENSON.

TO ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS.—A PRIZE of 10*l.* is OFFERED for the BEST IDEA for a POSTER advertising RAY'S SOAP and BLUE.—For particulars apply MANAGER, Rays Co., Cyfarthfa Street, Cardiff.

Educational.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.
Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, WEST KENSINGTON.

An EXAMINATION will be held at the above School on TUESDAY, April 3, 1906, and on the Following Days, for FILLING UP ABOUT SEVEN VACANCIES on the FOUNDATION.
Full particulars can be obtained on application to the BURSAR.

WILLASTON SCHOOL, NANTWICH.
AN UNSECTARIAN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

NEXT ENTRANCE and FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, TUESDAY, April 10.
For particulars apply to the HEAD MASTER.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
SCHOLARSHIP IN THE SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

A HARDING SCHOLARSHIP in GERMAN, of the annual value of 50*l.*, tenable for Three Years, is offered to Students entering the SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES NEXT SESSION. At the close of the Third Year a TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP of 100*l.*, tenable at a German University for One Year, may be awarded to the Scholar, provided that he or she has taken the M.A. Degree in the School of Modern Languages.

Candidates may be admitted to the School of Modern Languages after passing the Intermediate Examination (which may be taken at entrance to the University in lieu of the Matriculation Examination), the following subjects being taken:—(i.) French, (ii.) German, (iii.) Latin, (iv.) English Language, Literature, and History, (v.) either Mathematics or Logic.

After completing a three years' course of study, and passing three Examinations, Students of the School will be admitted to the Degree of "Master of Arts in the School of Modern Languages."

The Course for the Degree of Master of Arts in the School of Modern Languages embraces the following subjects of study:—
(i.) French or German, taken as a principal subject.
(ii.) German or French or English, taken as a subsidiary subject.
(iii.) An additional subject during the first two years of the Course, viz., English or Latin (or French or German if not already taken under i. or ii.).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS to the SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES will COMMENCE on MONDAY, June 18, 1906, and SEPTEMBER 24, 1906.—Applications for admission must be received by the REGISTRAR on or before MAY 1 or AUGUST 30 respectively.

There is a Hall of Residence for Women. Minimum fee, Thirty-three Guineas per Session.

Men Students can be received at the Hostel connected with Queen's College. Terms, 75*l.* per Term for Two Rooms and Board.

For further information apply to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Prof. H. G. FIEDLER, at the University.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

TWO FELLOWSHIPS of 125*l.* a year each will be offered for COMPETITION in JUNE NEXT. The successful Candidates will be required to engage in Advanced Study or Research.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to
F. H. PRUEN, Secretary

FOLKESTONE. — WOODLANDS PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Individual Teaching.—Rev. H. T. J. COGGIN, M.A.Cantab., formerly House-Master, University College School, London.

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CHERWELL HALL, OXFORD.

Training College for Women Secondary Teachers. Principal, Miss CATHERINE I. DODD, M.A., late Lecturer in Education at the University of Manchester.

Students are prepared for the Oxford Teacher's Diploma, the Cambridge Teacher's Certificate, the Teacher's Diploma of the University of London, and the Higher Froebel Certificate.
Full particulars on application.

BIRMINGHAM and MIDLAND INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Visitor—Sir EDWARD ELGAR, Mus.Doc. LL.D.
Principal—GRANVILLE BANTOCK.
Visiting Examiner—FREDERICK CORDER, F.R.A.M.
SESSION 1905-1906.

The Session consists of Autumn Term (September 18 to December 16); Winter Term (January 15 to April 7); Summer Term (April 9 to June 23).

Instruction in all Branches of Music; Students' Choir and Orchestra; Chamber Music; Fortnightly Rehearsals; Concerts; and Opera.
Prospectus and further information may be obtained from
ALFRED HAYES, Secretary.

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BYNG PLACE, GORDON SQUARE, W.C.
Residence for Women Students of University College and the London School of Medicine for Women.
Principal—Mrs. VIRIAMU JONES.

VACANCIES for NEXT TERM. Early application should be made to the PRINCIPAL.

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH TRAINING COLLEGE.

This College, established at Brixton for the past fourteen years, has been REMOVED to EARL'S COURT, S.W., where LARGER and MORE COMMODIOUS PREMISES, within easy access of all parts of London, have been secured. The College is NOW OPEN, and is the ONLY TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTION LICENSED by H.M. GOVERNMENT for WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. It is equipped with the latest appliances for training Young Men for the Inland, Cable, and Wireless Services, and ALL QUALIFIED STUDENTS HAVE APPOINTMENTS SECURED FOR THEM.

New Prospectus, containing full information and List of Appointments recently obtained, free on application to THE SECRETARY, Morse House, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

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UNIVERSITY SCHOLASTIC AGENCY, 122, Regent Street, London.
Established 1858.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL,
PADDINGTON, W.
(University of London.)

The SUMMER SESSION will BEGIN on APRIL 24.

The Medical School provides complete Courses of Instruction, PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC, INTERMEDIATE, and FINAL, under Recognized Teachers of the University of London, in preparation for the Medical Degrees of the Universities and for the Diplomas of the Conjoint Board. SIX ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS in NATURAL SCIENCE, value 145*l.* to 52*l.* 10*s.*, will be COMPETED for in SEPTEMBER. Students joining in April are eligible.
For Calendar and full particulars apply to the DEAN.

GOTHA, GERMANY.—Comfortable and refined HOME for GIRLS and LADIES, also small BOYS, in the house of Fräulein METZEROTH (Diploma), 13, Waltershausenstr., Gotha. Recommended by first-class English Families. Exceptional Educational Advantages: Languages, Music, opportunity to learn German perfectly. Terms, 4*l.* 10*s.* per month.

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Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Sackville Street, London, W.

Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on WEDNESDAY, June 20 next, the SENATE will proceed to elect EXAMINERS in the following Departments for the year 1906-7.

MATRICULATION EXAMINERSHIPS.

The Examiners appointed will be called upon to take part in the Three Examinations of the year. The remuneration of each Examinership consists of a Retaining Fee for each Examination, and a *pro rata* payment for Papers set, Answers marked, and Meetings attended. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Principal.

1. ENGLISH.
2. MATHEMATICS (Elementary and more Advanced).
3. LATIN.
4. GREEK.
5. FRENCH.
6. GERMAN.
7. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.
8. ANCIENT HISTORY.
9. MODERN HISTORY.
10. LOGIC.
11. PHYSICAL AND GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.
12. GEOMETRICAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.
13. ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.
14. ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

In each of these subjects there are Two Examiners; but in each case one of the present Examiners is eligible, and offers himself for re-election.

Candidates must send in their names to the Principal, with any attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before WEDNESDAY, April 18. If Testimonials are submitted, three copies should be forwarded. Original Testimonials should not be sent. If more than one Examinership is applied for, a separate complete application must be forwarded for each. It is particularly desired that no application of any kind be made to individual Members of the Senate.)

By order of the Senate,
ARTHUR W. RÜCKER, Principal.
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.
March, 1906.

HELE'S SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, EXETER.
HEAD MASTER.

The GOVERNORS invite applications from Graduates of any British University for the position of HEAD MASTER of the above School, the appointment to date from AUGUST 1, 1906, or such earlier date as the successful Candidate is able to enter upon the duties of the Office. The emoluments will consist of a House adjoining the School, with a fixed Salary of 100*l.* per annum, and a Capitation Fee of 1*l.* 10*s.* on each Pupil in the School. The present numbers in attendance are 180.

The School occupies an important position in the educational system of the City of Exeter, and development is contemplated in the immediate future so as to make it eligible for recognition under the Regulations for Secondary Schools of the Board of Education.

Applications (Forms of which can be obtained of the Clerk) and Testimonials are to be in my hands not later than APRIL 14.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.
JOHN E. DAW, Clerk to the Governors.
13, Bedford Circus, Exeter, March 14, 1906.

HEAD MASTER REQUIRED (after Summer Vacation) for WESTMINSTER CITY SCHOOL.

Subject to provisions of Scheme, the Governors will proceed to fill this vacancy EARLY IN MAY.

Candidates must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom, and be under 45 years of age. On present attendance the Stipend and Fees offered will amount to about 600*l.* a year, exclusive of Superannuation Fund, and good Unfurnished House, rent and rate free, Coals, and Gas. Send addressed foolscap envelope for printed particulars.

Applications must reach the undersigned not later than APRIL 19.
C. SPENCER SMITH, Clerk.
Office: 53, Palace Street, Westminster, S.W.

WORCESTER ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER.

The GOVERNORS invite applications from Graduates of a University in the King's Dominions for the position of HEAD MASTER of the above School, which is a Public School, and recognised under the Regulations for Secondary Schools of the Board of Education.

There is an excellent School House, with accommodation for 36 Boarders, Modern Classrooms, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, &c. Number of Boys at present in School, 205, including 29 Head Master's Boarders. The Head Master receives a fixed Stipend of 150*l.*, with Capitation Fees.

The appointment, which will be made under and subject to the scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts, dated March 15, 1893, as amended, will take effect after the Summer Vacation.

A copy of the Scheme (price 6*d.*) and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, accompanied by recent Testimonials, should be sent on or before APRIL 23 next. Selected Candidates will be required to attend a Meeting of the Governors, of which they will have due notice.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

THOS. G. HYDE, Clerk to the Governors.

19, Foregate Street, Worcester,
March 28, 1906.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MISTRESSES.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for appointment to the undermentioned posts:—

HEAD MISTRESS, L.C.C. STOCKWELL SECONDARY SCHOOL, Hackford Road, Stockwell, S.W.

HEAD MISTRESS, L.C.C. SOUTHWARK SECONDARY SCHOOL, Southwark Park Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

These Schools have hitherto been conducted as Pupil Teacher Centres, but will, as from August next, be conducted as Secondary Schools for Girls, and will be open to Younger Girls as well as Girls of Sixteen years of age.

Candidates must have had experience of Teaching in Secondary Schools.

The commencing Salary has been fixed at 300*l.* a year.

Applications should be made on the official Form, to be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, April 14, 1906, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

Candidates applying through the post for the form of application should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

Candidates, other than successful Candidates, invited to attend the Committee will be allowed third-class return railway fare, but no other expenses.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be considered a disqualification.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

LECTURESHIP ON CHEMISTRY.

Applications are invited for the Office of LECTURER on CHEMISTRY. The duties will commence in SEPTEMBER, 1906. Further particulars of the duties and emoluments may be obtained from the DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL. Twelve copies of application, with three Testimonials, must be sent to the undersigned not later than APRIL 10, 1906. THOMAS HAYES, Clerk.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.
March 22, 1906.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT-LECTURER in FRENCH, which will become vacant on OCTOBER 1, 1906. Salary 200*l.* Preference will be given to a University Graduate speaking French and English, and with a knowledge of French Literature and Romance Philology.—Copy of the Prospectus in Arts, showing the present Classes in French, may be obtained from the REGISTRAR, by whom applications for the appointment will be received up to APRIL 30.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

FOLKESTONE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, FOLKESTONE.

WANTED, after EASTER, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS at the above-named School. Candidates should be specially qualified to teach some or all of the following subjects:—Science, Nature Study, Geography, Drill and School Games, and should be registered, or eligible for registration, in Column B. Salary 100*l.* per annum, rising, in accordance with the Committee's Scale, by annual increments of 7*l.* 10*s.* for the first two years, then of 5*l.*, to a maximum of 140*l.* or 150*l.* (according to academic qualifications).

Application Forms will be supplied by Mr. T. WILKINSON, Radnor Chambers, Cheriton Place, Folkestone, to whom they must be returned so as to reach him not later than SATURDAY, April 14, 1906.

By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

44, Bedford Row, London, W.C., March 26, 1906.

EDGE HILL COLLEGE.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a MISTRESS of METHOD. Graduate with Diploma in Education and experience in Teaching preferred.—Apply PRINCIPAL.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(University of London),
YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.

The COUNCIL are about to appoint a LADY as SECRETARY Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent by MAY 4 to the SECRETARY, from whom particulars can be obtained.

A VACANCY occurs in a well-known PUBLISHING OFFICE for a YOUNG MAN. A knowledge of Book-keeping and Shorthand desirable.—Apply, stating qualifications and salary required, to A. B. C., care of F. E. Potter, 56, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

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TRANSLATION, Revision, Research, Reviewing, Indexing, Encyclopædic Articles, and other Literary Work, or Non-Resident Secretaryship. Classics, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Anglo-Saxon. Special subjects: Mythology and Literature. Varied experience. Moderate terms.—Miss SELBY, 53, Talbot Road, W.

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LITERATURE

Henry Sidgwick: a Memoir. By A. S. and E. M. S. (Macmillan & Co.)

A MEMOIR of Henry Sidgwick is virtually a history of Cambridge University during the last forty years of the nineteenth century. Going up from Rugby, where he had been one of a group of boys who subsequently gained as much distinction, both at their universities and in the world, as ever probably fell to any lot of school contemporaries, he had a brilliant undergraduate career, "going out," to use the old Cambridge term, as a wrangler and Senior Classic, and was elected Fellow of Trinity before the middle of his twenty-second year. Even then he was an insatiable student, though no recluse. On the contrary, he delighted in society, and was, according to all testimony, delightful in it. He never lost the enjoyment of boyish fun, and to the end of his life would recite with glee nonsense-rhymes and the like that had struck his fancy. In ordinary company he bore his "weight of learning lightly, like a flower."

After his degree Sidgwick settled himself at Cambridge, which remained his home for the rest of his life. In every movement which marked the progress of University affairs he played a conspicuous part. In a society where men meet daily and talk about current views it is hard to assign the initiative in any movement; but Sidgwick was at least one of the earliest co-operators in many schemes which have profoundly modified the Cambridge of the sixties. His resignation of his fellowship on religious grounds, in 1869 (at a time when many men who differed far more fundamentally than he from the accepted formulas were taking their dividends without a murmur), had a great influence in bringing about the abolition of tests for such posts. Newnham College remains as a perpetual memorial of the indefatigable energy with which he championed the claims of women to a share in the benefits of University teaching. To throw those benefits open as widely as possible was his constant aim; he was a pioneer of Higher Local Examinations, and gave valuable aid to Mr. James Stuart's scheme of University Extension. More than once his private munificence came to the aid of studies in danger of missing a desirable teacher for lack of funds, or in need of material equipment.

But after all, when a man is gone from among us, we are perhaps more solicitous that those who knew him not should learn what he was and what he thought than what he did. The biographers have wisely executed their task mainly by letting Sidgwick speak for himself through his letters and a diary kept for some years from 1884, for the benefit of J. A. Symonds. These reveal his mind clearly enough, and it is of them that we shall chiefly speak. For a vivid sketch of Sidgwick as he struck men of a generation intermediate between his own and that now coming on, we cannot do better than invite readers to look at Mr. Lowes Dickinson's suggestive and thoughtful little book 'A Modern Symposium,' in which not the least striking figure is that of "Prof. Henry Martin." The prototype of Henry Martin is at once obvious to all who had known anything of the intellectual life of Cambridge during the last twenty years, nor do we know to what source we should more readily refer an inquirer who wished for information as to Henry Sidgwick's attitude towards the problems of the world than to the discourse (or *rhesis*) put into the mouth of Martin. "A sceptic by vocation" he calls himself; the historic Sidgwick writes: "I cannot give to principles of conduct either the formal certainty that comes from exact science or the practical certainty that comes from a real consensus of experts." Or again: "When I read what other people say, I seem to see that they have not got it quite right; and then, after an effort, what seems to be the truth comes to me." This last remark refers only to "seeing things in the history of thought," with special reference to the evolution of political ideas (the subject at which he was then working), and consequently something of the nature of "formal certainty" was possible. But on other and more speculative points the impression he produced was that of a thinker who so clearly saw all sides that he found it difficult to take any. His biographers, indeed, assure us that that was a mistaken view of him, and that "he held opinions firmly." It is, of course, hard to question their supreme authority to pronounce on such a point; yet it is not always those nearest to a man who can best judge of some aspects of his character. If an inference may be drawn from many passages in the present book, one would feel more inclined to say that the opinion which Sidgwick held most firmly was that on most points no opinion could be held. On him, as on Parmenides, the injunction seemed to have been laid

πάντα πυθέσθαι,
ἠμὲν ἀληθείης εὐπειθέος ἀτρεκὲς ἦτορ,
ἠδὲ βροτῶν δόξας, ταῖς οὐκ ἐνι πίστις ἀληθής.

His biographers recognize, at least, that "he had a greater capacity than seems to be generally possessed for maintaining an open mind, for keeping his judgment in suspense when the facts were doubtful and decisions involving practical results were not immediately required." The qualification as to "practical results" was not always operative, as a trivial anecdote will show. A good many years ago an election was being held for a University office, respectable, but involving no responsibility more serious than that of attendance on the Vice-Chancellor on certain ceremonial occasions. At the entrance of the Senate House Sidgwick met a non-resident friend, who had come up to vote, and asked which candidate he had supported. "Oh, I have voted for A—," was the answer. "Why?" "Mainly, I think, because his wife and mine are near relations." "You had not, then," returned Sidgwick, with that indulgent little smile of his, "formed any precise judgment as to his superior qualification for the post?" The other admitted that he had not regarded the question from that point of view, and left Sidgwick "this way and that dividing the swift mind." In the end Sidgwick left the Senate House without voting.

Yet in more important matters, as has been indicated, he was far from ineffectual. The passage from which we have quoted continues:—

"In practical affairs he generally acted consciously on a balance of advantages, not on any overpowering conviction that the course he adopted must certainly be right.... The result was not indecisiveness in action. When he took up any matter—for instance, the education of women—he worked at it with a deliberate zeal and unwavering singleminded self-devotion which made up for lack of enthusiastic and unhesitating conviction; but he worked without the stimulus which this gives";

and as a result, in the words quoted from the Master of Christ's, who had long worked with him, "He was at no time the leader of a party, but he often led the leaders." Similarly his brother-in-law, Mr. Arthur Balfour, writes:—

"He never claimed authority; he never sought to impose his views; he never argued for victory; he never evaded an issue. Whether these are the qualities which best fit their possessor to found a 'school' may well be doubted. But there can be no doubt whatever that they contributed to give Sidgwick a most potent and memorable influence, not so much over the opinions as over the intellectual development of any who had the good fortune to be associated with him, whether as pupil or as friend."

"Criticism before enthusiasm" is the key-note of "Henry Martin's" address

in the 'Modern Symposium'; it is the note, too, of the Cambridge mind in its most typical manifestations. The Cambridge mind likes to deal with the demonstrable; if it does take up "metaphysics and so on," it is rather as an exercise than with any idea of arriving at a basis for conduct. It will criticize as much as you please—"no propositions so well established that" it does not claim "the right to deny or question" them, to use Sidgwick's own term when speaking of a body which above all represents the essence of the Cambridge mind. But as a rule it keeps its speculative criticism and its practical action in more or less watertight compartments. One could name many of the most relentless sceptics and makers of paradox in youth who have grown up into champions of the established and commonplace. There was no fear that Sidgwick would do this. He says himself in one place:—

"I sometimes think that we none of us grow older *au fond*, only in the outside of our minds. In the core of him —— is just as impulsive as when he was an undergraduate; and have I changed much myself in essentials? Perhaps only Philistines really grow old in mind—I mean the people who, as years go on, identify themselves with the worldly aims and conventional standard which, when young, they regard as outside themselves. Excellent people often, these Philistines, and a most necessary element of society [with a small *s*], but still I am inclined to think that they grow old in a sense in which we—perhaps—do not."

It might have been in some respects better for Sidgwick if he had been able to identify himself a little more, not, indeed, with worldly aims and conventional standards, but with the rooted conviction of the average man that criticism by itself is unproductive. For one thing, it is destructive of compromise; and without compromise the world of affairs would soon stand still. In practice, no doubt, as we have seen—at any rate, in matters that, for one reason or another, interested him immediately—he could, even if his mind were not absolutely convinced, throw his energy into fruitful work as strenuously as the most single-eyed of enthusiasts.

What Sidgwick would have done had he taken to the political life for which he seems at times to have had a hankering, it is hard to say. The motive force in political action must be enthusiasm tempered by compromise; the alternative is the rule of the "superior person," who, under modern conditions, is bound to become the caretaker for the "boss." Sidgwick was not, indeed, a typical specimen of the "superior person"; his nature, essentially generous and simple, aided by his sense of humour, saved him from that. But his mental attitude, if adopted by weaker and less conscientious thinkers, is apt to find expression in the "superior person's" formula, "There 's nothing new, and there 's nothing true, and it doesn't matter."

Though a professed student of political philosophy, Sidgwick was curiously unfortunate in some of his political forecasts. Once, quite at the beginning of his career, in 1861, we find him uttering a prophecy remarkable in its accuracy. "I seem," he says,

"to see, as clear as if it was in history, the long Conservative reaction that awaits us when the Whig party have vanished; and I also see the shock menaced by the Radical opposition when they have sufficiently agitated the country."

This, it will be observed, seven years before the Liberal victory of 1868, and more than twenty before the final disappearance of the Whigs. Whether his "one remedy"—"to form a Liberal Mediative party on the principles of J. S. Mill"—would have come to any good. one cannot say. The thinkers and writers who found the brains for the Conservative party from 1874 or so had, we fancy, small reverence for Mill and his principles.

Sidgwick, however, like the spirits in Dante, had a better view of the remote than of the immediate future. Towards the end of March, 1885, he speaks of "the impossibility of turning the [Gladstone] Government out." In the following June, no doubt, he anticipates correctly enough the Liberal victory at the next election, and the coming of the Tories' turn in the Parliament after next; but he clearly did not anticipate how soon the "Parliament after next" would arrive; and in the following spring, when it was becoming clear that a second dissolution could not long be delayed, he writes: "I cannot feel doubt—I wish I could—that Gladstone will win on an appeal to the country." It is a little amusing to find him in June, 1885, noting as "a depressing thing" the fact "that every one seems to agree that in any case no Crimes Act can be passed this year." To be sure, many years were to elapse before Lord Randolph Churchill's 'Life' appeared; but even then most observers of politics had a pretty shrewd idea why no Crimes Act was likely to be passed just at that time. On the whole, we doubt if Sidgwick would have been a more effectual force in practical politics than John Stuart Mill himself.

The general effect produced by the story of Sidgwick's life is, it cannot be denied, somewhat depressing. He was not a discontented man in the ordinary sense; he enjoyed the consideration of all men, the respect of most, and the affection of many; he saw the achievement, largely through his own efforts, of more than one object to which his labour was devoted. Yet throughout his letters and his diaries we trace a note as of one who found the burden of life heavy. The phrase "Labor improbus" runs like a refrain through the pages. There is little or no exultation at the successes which came to him as often as to most men. Paradoxical as it may appear to say so, we think that to the majority of readers the most inspiriting chapter will be the short concluding one, which narrates with what unostentatious, yet none the less splendid courage Sidgwick ordered the brief space of life that remained to him from the day when, feeling "full of vigour and vitality," he learnt that he was suffering from an incurable disease. It is enough here to say that the story can hardly be surpassed in the annals of human fortitude.

Lectures on Early English History. By William Stubbs, D.D. Edited by Arthur Hassall. (Longmans & Co.)

In the last weeks of his life Dr. Stubbs destroyed a mass of letters from historians, and tried, we must suppose, to set his literary house in order, to ease the task of his executors. Had he been as careful to protect himself as he was to protect others, he would have destroyed the manuscripts of these old lectures, and we cannot but think that he would have been right in so doing. Their work was done in the hour of their delivery; they can never have been meant for publication, for Stubbs knew how fast and far knowledge had posted since they were written. Had they been edited with reverent, anxious care to guard the dead writer as he would have guarded himself, with due explanation of circumstance and date, with selection and proper annotation, publication would even so have been, in our opinion, an error of judgment; but, on the contrary, they have been published exactly as they stood—as accurately, that is, as printers' errors and the very slender editorial resources would permit. The nature of those resources is sufficiently betrayed by the appearance of Dionysius "Gaignus" in text and index (for Dionysius Exiguus); of a tribe of Elderenes, parent stem of the Thuringians and Hessians, reconstitutions (we take it) of "older ones"; of the hireling "eone" (esne); and of the Fuero of Sopoarbe (Sobrarbe), not to make a longer list of similar disasters.

The table of contents sounds as inviting as could be desired: it includes the Anglo-Saxon constitution; feudalism; laws and legislation of the Norman kings; the Dialogus, Leges Henrici, shire moot and hundred moot, Stephen's charters, Domesday and later surveys; the comparative constitutional history of mediæval Europe; and the origins of European law. No student of mediæval history can approach a new work on such subjects coming from the pen of Stubbs without a thrill of excitement; leave to hear the long-silenced voice of this great man speaking on the well-beloved themes seems something to be grateful for indeed. But, alas! the voice is as the voice of the dead speaking in spiritualistic séance, in likeness to the original a mockery, bearing a communication too often false, trivial, or disappointing. The Stubbs with whom in 1906 we are permitted to come face to face is not the great scholar of European reputation, but a Stubbs trying, some thirty or forty years ago, to hold the attention of a village audience on the most difficult of themes, or vainly urging on his class of young Oxford students to attack problems long since solved by Dr. Liebermann. We are permitted to see him fumbling—as in the privacy of the lecture-room the greatest

may be allowed to fumble—over uncertainties of date and meaning in documents not then explored, but fully explored and dated (as he well knew) before his death.

Again, we may see how Stubbs expands a few tightly packed pages of the 'Constitutional History' into a form which makes a reasonably good discourse. What, in such circumstances, the result must be can easily be guessed. There are the repetitions which are absolutely necessary when new audiences are faced—repetitions which are superfluous in print; there are the deviations from the point which are desirable enough when young men are being taught something (it does not much matter what); and there is, of course, the admixture of pleasant humour, parable, and pithy epigram with which Stubbs seasoned all his discourse. Philosophy is "an attempt to discover the wrong reasons for events," "to elaborate processes by which the things that we see or know to have happened could be accounted for, supposing that everything that produced them was something else than what it is." Coleridge described conscience "as the court of equity established by God in man"; "at this rate the conscience of the nation ought (by simple conversion) to be found in the High Court of Chancery." It is for a few quaint, characteristic sayings of this kind that the book is to be treasured; and they might be brought together with some others to make a collection of the bishop's apophthegms. But the book is not, as the editor tells us, "an invaluable addition to our authorities," not "a full commentary upon the most difficult portions of the 'Select Charters'"; not "an invaluable collection of treatises." The work of Dr. Liebermann upon the Anglo-Saxon laws and their satellites, with which evidently the editor is wholly unacquainted, renders the most scholarly of the treatises hopelessly out of date.

Deeply interesting, of course, it is to follow every turn of the master's mind and phase of his history; to know how far and where he could go wrong; to see him in the professorial chair, "semi-convivial," as he says, or "with majesty undefined, like the royal supremacy in ecclesiastical causes"; or to meet him as the popular lecturer trying to leave a definite picture on the blank sheet of vacant minds. In the more popular of these lectures he draws the sharp outlines which in his finished writing he generally sought to avoid, for none knew better than he how little such outlines represent the facts visible to our imperfect knowledge; and from these revelations of what he was prepared to support when at bay before a class, it is possible to see the immense progress that has been made since his time. Valuable the work is to those who can be trusted to treat unintentional self-revelation with respect; but the house of Stubbs without its frontage, the inside gaping, exposed to day, is a sight from which Reverence averts her eyes. To turn from these lectures to one of his great books is like purification after sacrilege.

The Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife. Transcribed in full from the Originals in the British Museum. Introduced and annotated by Sydney C. Grier. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Macaulay in his famous essay tells us that the love of Warren Hastings was of a most characteristic description:—

"Like his hatred, like his ambition, like all his passions, it was strong, but not impetuous; it was calm, deep, earnest, and patient of delay, unconquerable by time."

Macaulay's judgment was founded on Gleig's biography, which furnished the text for his essay. If he had read the letters of Warren Hastings to his wife, now in the British Museum, he would no doubt have formed a different opinion, though Macaulay was hardly by temperament a good judge of a great passion. Warren Hastings's admiration for his wife was unbounded, and his love certainly was not "calm" nor "patient of delay." When she was by his side nothing could come amiss to him: the care and fatigues of the day made no impression on his spirits. When she had left for England he wrote:—

"I miss you in every instant and incident of my life, and everything seems to wear a dead stillness around me; I come home as to a solitude."

In almost all the letters we find the same cry of despair at her absence, the same assurance of his unceasing love; they are not the love letters of a man to his wife, but the letters of a man who is not certain that his great love is entirely returned by his mistress. Macaulay, writing about Hastings's minutes and dispatches, says the style

"was in general forcible, pure, and polished, but it was sometimes, though not often, turgid, and, on one or two occasions, even bombastic. Perhaps the fondness of Hastings for Persian literature may have tended to corrupt his taste."

In the letters before us the style is too often turgid, and on more than one occasion bombastic; but they were written only for the eyes of the woman he loved—and that love brightened the solitary and dark life of the statesman who, by his genius and daring, founded our Indian Empire—and they will be read with interest by generations of men and women.

With a mass of other papers relating to Warren Hastings, they were purchased by the British Museum in 1872 from the representatives of the late Rev. Thomas Winter, Rector of Daylesford, who had married a Miss Chapuset, niece and companion of Mrs. Hastings. In 1875 Dr. Richard Garnett, always anxious to assist the young student, called the attention of the present writer to the papers, and they were examined by him. Two years later Mr. Beveridge drew attention to them in *The Calcutta Review*; and Dr. Busteed in 1888 printed a large number of them, with explanatory notes, in that most delightful Anglo-Indian classic, 'Echoes from Old Calcutta.' Dr. Busteed made his selection with considerable care and judgment, and he omitted anything which would unnecessarily reveal the sacred privacy of domestic life. Sydney Grier has now transcribed the letters in full. It is meet and right that a State paper should be printed word for word and letter for letter; but there are many passages in this private correspondence which were meant only for "her to whom they were addressed," and some regard should have been paid to the feelings and wishes of the dead. Hastings wrote: "I must not expose to writing the fond secrets of my breast, which should be sacredly reserved for you alone." What a man writes to his wife regarding the hope of posterity should certainly not be exposed to print.

The editor contributes first a general introduction; then an introduction to each series; and lastly an introduction to each several letter, which is often longer than the letter itself. Every allusion is explained, and every person named by Hastings in the correspondence has a separate biography. It would be difficult to praise too highly the immense research displayed, and the minute accuracy of the information supplied in the biographical and explanatory notes. They render the book one which every serious student of the history of British dominion in India must possess.

The introductions are not fore-notes to love letters, but ambitious historical commentaries on the events of Warren Hastings's life. They are, for the most part, the result of a conscientious study of secondary authorities rather than of the original sources of history, and the conclusions arrived at are not original. It is somewhat late in the day to announce with railing that Macaulay is not accurate. His errors have been exposed by writers of authority in grave and measured statements, and it is the irony of destiny that his illustrious schoolboy should now know that he is not a trustworthy authority. Every edition of his essay on Warren Hastings contains notes pointing out his errors and shortcomings, based on the original records, which have, after a century, been exhumed from the official archives. Macaulay did not enjoy the advantage which Sydney Grier possesses of the free use of these records. She states, with the petulance of superior knowledge, that Macaulay was "a popular journalist in a hurry," and describes the essay on Warren Hastings as "a piece of book-making as flagrant, if not as tedious, as the biography he professed to review." Macaulay's reviews were never written in a hurry; and he never chose his subject, as his letters show, without being prepared to give it careful and earnest treatment. He had resided five years in India, and he selected Clive as a theme because he had studied Orme's great work with a mind accustomed alike to historical research and political affairs. He selected Warren Hastings because he had studied James Mill (a most untrustworthy guide), and he had read with care 'The History of the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor-General of Bengal.' In his essay he developes the chief points of the impeachment, and he

makes use—with surpassing, but somewhat unscrupulous skill—of the speeches of Burke, Elliot, and Sheridan. He has given to their tirades a marvellous and deadly unity of purpose. The epithet "tedious" is the last which we should apply to the essay, and is absurdly inappropriate. As in Macaulay's 'Clive,' the pictures of India glow like the Eastern life they represent; the dead are raised to life, and the narrative is full of vigour and movement.

The letters of Warren Hastings are divided into three series. The first comprises those written from Calcutta in 1780, and are endorsed by Mrs. Hastings, "Letters from my Excellent Husband when I was at Hugly and Chinsura." In this series we have the well-known letter announcing the duel with Francis which is to be seen in a glass case in the British Museum. Letter 24 (p. 102) was, we think, very properly omitted by Dr. Busteed.

The second series of letters are not the originals, but are thus endorsed in very faint pencil, in a lady's writing (not that of Mrs. Hastings) :—

"This paper contains a faithful copy of the Letters convey'd in Quills to Mrs. Hastings while Mr. H. was at Chunar. The originals are in Mrs. Hastings' possession, together with the Quills in which they are envelop'd."

The original letters and the quills are now in the possession of Miss Marian Winter, the daughter of the clergyman above mentioned. Every student of history knows that Pitt approved the demand for aid from Cheyt Sing, Rajah of Benares, and a fine for non-compliance; but he thought the fine too large, and on this miserable pretext he voted for the resolution which led to the impeachment. Hastings went to Benares to levy the fine, and as Cheyt Sing evaded payment, he most imprudently ordered him to be placed under arrest in his own house. Large bands of the Rajah's soldiers came to his rescue; the house was surrounded; the unfortunate sepoys had not brought their ammunition, and they and their three officers were killed. Repeated warnings were sent to Hastings that his own quarters would be attacked that night, and at dark he and his small party of about thirty Englishmen proceeded to the fortress of Chunar, about thirty miles from Benares, which had a small garrison of the Company's troops. Hastings wrote to his wife :—

"I am at Chunar and in perfect health. I entreat you to return to Calcutta. Be confident, my beloved, all is now well, and will be better. I have no fears but for you."

At this time Mrs. Hastings was at Patna. When news of the Benares massacre reached that city, the European residents, remembering the awful slaughter of English men, women, and children which had occurred there only twenty years before, contemplated leaving the settlement. Mrs. Hastings persuaded them not to abandon their important post—a step which would, in all probability, have led to the destruction of the garrisons higher up the river, and of Hastings and his companions. There is no record of what took place, but in a letter which Hastings dictated to the Court of Directors a short time before his death, asking their consideration for his wife when he was dead, he mentions the incident. The letter is worthy to rank with that written by his great opponent to a noble lord. He tells the Directors that his death would "leave the dearest object of all my mortal concerns in a state of more than comparative indigence. This is not one to which she ought to be reduced, for she has been the virtual means of supporting the powers of life and action by which, in so long an interval (I think thirteen years), I was enabled to maintain those affairs in vigour, strength, credit, and respect; and in one instance especially, when she was in the city of Patna and I in a seat of danger, she proved the personal means of guarding one province of the Indian dominion from impending ruin by her own independent fortitude and presence of mind, varying with equal effect as every variation of event called upon her for fresh exertion."

On another occasion his beloved Marian showed "her independent fortitude and presence of mind." In the Introduction to the third series we have a letter from Hastings to his sister, relating how his wife came to him when he was smitten with a violent fever. He writes :—

"Mrs. H. has suppressed a Circumstance relating to my Sickness which in Justice and gratitude I must supply. She was at a Healthful spot at the Distance by Water, of 400 miles from Calcutta, having retired thither to avoid the Effects of the rainy Season, which have always proved hurtfull to her at Calcutta.—Thence she set off suddenly and almost secretly in a little Boat which scarce served to conceal and shelter her, and in a tempestuous Season on a River which is almost equal to a sea. She attempted and performed the Voyage in less than three Days, having very narrowly escaped being wrecked in the Way.—She had been some Days preceding very ill. She arrived in perfect Health, and I can truly affirm that she brought it to me, and I am willing to attribute my Life as well as my Recovery to her, for from the Instant of her arrival my Fever left me for a period of almost a Week, and its Returns have been, as I have said, inconsiderable and diminishing since. She herself has been, and is, better than she has been for Years past."

William Hodges, R.A., who accompanied Hastings in his Benares expedition, painted a picture of the scene which occurred near the "dreadful rocks of Colgong."

The third series of letters relate to Mrs. Hastings's voyage to England, and her husband's own doings afterwards until he followed her. The only action in his lonely and stormy life concerning which a doubt ever seems to have crossed his mind was his resolve to part from her :—

"I think we have ill judged. The reflection has often for an instant occurred to me that we were wrong, but I constantly repressed it. I urged everything that could fix the resolution beyond the power of recall, and felt a conscious pride in the sacrifice I was preparing to make."

The state of his wife's health laid him under the stern necessity of sending her to England; the state of India compelled him to remain at his post. "I will resign this thankless office," said he,

"on the first favourable opportunity; but I will not be driven from it either by the folly of my subordinates or the injustice of my superiors. I have saved India, in spite of them all, from foreign conquest, neither will I quit my post until the internal affairs of this great country shall have been restored to something like order."

On February 1st, 1785, Hastings attended for the last time a meeting of the Council over which he had presided for thirteen years, and after wishing his colleagues a warm farewell, and paying a handsome tribute of praise to those who had aided him in the heavy task of government, he surrendered the keys of office, and brought to a close his great administration. On February 8th he left the shores of India, after a service of thirty-five years, and there is ample proof of the honour and esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community. The letters to his wife show that, in spite of his dauntless courage and serene equanimity, he had his full share of the delicate sensibilities and wayward melancholy of the poetical temperament.

The illustrations are an important feature of the book. The portrait of Warren Hastings by Reynolds is merely the conventional eighteenth-century physiognomy. We do not care for the well-known portrait by Devis. It is the portrait by Lawrence, not given in this volume, which depicts the high and intellectual forehead and the mouth of inflexible decision. The picture of Mrs. Hastings by Zoffany does not do justice to her.

The Principles of Religious Ceremonial. By W. H. Frere. "Oxford Library of Practical Theology." (Longmans & Co.)

This is an excellent book in a very unequal series. Mr. Frere is one of the most learned of liturgiologists, and has already enriched our knowledge of the origins of the Prayer Book. In this work, which is avowedly written for the plain man, the principles that underlie all that is known as ritual are explained with a convincing clearness which leaves nothing to be desired; while the historical account, both of mediæval and Reformation developments, is accurate, erudite, and interesting.

In regard to this subject, the great difficulty is to induce the average person to see that it is of any importance at all. Misled by a false "spiritualism," as dangerous in religion as what Hegel called the "false infinite" has been in philosophy, and influenced by the reaction against the exaggeration of externals, which in the later Middle Ages was the cloak for moral corruption, a large number of people continue to regard the discussion of ceremonial as at worst degrading, and at best superfluous. But Mr. Frere points out how unreasonable this is :—

"There are, in reality, no such things as

'mere externals.' Every external implies and has reference to something internal, and must be estimated accordingly. Ceremonial is an external because it is an expression of an inner reality; this reality is often of such a sort as to baffle expression by any other means. Reverence, for example, is more eloquently signified by the Publican's bowed head than in any other way. Irreverence, too, is equally plainly signified by an attitude or a gesture. No other method of expression could be so expressive."

It is, indeed, amazing that among a people who put on evening clothes for dinner, and dress even their telegraph messengers in uniform, there should be, as there undoubtedly are, numbers to whom the bare idea of a distinctive dress for the clergy, and still more for the greatest services, should appear not merely unnecessary, but also positively noxious. Nor can we escape ceremonial by disliking it. There is as much ceremonial in a Quakers' meeting as in a Roman church. To keep the hat on, to wear a particular costume, to use a special form of speech, is as much a matter of ceremonial, when these things are done in defiance of custom, as when they follow it. It may, indeed, be right or wise to defy the common use of men; but when this is done consistently another use is created, which becomes a ceremonial, and no amount of talk of the evils of ritualism can alter the fact. An old-fashioned Evangelical church, with its gowned verger, its cushioned pulpit and hassocked sanctuary, its clergy in full surplices, black scarves, and perhaps gown, has as much ceremonial as a modern "advanced" service. The question can be stated in a very simple form. As Mr. Frere puts it:—

"A task has to be done; then it must be done somehow. That 'somehow' may be good or bad; therefore prudence suggests that a method should be devised and laid down. Ceremonial has begun."

Ceremonial is, in fact, an inevitable incident in life under conditions of time and space. The only difference is between ceremonial based on a reasoned sense of the meaning of the action symbolized, and that which is the result of haphazard custom and caprice. As Mr. Frere says again:—

"How impossible it is even for the most Quaker-like of individualists to escape from ceremonial! He may dislike other people's ceremonial, and even be intolerant of it, but he is bound to have a ceremonial of his own."

And in another place he reflects on the undoubted fact that Englishmen are really rather fond of ceremonial, provided only that they choose it for themselves; *e.g.*, the ceremonial of the various Friendly Societies on the days when, as country-folk say, the "feet" walks.

We think, however, that Mr. Frere might have laid a little more stress on the danger of such observance becoming excessive and occupying an altogether disproportionate place in religious life and worship, to the exclusion of the moral and intellectual aspects of religion. There are, surely, not wanting signs that some at least of those trained with the deep sense of personal religion which the more sincere of Evangelicals undoubtedly possessed, were without certain of the characteristics of the less admirable members of the class known as "Ritualists." We should, for instance, think it doubtful whether such a man, say, as Mr. Mackonochie had done as much for the strengthening and widening of religious conception of life throughout the nation as Westcott, whose interest in ceremonial was but slight. We agree, in fact, with the general principles of Mr. Frere, but we think a little more should have been said as to the need of realizing that ceremonial, whether Protestant or Catholic, is of minor importance, as compared with the moral and spiritual purpose of worship. That these are to some persons obscured by an excess of ceremonial is an undeniable fact; while the undue amount of attention which changes in this direction always excite seems to us an evil which alone overbalances much of the good which ritual undoubtedly can effect. At the same time we are glad to have this book. The simple and somewhat bare style of ritual to which Englishmen were accustomed is due to the fact that the Reformation was essentially a middle-class movement, and expressed the ideals, the limitations, and the prejudices of the commercial classes. But now, when religion must be democratic or disappear, a method of worship suited to one order of things must vanish also; and the hyper-intellectual tone of Anglicanism must give way to something more moving and vivid, alike in preaching and ceremonial—unless, indeed, Anglicanism is to be left stranded on a backwater. The real source of the ritual struggle is class prejudice: the old-fashioned system was the possession of the few; Ritualism is one of the many attempts to adapt it to *nouvelles couches sociales*. Hence the exasperation of the classes, who were so obviously "elect" in the past.

NEW NOVELS.

The Way of the Spirit. By H. Rider Haggard. (Hutchinson & Co.)

Mr. Haggard's literary temperament is essentially unrealistic. He is an idealist at heart, and his pictures are those of life as he would have it, or at least as he conceives it. Forsaking the field of mere adventure, he here upholds some of the ideals which he sees in modern life; and he makes his apology for stepping aside from the well-worn track of romance. Yet indubitably this novel demonstrates that the public is right that would drive him "back with stones and shoutings." For his novel is out of relation to real things—is, indeed, as much a piece of romantic adventure as his romances. His theme is that of sin and renunciation. A man, who in his youth has been led into flagrant offence by a beautiful woman, wins a name for himself, and marries a woman of the world with eyes only for his inheritance. By a treacherous trick he is shipped away to Egypt on special service on his wedding day, and returns maimed and blinded, to be discarded by his nominal wife. He then sets up in the wilderness a sort of Platonic household with a strange Egyptian princess. Mr. Haggard's problem, as expressed by himself, is, Would Rupert Ullershaw be justified in breaking Western conventions with Mea? The answer that occurs to the average reader is that he would have broken them whether he was justified or not. But Mr. Haggard's solution is renunciation. This book is really a 'She' compassed with moral adventures rather than physical. It is vigorously and loosely written, but it is not instinct with life, except in the persons of a cynical peer, and his natural daughter, who is an excellent portrait of a cynical modern woman.

For Life—and After. By George R. Sims. (Chatto & Windus.)

We find abundance of human sympathy, but little or no trace of the humour characteristic of "Dagonet," in 'For Life—and After': it is no spiritualistic treatise, as the title might imply, but a mild specimen of the detective story, evidently suggested by real incidents. Mr. Sims's faculty in portraying the lower classes is so well defined that there is a certain measure of interest in meeting characters such as the puppet-showman and his wife; but neither the poor lady whose life sentence is a miscarriage of justice nor her relatives are so convincing as the minor characters of a story which is not likely to aid the cause espoused or to add to Mr. Sims's reputation.

Dick. By G. F. Bradby. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

'Dick' is the narrative of a summer holiday spent by a very young Rugbeian on a visit to an old Rugbeian and his wife, who have taken a farmhouse on the Broads. From his entrance on the scene in a state of dejection—caused not by the death of the aunt with whom his previous holidays had been spent, but by a "leaving stodge" (we forbear to quote the menu) and a packet of cigarettes—to his exit "laden with gifts, chiefly eatables," this small person is the central figure on the stage, and dull would be the audience which did not find matter for mirth in his doings. Of these *gesta*, the best seems to us to be the "little bit of a quor'l with the Passon's boy" (as the old Norfolk gardener expresses it), which results in the latter's hurried return to the rectory with a badly damaged eye and his hair full of "most evil-smelling slime." The old gardener himself, who is also in command of the wherry, is drawn with no less humour than truth to life. Some wise and pregnant remarks on the subject of education are interspersed.

Jack Derringer. By Basil Lubbock. (John Murray.)

Readers of 'Round the Horn before the Mast' will look for a good sea-story when

they open this book, and they will not look in vain. 'Jack Derringer' lacks only the art of the finished craftsman to make of it a veritable epic of the sea. All the essential rudiments of the epic are there, and the tale fairly bristles with incident. Also, its atmosphere is one with which the author is saturated. He is master of the rude, brave, brutal life he depicts. But in construction the book fails somewhat. Also, when we come to the woman in the case —that most deadly pitfall for the inexperienced writer of adventurous fiction —the tale loses its fine quality, and from sheer lack of skill in characterization "peters out," as one of its best figures, the shanghaied cow-boy, would put it. In spite of this the book should be read; it is better worth reading than seven in ten of modern novels. Its picture of life in the forecastle of a Yankee "hell-ship," is real and convincing.

Rebecca Mary. By Annie Hamilton Donnell. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

'Rebecca Mary' might well be put on the same bookshelf as 'Lovey Mary' or 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.' But, though "raised" in the same school of fiction, Rebecca has a marked individuality and charm of her own; in fact, she has not been "born a Plummer" in vain. The Plummer family were, indeed, heavily weighted with character: it stiffened them and hemmed them in as though it were a coat of mail. How Rebecca Mary's childhood was troubled by this moral armour, how she accommodated herself to it, and how at last she and an aunt, not without pain, softened it into their own pattern, is told in a charming and pathetic manner. There may be an occasional sense of overstrain in the dialogues descriptive of the aunt's combats with duty, but as a whole the story is an admirable example of that American school of fiction which esteems simplicity in art as its highest achievement.

Curayl. By U. L. Silberrad. (Constable & Co.)

This cannot, in the common acceptation of the term, be called a "good story," because it has not the requirements—plentiful incident and growing excitement. There is at first a promise of such elements, but the promise is unfulfilled. Of mystery there is much; more than one mystery, indeed, permeates the substance of the story. The external mystery (as it may be called) is not quite satisfactorily solved. The solution of the inner mystery of human character in one of the principal people—a man—does not appear to have been even attempted. There is, no doubt, wisdom in this unsatisfying procedure. It leaves the person an interesting, almost a disquieting figure. The atmosphere of the story generally is also somewhat obscure and dreamlike. 'Curayl' is not like earlier novels by the same author. It has other qualities, no doubt, but the sense of humour and alertness of narrative noticeable in those are not so apparent here.

Giant Circumstance. By John Oxenham. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

This is a good story, and its central figure is a wholesome young fellow, with a will of his own, and tolerably sound principles behind it. He is a soldier, and we find him in the Soudan in the company of a young princeling, officially his superior officer, to whom he is playing dry-nurse on a little shooting expedition, meant to break the monotony of pursuing invisible and painfully elusive dervishes. The dervishes arrive when not expected, as is their wont, and the princeling is cut up by them, while the hero escapes. Naturally some one has to be blamed for this, and the hero is sent home in disgrace. As a result he loses a fickle sweetheart, and finally returns to his regiment, a marked man, who is consistently overlooked by sulky commanding officers, even when he performs prodigies of valour. The tale is full of amiable detail, and free from anything intense or closely wrought. Its style is workmanlike, and it makes few demands upon the reader's thinking powers. Such a story should prove popular, though it does not justify the inflated language of the publishers concerning it.

JAPANESE STUDIES.

A Fantasy of Far Japan; or, Summer Dream Dialogues. By Baron Suyematsu. (Constable & Co.)—We have of late reviewed so many books on Japan that a short notice of the present volume must suffice. The title is good, for the contents answer to it. It is in the main another instalment of the *laus Japoniæ*. This eulogy, not of Mukden, is principally contained in "dreamy" dialogues, enlivened by various stories more or less *ben trovati* at least, with a British duchess, who requires enlightenment upon "things Japanese." We cannot say that we find much that is new in the book, and we do find some things that are difficult of acceptance, such as the apologia for suicide, and the defence of torture. Nor has the author succeeded in persuading us that the Japanese are a modest people; there is no expression in Japanese with any such connotation. The duchess, we hope, was satisfied with the declaration that "the people generally move with the upper classes, and all the upper classes in Japan are in favour of Western modes of life and thought." There is, in fact, in Japan no hearty acceptance of Western civilization, which is felt to be more or less necessary, but exceedingly troublesome, as, in truth, it is, and long must be to the Japanese people, although it has given them a freedom of thought, speech, and action unknown before in any Oriental country.

The Romance of the Milky Way, and other Studies and Stories. By Lafcadio Hearn. (Same publishers.)—This posthumous book is full of prettinesses, much of the character and value of those admirably set forth in English in the author's former works, by far the best of which is the earliest—'Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan.' Mr. Hearn's Japan was largely an ideal or an idealized Dawnland and all lovers of good literature will regret the premature loss of the creator and delineator of that charming country. But the ideal must not be taken to be the real Japan; though at not a few points the contact is close, the picture as a whole is not a true representation of the habit of life or thought of a people essentially prosaic in character, whose originality was cramped and overlaid by Sinicism in the eighth century, and has not until now had any real opportunity of displaying itself.

The first portion of the volume, dealing with the Chinese legend of the Herdman and Webster stars and their one yearly passage across the River of Heaven (Milky Way), on the seventh of the seventh month, to meet in loving union, and the last chapter, being a 'Letter from Japan' on the Russo-Japanese war as viewed from a Japanese standpoint, are the most interesting, though not a page is without its charm and beauty. Owing to Mr. Hearn's want of familiarity with the written language, he does not always seize the exact point (always difficult to seize) of the *tanka* (short lays) he translates. Thus on p. 30 both are wrongly rendered. The first should be—abbreviated—"'Tis that, starting to cross the River of Heaven, my lord, whom I love, cometh. Shall I undo my girdle?" The second may be rendered, "Oh, will not my lord indeed this very night launch his boat on the rapids of sunbright heaven and embark in it and come to me?" not "everlasting Heaven," nor "my lord will doubtless deign to come." The word *hisakata* certainly does not mean "long-hard" (everlasting); its more probable signification is *hisashikata*, "quarter whence the sun darts his rays," *i.e.* the east; and the particle *ka* implies not the absence but the presence of a doubt, or rather in this case, anxiety. She hopes, even trusts, her lover will come, but in her eagerness to see him is not free from doubt. It is just these little touches—vague suggestions rather than definite statements—that lend to old Japanese poetry its singular, not easily appreciated charm.

The 'Letter from Japan' depicts the attitude of the Japanese during the war after a most graphic and interesting fashion. It is dated Tokyo, August 1st, 1904. At the outset of the war the Mikado bade his people not "to trouble themselves....about exterior events." The real meaning, of course, was that they were not to interfere with the Government—by criticism or otherwise. Mr. Hearn reads it as enjoining an impassive attitude, and adds that the order was obeyed to the letter. But he shows that this was by no means the case, though, indeed, the Japanese expression of emotion was not altogether a Western mode. They had extra newspaper issues—an epigram is quoted which we retranslate: "With every 'extra' of foes and friends the widows multiply"—runners ringing bells, photographers overwhelmed with work, and so forth. The flower-displays were arranged so as to symbolize or exhibit war scenes; coloured lithographs of the most sanguinary and startling character were issued by the million, representing the Russians as demons, and giving lurid exaggerations of battles that never took place, in order, according to Mr. Hearn, "to keep up the public courage and be pleasing to the gods." Almost every article that was capable of ornamentation was decorated with war subjects; even cakes and sweetmeats, shop windows, lanterns, &c., proclaimed prodigious Japanese victories. Hair-ornaments and women's dresses, such as frocks, petticoats, cloak-linings, were thus decorated with war pictures. Breast-pins were headed with battleships; towels had imprinted on them in blue and white all

sorts of fantastic naval victories—one showed a procession of fish before a surgeon's office, waiting to be relieved of bayonets, swords, &c., that had stuck in their throats. Silk wrappings similarly pictured were issued by the great house of Mitsui; even baby-dresses were covered with sea-fights, land-fights, explosions, and the like—a medley of "blood and fire, tints of morning haze and evening glow, noon-blue and starred night-purple, sea-grey and field-green."

The Russians were, of course, unmercifully caricatured; they were generously treated, but not on paper. One caricature we have seen represented Makaroff in the cold hell of Buddhism, where a number of demons presented clubs to him before proceeding to torment the fallen foe; above was a picture of a Buddhist priest leading to paradise a gallant Japanese officer, stepping from lotus leaf to lotus leaf across a wide watery expanse.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Letters of Richard Ford. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero, M.V.O. With Portraits and Illustrations. (John Murray.)—It is difficult to realize that the minute knowledge of Spain shown in Ford's delightful 'Handbook' was acquired in rather less than three years. He reached Seville in November, 1830, and returned to England in September, 1833. Between these dates he had ransacked the libraries of Seville and Madrid, shot over the Coto del Rey, driven through Don Quixote's country, succeeded Washington Irving as tenant at the Alhambra, and ridden over the length and breadth of the Peninsula. His letters, addressed mostly to Addington, then British Minister at Madrid, convey in piquant language his first impressions of "an original Peculiar People, potted for six centuries." To Ford, full of misgivings with respect to the Reform agitation in England, Spain seemed "the only place to be quiet in," and he had barely settled in Seville when he began to express his views on the political situation. "Everything appears to me to be in a state of profound repose, all dead and still," he writes to Addington with the confident assurance of a new-comer. It was an unlucky diagnosis, for within a month Torrijos headed the first attempt at a rising in Andalusia, and during the rest of Ford's stay the country was in a constant turmoil. However, it would be unfair to dwell on Ford's lack of political insight; he disarms criticism by his frank confession that he neither likes nor understands politics. His description of social life and customs in Seville is more interesting and characteristic:—

"They have condescended to quit their *braseros* and call on my wife, partly to see the strange monster they conceive her to be, and partly to show their laces, white gloves, and trinkets. They call about 2 o'clock, dressed out for a ball, with fans, and all their wardrobe on their back; visits interminable.....Then we return the visits, my wife in mantilla and white gloves, according to etiquette. What a contrast between these fine ladies at home and abroad! No Cinderella changes more rapidly. There they are, squatting over their *brasero*, unwashed, undressed, cold and shivering, and uncomfortable, wrapt up in a shawl in their great barnlike, unfurnished houses; a matted rush and a few chairs the inventory of their chattels."

This passage of pungent caricature is amusing to English readers, but Spaniards have always resented Ford's humorous extravagances, and are not likely to appreciate his references to "those brutes the natives," or to the Spanish doctors who recommended "asses' milk, having a congenial feeling for that animal." There is something comic in Ford's surprise and dismay on learning that Addington disapproved of similar sallies in the first (suppressed) edition of the 'Handbook'; he had commented no less freely on the English officers from Gibraltar, and, being himself tolerably indifferent to criticism, could never be made to understand that the victims of his sarcasm were less case-hardened. Still, he really liked all Spaniards—with the exception of the Catalans—and he knew and understood them as few foreigners have ever done. He always writes of Spain with a fine, contagious gaiety, and in these familiar, confidential letters he recounts his adventures with an added note of picaresque glee.

Mr. Prothero's connecting narrative is skilful and clear, but he follows the 'Handbook' too closely when he says that Alva retired to Abadia with his secretary Lope de Vega. This clearly refers to the famous soldier who died in 1583; it was not till 1590 that Lope de Vega entered the household of Alva's grandson, the fifth duke. Calomarde's reply to the Infanta Carlota when she boxed his ears—"White hands, madam, can never dishonour"—needs explanation. So far from proving that he was "utterly cowed" (p. 98), the phrase shows that he kept his wits about him sufficiently to give his retort a polite literary flavour: 'Manos blancas no ofenden' is the title of a well-known play by Calderon. Mr. Prothero accepts the usual version of Torrijos's capture by González Moreno (pp. 72–3); the truth seems to be that the local smugglers supplied Torrijos with false information as to the number of his partisans in the neighbourhood of Málaga, betrayed him to the authorities, secured the concentration of all available forces at the spot where the insurgent general had arranged to disembark, and were thus enabled to land their cargoes further down the coast without any interference. The affair was long talked of as the biggest smuggling *coup* ever made.

Ford's statement that he could never spell either his own or any other language may possibly account for some eccentric Spanish forms in the text of his letters: *sa* (pp. 38 and 39), *majoral* (pp. 35, 45, and 49), *ocharo* (p. 42), *major duomo* (pp. 47 and 140), *pezeta* (p. 50), and *confianse* (p. 95). These and other obvious slips should be corrected if the book is reprinted.

The Miracles of Our Lady. By Evelyn Underhill. (Heinemann.)—In these pages Miss Underhill attempts, with much success, to reintroduce to English readers a cycle of old sacred tales in which their ancestors took much delight. The Mary-legends, or 'Miracles of Our Lady,' form a group of religious romances, the connecting link being that the Virgin Mary supplies in each of them the supernatural element. Their number is surprisingly large; the Bollandist hagiographers record upwards of four hundred examples, many of which are, however, variants of the same theme. Miss Underhill has made a good selection, with much diligence, of some of the happiest and quaintest of what she terms "the fairy-tales of mediæval Catholicism." It is obvious that the compiler is not of the Roman obedience; nevertheless there is not an offensively Protestant phrase in the introduction, or elsewhere in these charmingly printed and pleasantly written pages. The incidents selected vary in character from the crudely sensational to the depths of mystical devotion; and they extend in time from the fourth to the fifteenth century. Some of them have a distinctly Oriental flavour, whilst others are as evidently Northern European in their origin. Each story, as paraphrased by the author, has a sweetness and charm of its own, no matter what the theme, except the one entitled 'Gaude Maria,' which in these days might well have been omitted. It tells of the supposed stealthy murder of a little chorister boy by wicked Jews; but his split skull was patched up by the Blessed Virgin. The tale thus ends: "And the townsfolk did take many Jews because of it, and some were burned and some baptized."

No period during the British connexion with India has produced more distinguished soldiers and administrators than that which followed the first Sikh war in 1846, and the annexation of the Punjab on March 30th, 1849. The demand for officers was no doubt great, for the provinces ruled by the Sikhs were extensive and their inhabitants were turbulent republicans; but the supply was met from every Presidency where suitable men could be found. The nucleus naturally consisted of the Governor-General's Agent and his assistants, who carried on current work; but new men had to be found and trained, their selection to a great extent being in the Agent's hands. Thus Sir Henry Lawrence, who succeeded Major Broadfoot as Agent, had as assistants, among others, Vans Agnew of the Civil Service, killed at Multan; Lake of the Engineers, and Cust of the Civil Service. Their numbers were augmented as time passed, and the names of Herbert Edwardes, Joe Lumsden, John Nicholson, Neville Chamberlain, and Hodson attest the quality of those chosen. Many other names might be added, and among them, well worthy of a place, is that of Henry Daly, whose story is told by his son, Major H. Daly, in *Memoirs of General Sir Henry Dermot Daly, G.C.B., C.I.E.* (John Murray). Daly began his military career as a Bombay officer, and early in life was fortunate in securing the goodwill of Sir Charles Napier. At the siege of Multan he met Robert Napier, afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala; and again his intelligence and courage made a favourable impression. He was present at the battle of Gujrát, and gives an interesting description of the laying down of their arms by the Sikhs; soon after (May, 1849) he was nominated to raise and command the 1st Cavalry Regiment of the Punjab Irregular Force. Thus began his connexion with that body; it was continued by the command of the Guides, whose march to Delhi and conduct during the siege are justly renowned; and it ended at the close of the campaign. His later service was in Central India, where he became Agent to the Governor-General.

The story is told largely by selections from Daly's diaries, connecting links being supplied by the author, whose work is on the whole well done. There is great interest in these selections, for they contain the views of a clear-headed man on many scenes and actors. Some of the strictures passed and judgments recorded are severe and not entirely correct; indeed, some of them were modified as Daly became better acquainted with the persons concerned; yet all are of interest, and have, as the author explains, been allowed to stand as examples of the feeling of the hour. There are several slips or misprints: p. 49, the chief engineer was Cheape, not Cheyne; p. 85, foot-note, Walker's initials were J. T.; p. 166, line 2, transposition of letters is required; p. 169, last line but one, "Stake" for "Strike"; p. 273, and index, Clerke for Clerk. Some of these slips may be trans-

criptions from diaries, but they might have been corrected.

Appendix C contains a lecture on the Punjab Frontier Force, given by Sir H. Daly at the Royal United Service Institution. The illustrations, too, deserve mention; among the best are two of Lucknow, Bhopal from the Old Fort, and Bathing Ghats, Ujjain; the artist's name might with advantage have been mentioned.

MM. Plon-Nourrit & Cie. publish a new book by one of the Margueritte brothers, so often associated in joint work. In *Les Pas sur le Sable*—of which the secondary title is the same as that of Renan's still more beautiful volume, 'Souvenirs d'Enfance'—M. Paul Margueritte relates in touching fashion the life of his father, the great cavalry general, and of his grandparents, while he himself was a child in Algeria. The grandfather was a peasant from Lorraine, who joined the military constabulary in France, and was transferred to that of Algeria in the early days of the French conquest. When the elder Margueritte became a sergeant, his son, the future general, tried to enlist, but was rejected as too young. He was, however, taken as an interpreter into the coloured constabulary, from which he went as a volunteer to the Chasseurs d'Afrique, rising in a month to be a corporal, and in two months to be a sergeant like his father. In a very few years he had become a captain, and one of the desert centres, known as "Cercles," was handed over to his administration. His wife came from a similar family of colonial adventurers; and the whole story is one of careers almost as amazing as those of the Republic and First Empire. At the age of thirty-seven the peasant ranker had become a lieutenant-colonel, exercising over a large territory "the authority of a pro-consul." Mexico offered him the field in which he rose to higher station, and the famous charge of Sedan the death which of all others Margueritte would have chosen. The three generations of his family are comparable with those of almost any race, and the style in which the grandson has described his father and his grandparents is peculiarly fitting. In one place the author ascribes to Gulliver rather than to "Robinson" astonishment at seeing the imprint of a naked foot upon the sand; but the mistake is so natural that many a reader will pass it over.

A Memoir of Jane Austen, by her nephew J. E. Austen Leigh, who included 'Lady Susan,' and fragments of two other unfinished tales by Miss Austen, has long been eagerly read as the only trustworthy record of her. Now Messrs. Macmillan have added it to their delightful "Eversley Series," and a multitude of readers will get welcome glimpses of a favourite author. Her short life, so far as it is known, pleasingly corroborates one's expectations.

The same firm have just published a neat edition in one volume of *The Ingoldsby Legends* with twenty illustrations by Cruikshank, Leech, and Barham.

Messrs. Methuen send us seven new volumes of their "Standard Library," a series which at its best is wonderful for its value and cheapness. Most of the introductions are models of what such things should be, *e.g.*, Mr. Lang's on *Burns's Poems*, Canon Bigg's on Law's famous book *A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life*, and Mr. Ernest Barker's on Sydenham and Taylor's translation of Plato's *Republic*, as revised by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse. A 'Bibliography of some English Books on Plato and "The Republic"' is added, and Mr. Barker gives some idea of Plato's life and work, of the scheme of the 'Republic' and its use as a comment on education to-day. This is just what the reader, we imagine, wants; he does not want a combative discussion of somebody else's views on the author, or clever things which presuppose acquaintance with the subject. Mr. Lucas introduces *Cranford* with happy ease, and we fully endorse the high place he gives to that delightful idyll. We are glad to have a translation of *The Little Flowers of St. Francis* from the accomplished pen of Mr. William Heywood, but we do not care for Mr. Langton Douglas's introduction, which talks about "intellectual snobbism," and "the pose and manner of the clever undergraduate." We should prefer a little more history and judgment concerning the subject to this scolding. Mr. Sidney Lee's note on Southey's *Life of Nelson* is brief, but adequate. The same may be said of his introduction to More's *Utopia and Poems*. The latter are quaint and will be new to many. It is clear that More was not born a poet, but he hits on some of the strangely effective phrase which was the gift of his time.

Mr. J. R. Tutin, of Hull, has published in *The Orinda Booklets* (Extra Series) poems in the orthography of the original editions by Katherine Philips, Robert Heath, Henry Reynolds, and Thomas Flatman. It is a spirited attempt to revive the lesser names of the seventeenth century which deserves success, as the little paper books are decidedly cheap. He has sent us also the first four numbers of his series of *Pembroke Booklets* in large paper. The edition is limited and attractive in form, being neatly bound and devoid of those abbreviated margins often associated with reprints. We have here verse little known even to the professional student of English, and much of it choice. Sidney, Suckling, Breton, and Traherne have their *longueurs*, but they contain beauties well worth looking for.

Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1906 (Horace Cox) is now out, and wins our warm admiration. We regret, however, to find that the introductory matter after the Preface is interspersed with advertisements. The Preface itself is interesting as usual, and a valuable comment on vexed questions of the day, though it includes some evidently biassed matter. The directories which form the main portion of the volume are simply wonderful for their wealth of detail and accuracy. We have thoroughly tested several cases without finding any flaw. The editor is to be congratulated on work which must have entailed the greatest care and patience. 'Crockford' has 2,176 pages, and the strong, distinct type in which each clergyman's name is printed makes it easy to find at once.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Broise (R. M. de la), St. Mary the Virgin, 3/
Gale (F. H.), the Story of Protestantism, 6/
Inge (W. R.), Studies of English Mystics, 6/ net.
Job in the Revised Version, edited by S. R. Driver, 2/6 net.
Raven (J. H.), Old Testament Introduction, General and Special, 6/ net.
Sinclair (Ven. W. M.), Unto You Young Women; Unto You Young Men, 2/6 net each.
Soul's Wayfaring (A), by Z., 3/6
Stevenson (M.), The Spiritual Teaching of Longfellow, 2/6
Van Dyke (H.), Manhood, Faith, and Courage, 5/
Wagner (C.), Courage, 1/ net.
Watkinson (W. L.), The Ashes of Roses, and other Bible Studies, 3/6
Westminster Lectures: The Witness of the Gospels; The Existence of God, 6*d.* each.
Wolseley-Lewis (M.), The Sevenfold Gifts, 2/6 net.

Law.

Law List, 1906, 12mo, 10/6 net.
Leage (R. W.), Roman Private Law, 10/ net.
Newman (J. C. H.), Notes on Military Law, 2/6 net.
Underhill (A.), Principles of the Law of Partnership, Second Edition.
Williams (T. C.), A Treatise on the Law of Vendor and Purchaser of Real Estate, 2 vols., 45/; Vol. II., 15/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Cathedrals of England and Wales, Part I., 7*d.* net.
Graves (A.), Royal Academy of Arts: Vol. V. Lawrence to Nye.
Harris (J. R.), The Cult of the Heavenly Twins, 6/
Historic Dress, 1607 to 1800, Introduction by E. McClellan, illustrated by S. B. Steel, 42/ net.
Hocking (W. J.), Catalogue of the Coins, Tokens, Medals, Dies, and Seals in the Museum of the Royal Mint, Vol. I., 10/
Isherwood (G.), Monumental Brasses in the Bedfordshire Churches, 3/6
Modern Home: a Book of British Domestic Architecture for Moderate Incomes, Text by W. H. Bidlake, edited by W. S. Sparrow, 5/ net.
Muther (R.), Francisco de Goya, 1/6 net.
Phillimore (W. P. W.), The Law and Practice of Grants of Arms, and Registration of Pedigrees, 1/ net.
Rembrandt: a Memorial, Part II., 2/6 net.
Singer (H. W.), Dante Gabriel Rossetti, 1/6 net.

Poetry and Drama.

Carman (B.), The Poetry of Life, 6/ net.
Cent Meilleurs Poèmes (Lyriques), Second Edition, 6*d.* net.
Durand (Sir E.), Cyrus the Great King: an Historical Romance, 10/6 net.
Fanshawe (R.), Corydon: an Elegy in Memory of Matthew Arnold and Oxford, 4/6 net.
Gay (J.), The Beggar's Opera, Edited by G. H. McLeod, 7/6 net.
Granville (C.), Broken Lights.
Holden (E. M.), Argemone, 9*d.* net.
Ingoldsby Legends, illustrated, 7/6
Lounsbery (G. C.), Love's Testament: a Sonnet, 3/6 net.
Mac Cathmhaoil (S.), The Rushlight, 1/6 net.
Muses' Library: Chatterton's Poetical Works, 2 vols.; Lyra Germanica, translated by C. Winkworth; Arthur Hugh Clough, with a Memoir by F. T. Palgrave; Poems by Jean Ingelow, 1/ net each,
Subbarau (R. V.), Othello Unveiled, 20/ net.
Winchester (L.), Song and other Verse.

Music.

Church Times, Vol. I. No. 2.

Bibliography.

Blumhardt (J. F.), Catalogue of the Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Pushtu, and Sindhi MSS. in the British Museum, 20/
Ferguson (J.), Bibliotheca Chemica: Catalogue of the Collection of James Young, 2 vols.

Political Economy.

Churchill (W. S.), For Free Trade, 1/ net.

History and Biography.

Atlay (J. B.), The Victorian Chancellors, Vol. I., 14/ net.
Battle of Mukden, 6/ net.
Bridges (J. A.), Reminiscences of a Country Politician, 8/6 net.
Calendar of Patent Rolls in the Public Record Office, Henry III., A.D. 1232-47.
Dexter (H. M. and M.), The England and Holland of the Pilgrims, 15/ net.
Downey (E.), Charles Lever, his Life in his Letters, 2 vols., 21/ net.
Gilliat-Smith (E.), The Story of Brussels, 4/6 net.
Holland (H. Scott), Personal Studies, 6/
Home Life with Herbert Spencer, by Two, 3/6
Hume (M.), The Great Lord Burghley, 12/6
Johnstone (H. M.), A History of Tactics, 15/ net.
Lamington (Lord), In the Days of the Dandies, 3/6 net.
Leigh (J. E. Austen), A Memoir of Jane Austen, 4/ net.
Lubbock (P.) Elizabeth Barrett Browning in her Letters, 7/6 net.
Mann (Rev. H. K.), The Lives of the Popes in the Early Middle Ages, 12/ net.
Meehan (J. F.), More Famous Houses of Bath and District, Second Series, 12/6 net.
Ottley (Brevet-Major W. J.), With Mounted Infantry in Tibet, 10/6 net.
Plutarch's Lives, translated by A. Stewart and G. Long, Vol. I., 2/ net.
Roll of Honour for Women, 1906, 5/ net.
Taine (H. A.), History of English Literature, translated by H. Van Laun, 4 vols., each 2/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Aubin (E.), Morocco of To-day, 6/ net.
Boucaut (Sir J. P.), Letters to my Boys, 6/
Crooke (W.), Things Indian, 12/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Barrington (C. G.), Seventy Years' Fishing, 10/6 net.
Brookes (L. E.), The Motorists' ABC, 5/ net.
Dale (T. F.), The Fox, 5/
Essentials of Sound Bridge, by E. O. F., 1/ net.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, 1906, 7/6

Education.

McMurry (C. A.), Special Method in Primary Reading and Oral Work, with Stories, 2/6 net.
Tebbutt (J. H.), The Education Imbroglio, 1/ net.

Philology.

Arssu (D. C. H. Y.), Technological Dictionary, English, Spanish, German, and French, 10/6 net.
Boyer (P.) and Speranski (N.), Russian Reader, adapted by S. N. Harper, 13/6
Kellum (M. D.), The Language of the Northumbrian Gloss to the Gospel of St. Luke, 3/
New English Dictionary, Matter—Mesnalty, by H. Bradley, 5/

School Books.

English Historians, with an Introduction by A. J. Grant, 2/6
Fielder (H. G.) and Sandbach (F. E.), A First German Course for Science Students, 2/6 net.
Herodotus IV., Melpomene, edited by E. S. Shuckburgh, 4/
Jack's Language Series: French by the Direct Method—Grammaire Française en Français, 10*d.*; Part IV., Livre d'Exercices, 2/

Stewart (R. W.) and Briggs (W.), Elementary Science, 2/
Tompkins (A. E.), Heat and Steam (Elementary), 1/6 net.
Watt (A. F.) and Hayes (B. J.), Matriculation Construing Book, 2/

Science.

Bell (L.), Electric Power Transmission, 17/ net.
Bose (J. C.), Plant Response as a Means of Physiological Investigation, 21/
Fairman (J. F.), Standard Telephone Wiring, 4/6 net.
Fauna of British India: Rhynchota, Vol. III., by W. L. Distant.
Institution of Gas Engineers' Transactions, 1905, 10/6 net.
Kidder (F. E.), Building Construction and Superintendence: Part 3, Trussed Roofs and Roof Trusses, Section I., 15/
National Physical Laboratory, Report for 1905.
Poole (C. P.), The Wiring Handbook, 4/6 net.
Punga (F.), Single-Phase Commutator Motors, 4/6 net.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, edited by A. E. Garrod and W. McAdam Eccles, Vol. XLI.
Science in Public Affairs, edited by the Rev. J. E. Hand, 5/ net.
Snow (W. B.), Currents of High Potential: of High and other Frequencies, 12/6 net.
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Bedwell (C. E. A.), The Increase of the Episcopate, 2/6 net.
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Booklover's Magazine, Vol. VI. Part II., 3/6 net.
Bradshaw (A. S.), Ashes tell No Tales, 6d.
Buckrose (J. E.), The Wood End, 6/
Burgin (G. B.), The Only World, 6/
Campbell (F.), Dearlove, 6/
Charlton (S.), Lamia, 3/6
Creed (Mrs.), Children of the Sun, 6/
Essays from the Spectator, collected by W. A. L. Bettany, 1/6 net.
Freeman (W. M.) and Abbott (J. C.), The A B C of Parliamentary Procedure.
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Parr (O. K.), Pearl, 3/6 net.
Rowntree (J.) and Sherwell (A.), The Taxation of the Liquor Trade, Vol. I.
Royal Society of St. George, Annual Report and Year-Book, 1905.
Schloesser (H. H.), The Fallen Temple, 2/6 net.
Trollope (A.), The Small House at Allington, 2 vols., 1/6 net each.
Vaughan (J.), The Wild Flowers of Selborne, and other Papers, 5/ net.
Wallace (H.), Hasty Fruit, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Bonet-Maury (G.), L'Islamisme et le Christianisme en Afrique, 3fr. 50.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Mourey (G.), Albert Besnard, 25fr.
Sarzec (E. de), Découvertes en Chaldée, Part V. Section I., 20fr.
Strzygowski (J.), Die Miniaturen des serbischen Psalters der Staatsbibliothek in München, 42m.

Poetry and the Drama.

Fröberg (Dr. T.), Beiträge zur Geschichte und Charakteristik des deutschen Sonetts, 4m.
Lemaître (J.), Bertrade, 3fr. 50.
Mercier (L.), Le Poème de la Maison, 3fr. 50.

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Jankelevitch (S.), Nature et Société, 2fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Bonnal (Général H.), La Manœuvre de Saint-Privat, Vol. II., 12fr.
Cappelli (A.), Cronologia e Calendario Perpetuo, 6l. 50.
Gaulot (P.), L'Expédition du Mexique, 1861–7, 7fr. 50.
Inama (V.), Antichità Greche Pubbliche, Sacre, e Private, 2l. 50.
Meister (A.), Grundriss der Geschichtswissenschaft: deutsche Geschichte des Mittelalters, Vol. I. Part I., 6m.
Sorel (G.), Le Système Historique de Renan: Part III. Renan Historien du Christianisme, 3fr.
Tchernoff (I.), Le Parti Républicain au Coup d'État et sous le Second Empire, 8fr.

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Delahaye (J.), Les Assassins et les Vengeurs de Morès, 4fr.
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Boyer (P.) et Spéranski (N.), Manuel pour l'Étude de la Langue Russe, 10fr.
Flacourt (E. de), Dictionnaire de la Langue de Madagascar, 12fr.
Leclère (A.), Les Livres sacrés du Cambodge, Part I., 7fr. 50.
Veltin (C.), Praktische Suaheli-Grammatik nebst Wörterverzeichnis, zweite Auflage, 4m.

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Pesce (G. L.), La Navigation sous-marine, 10fr.

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Blum (L), En Lisant, Réflexions critiques, 3fr. 50.
Deschanel (P), Politique intérieure et étrangère, 3fr. 50.
Legrand-Chabrier, Mangwa, 3fr. 50.
Provins (M.), Du Désir au Fruit Défendu, 3fr. 50.
Tharaud (J. et J.), Dingley, l'Illustre Écrivain, 3fr.
Willy, Suzette veut me lâcher!....3fr. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE.

The Lent term passed as other Lent terms pass: it was long, it was cold, it was wet, and we were all glad when it was over. We have for the most part forgotten that it began with a most unusual thing—a contested Parliamentary election. The disappearance of Sir John Gorst from the House of Commons as University representative does not make much difference to Cambridge. His abilities were admired here, and his independence was respected; some thought he had had hard treatment from his party and others voted for him because they were more in sympathy with his views than with those of his opponents. In Dr. S. H. Butcher we have almost the *alter ego* of Sir Richard Jebb, whilst Mr. Rawlinson's career at the bar seems as bright as Sir John Gorst's was in his early days. The election was in itself a lame affair, enlivened by an attempt to get the Prime Minister's vote disallowed; and by the Master of St. John's spirited defence of Sir John Gorst, which reminded one of earlier days, when every Johnian felt bound to vote in the interests of his college.

The election to the Greek Professorship was popular. There were five prelections, by Dr. Henry Jackson, Prof. Ridgeway, Dr. Headlam, Dr. Verrall, and Dr. Adam: will the field be as good when Greek is relegated to an educational back seat? It is remarkable, however, that, sound as all the candidates are as scholars, they primarily represented philosophy, archæology, literature, and criticism. Not one of the candidates but would have been a worthy and valuable occupant of the chair and a gain to classical studies. The long service and immense popularity of Dr. Jackson ultimately told in his favour. Whether his philosophic "heresies," as he himself describes them, will become the orthodoxy of the future, time alone can show; but he has unquestionably been a great influence in Cambridge, and is respected and liked even by his opponents, being too strenuous a character not to make opposition. He was third Classic in the year Jebb was senior; but there is a wider gap between the late professor and his successor than that singularly modest and capable scholar, the Rev. C. E. Graves, of St. John's, who parted them in the Tripos, can fill.

The Mastership of Corpus Christi has been vacated and filled up this term. In Dr. Perowne a fast-vanishing type, that of the polished Evangelical divine, was exemplified. Suave and courteous, scholarly and hospitable, he calmly refused to acknowledge that he lived in a changing world. *E pur si muove*, and his college had ceased in a measure to attract many undergraduates.

The choice of the Fellows has fallen upon one of their number, and in Col. Robert Townley Caldwell they have secured a Master who is likely to make the college go up in numbers. "The gallant and learned the Master"—for this we presume will be his official designation when a member of his college occupies the University pulpit—is one of the most versatile of men. He has commanded a militia regiment in Scotland, travelled far and wide, lectured in mathematics, spoken in divers tongues; he knows every one, and everybody likes him. As P.G.M.Camb. no mystery is hidden from him. His sister Mrs. Colvin Hutchinson will make the most charming of hostesses at Corpus Lodge. In a word, all Cambridge is pleased at his election, including the undergraduates of his college, who held an informal election and voted him Master with unanimity.

The Bishop of Ely has not left Queen's Lodge, but must do so soon, and nobody has an idea on whom the choice of the society will fall. Unfortunately, the poverty of the college necessitates that a man of means should occupy its delightful Lodge, or they would not have far to seek. Even then their troubles might not wholly cease, as another Prime Minister might dangle a mitre and catch a third successive Resident of Queens'.

So *bos locutus est;* the much non-placeted Studies Syndicate has submitted another plan, and there are wicked men who say that its voice was not exactly bovine on this occasion. Six members abstained from signing the report who can scarcely be described as University Conservatives. The Masters of Caius and Emmanuel and the Tutors of Clare and Emmanuel, Mr. Bateson of St. John's, and Mr. Hardy, one of the most rising pure mathematicians in Trinity, have abstained from approving the report. The majority are supported by Dr. Butcher (whose acquaintance with the University he now worthily represents in Parliament is scarcely recent enough to enable him to judge of the practical bearing of a question like the present) and the Bishop of Ely. The rest are the regular official Liberals, who find it hard to believe that the Senate will dare to refuse their mess a second time if the flavouring is slightly altered.

The report itself may be described as insidious and verbose. It promises to deal with the question of the Previous Examination at a future time and make suggestions for a new general examination. The policy is to be one of divagation. Two new degrees —virtually a B.Litt. for those who know Greek and a B.Illitt. for those who do not—are to be created, and those who do not wish to see Greek retained as compulsory for men who do not take science are bidden to wait, as "there is a good time coming." A dark hint is thrown out that at some future time the Syndicate may make compulsory attendance at college and university lectures part of the curriculum for a "poll" degree. Whether the college authorities will appreciate this is questionable, and it would be going back upon an almost fundamental principle of Cambridge life, that the examination, and not the preparation, is the test for a degree.

Centenaries are too numerous to attract much attention, but that of Pitt, which was duly celebrated at Pembroke, is worthy of mention. The guests were presented with copies of the famous letter of Chatham to the Master entering his distinguished son at the college, and were privileged to hear a remarkable extemporary oration from the venerable Master of Trinity, who in a forty minutes' speech showed such a fund of knowledge that, like Lord Clive on a famous occasion, he must have marvelled at his own moderation in saying so little. One of the popular fictions in which we are ever prone to indulge is that the really great men who have been at such and such a college have been produced by it. As a rule, chance has brought them to the University, and its influence has been but small over their development. But this can hardly be said of Pembroke, at which Pitt stayed for a considerable time, and where his talents were fostered and developed. The pride the college has in its great son is in this case perfectly legitimate.

The science which in our youth was made the handmaid of theology used to teach that every creature served some useful and beneficent purpose, or it would never have been called into existence. There is a body in Cambridge which cannot be said now to

serve any useful purpose, and one is driven to suppose that any advantages it possessed belong to a forgotten past. It is called the Cam Conservancy, and to be a Conservator is to rise to the highest honour the University can bestow. Ripe experience, age, and a college headship are mere preliminary steps to this great dignity, and, having attained it, a man may well sing "Nunc dimittis"—and remain. There is believed to have been a time when the banks of the Cam resounded with the tread of horses and the profanity of the bargeman, as the merchandise of the East was brought into the town up the sluggish river. Tolls poured in apace; and town and gown looked with gratitude to the Conservators as the guardians of their well-being. Now, however, save two steam barges from Lynn, there is no traffic by river to Cambridge, and the Conservators' occupation is gone. Their scanty funds go to pay salaries and wages to officials whose duties are, to say the least, indeterminate. In the meantime the river is rapidly silting up, despite the fact that a fine dredger lies idle at Waterbeach.

The pages of *The Cambridge Review* have been enlivened by a dispute between Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Prof. Ridgeway, whose book on the 'Horse' had been somewhat rudely handled in *The Nineteenth Century* by the first-named gentleman. The Professor answered the critique of his theories in *The Cambridge Review*, and Mr. Blunt retorted in an open letter. His answer provoked a scathing reply, and there the matter rests. Cambridge enjoys the spectacle of a professor who fears neither to enunciate principles nor to maintain them—of whom it may be said, in the words of the French burlesque, "Cet animal est très méchant: quand on l'attaque, il se défend." J.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY, 1903–4.

The handsome volume which contains the first *Proceedings* of the British Academy will be read with interest, not unmixed with curiosity, by many who are versed in the several branches of learning which the Academy has taken under its protection. It was perhaps inevitable that this first number should contain an official narrative of the circumstances which led to the foundation of the Academy, and a 'Brief Account' of the same is duly prefixed to these *Proceedings*. From this we learn that "the representatives of the chief European and American Academies," assembled at Wiesbaden in 1899, whilst apparently satisfied with the status of the Royal Society as the representative of British science, were desirous of associating only with an institution "competent" to represent historical, philosophical, and philological studies as pursued in the United Kingdom, and "urgently demanded" that "immediate efforts should be made to secure the due corporate representation of these branches of study" in this country. From this sentence of the learned inquisitors of Belgrade, Bucharest, and Caraccas it would seem that there was no appeal. Accordingly the chief British culprits, though themselves already actual or potential Fellows of several very "competent" corporations representing the studies in question, hastened to comply with this imperious demand by "resolving" at a special meeting of their own number to form a new society "on conditions which will satisfy" the foreign academies. These deliberations led to the incorporation of the British Academy of Learning in 1902.

But apart from these revelations of the occasional littleness of great minds, which we regret to find recorded in this permanent form, there could scarcely have been two opinions as to the desirability or usefulness of the joint representation of the studies referred to, in the interests of native scholarship alone. If the further purpose of facilitating the exchange of ideas and promoting international co-operation in learned undertakings could be attained by this simple expedient, the plan would appear all the more praiseworthy. We might even be tempted to regret that the ideal of the promoters of the new society could not be realized by the creation of an Imperial Academy of Sciences. This, however, would have entailed a sacrifice of prestige on the part of the Royal Society which that ancient corporation could scarcely have been expected to make. It is not quite clear whether the existing learned societies connected with these "literary sciences" were directly consulted; but in any case they seem to have shown very little interest in the subject. This is certainly a matter for regret. Indeed, it was pointed out at the time in a *Quarterly Review* article that "one of the most obvious and certainly the most English way of organizing the learned societies of London would be that each should appoint certain delegates, who should meet in order to establish a central bureau." The writer, however, reluctantly concluded that this procedure would be impracticable, and the mere suggestion of the alternative seems to have been promptly rejected at the preliminary meeting of the promoters of a British Academy. And thus, at the cost of some unnecessary friction and mystification, the Academy has been fairly launched on its career.

In his eloquent and inspiriting address its first President vindicates the inception of the Academy and expounds its policy. Without implying any reflection on the activity of existing societies, the peculiar function of the Academy, we are told, will be to give individual workers "the solidarity which they need." This means, we find, the encouragement and organization of research, notoriously neglected in this country by the Government, and fitfully pursued by learned bodies and individual scholars. The several spheres of literary science in which the influence of the Academy will be felt are then enumerated. There can be little doubt that such an influential body could do real service in the formation of public opinion on scientific lines. It does not, however, appear, from this address, that the proposals which the Academy is prepared to make amount, as yet, to more than a very gracious and intelligent appreciation of the modern research which may come within the view of its several sections.

Thus, under the head of Philology, we read that Dr. Murray and his assistants have "relieved us of the serious task, well worthy of the energies of a British Academy," &c.; that Prof. Joseph Wright is engaged on a stupendous collection of folk-speech which, it is hoped, will "find an honoured place among the publications of the Academy"; that "the work of editing English texts should be encouraged by us"; and that "we should supplement and aid the excellent work of the Early English Text Society." Again, we learn that it will be the duty of the Academy to "take its full share in the work of Celtic research." In Oriental studies

"no one is satisfied with the present condition of things.....It will be our duty to see that justice is done," &c.

Again:—

"The International Association of Academies has determined to publish an Encyclopædia of Islam, &c.....We cannot but regret that the foundation of our Academy, after these proposals were first entertained, does not permit us to claim the initiative....."

Under the head of History the programme of the Academy is vague and indefinite. This is, perhaps, to be regretted, inasmuch as the requirements of historical study are placed in the forefront of the movement for the incorporation of the Academy, although this prominence is in curious contrast to the very inadequate representation of English historical study in the published list of Academicians.

Economic and legal studies, we are informed, "will receive" from the associated Academies "the precise facts which they require." In the "domain of Law" our own Academy "will be able to co-ordinate individual efforts" to compare the legal enactments of one hundred English-speaking legislatures, a task which naturally "transcends the power of any individual." The "scientific treatment of law," which "has been too long neglected," will next be taken in hand, and "it will be our privilege to give encouragement to those who are striving to place" this study on a proper footing. We are not told precisely by what means these undoubtedly desirable results will be brought about. We are reminded, it is true, that "when the State desires to obtain information, the Academy will be able to collect such information or to indicate the channels through which it should be obtained." It is, however, at least equally possible that the State will prefer to rely upon its own official advisers in these matters, and also in those relating to the question, "What form of expenditure will lead to efficiency of research?" in the rather improbable event of such expenditure being sanctioned. We trust that the President of the British Academy is on surer ground when he naively suggests that this body may "also stimulate private benefactors" and "protect them against indiscreet attempts to divert their benevolence to other objects."

In the concluding paragraphs of the Presidential Address we are very properly reminded of the necessity of recognizing "the intellectual activity of the various parts of the Empire." This is, indeed, a matter worthy of the closest attention, and, although no reference to the subject appears in these *Proceedings*, it is to be hoped that the influence of the Academy will be exerted to induce the Governments of the Australian and South African colonies to reconsider their determination to discontinue the very valuable researches which have been carried on by colonial historiographers during the last twenty years, especially as the usefulness of this work will be much enhanced in connexion with the new Chair of Colonial History at Oxford.

The very important and extensive programme announced in the Presidential Address delivered at the close of the first session of the Academy in 1903 must not be too closely compared with the performances recorded in the Report made to the Fellows a year later. The explanation of this apparent inactivity is to be found in the fact that the past session "has called forth our energies and tested our strength to a degree that might have caused anxiety" to an older institution. The allusion is to "the duties which fell upon the Academy" in connexion with the visit to London, in the summer of 1904, of the International Association of Academies, which, "had not the Academy been called into existence,

would have fared as a stranger in a strange land, with none to show it hospitality and no congenial welcome." For, although the Academy has no local habitation of its own, nor any visible means of dispensing hospitality, and although the foreign Academicians were ostensibly entertained by the University of London, the Royal Society, and other learned bodies, it would apparently have been contrary to foreign etiquette to have accepted this promiscuous hospitality without the intervention of an academic master of the ceremonies. But, however gratifying the social success which the Academy achieved on this memorable occasion, we must infer that it was gained at the expense of the active prosecution of many of its literary projects. Thus we read in this Report for 1904 that "it is to be hoped that the Academy will be able to do its duty in promoting some of the great international enterprises in which the Empire is eminently interested." Moreover, there is a note of warning in the exhortation that the Academy may be "more fully equipped than we are now to meet our responsibilities." But, as we have pointed out before, considerable allowance has evidently to be made for the social distractions and administrative difficulties that are perhaps to be regarded as infantile complaints to which this "youngest of the Academies" was inevitably subject. A similar excuse might be, and has been, made for any shortcomings in respect of the "Papers and Publications" of the Academy. Six papers, it would seem, were read during the year 1903, and nine more in 1904; but of these four of the most important are represented only by brief summaries. Of the rest, though all are scholarly and some are also suggestive, not more than two or three can claim to be regarded as permanent records of research; whilst the excellent biographies of deceased Fellows do not, of course, possess an exclusive value. Of the "Publications" of the Academy we have no further indication in the present volume of *Proceedings*; but as such "Publications" in the case of the foreign Academies are both voluminous and valuable, we may hope for a welcome addition to our textual literature from a British source.

It is wholly in the interests of the Academy itself that we have ventured to point out that the jarring note of un-English subservience to the petty spirit of official etiquette has been sounded with painful iteration in these pages; whilst the official pronouncements, with their complacent egoism, though harmless and doubtless agreeable as articles of domestic consumption, should have been severely edited for general publication. No learned body of recent standing can subsist for long on the credit of confident predictions and lavish professions which are not verified or accomplished in due season. And we would venture to add, with all respect, that no such body can hold together in this country, bereft of State aid, without a published balance-sheet of its public and private expenses.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN

include in their spring list—In Anthropology, Belles-Lettres, &c.: The Todas, by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, with illustrations,—Lord Curzon in India, a selection of speeches delivered during his viceroyalty,—Evelyn's Diary, 3 vols., edited by Austin Dobson, with portraits, views, maps, and facsimiles; also an édition de luxe on hand-made paper in the "Eversley Series,"—Calderon's Plays, translated by Edward FitzGerald,—and Great Bowlers and Fielders: their Methods at a Glance, by G. W. Beldam and C. B. Fry, with very many illustrations.

Biography, History, and Travel: Walter Pater, by A. C. Benson ("English Men of Letters"),—The Life of Gladstone, by John Morley, Popular Edition, Vol. I.,—A History of the British Army, by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, Vol. IV. (1793–1801), 2 parts,—Highways and Byways in Dorset, by Sir F. Treves, illustrated by J. Pennell,—A History of the English Church, edited by Dean Stephens and the Rev. W. Hunt: Vol. VII. The Eighteenth Century, by Canon Overton and the Rev. F. Relton,—The Life and Experiences of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., written by himself, with portraits and other illustrations,—History of English Prosody from the Twelfth Century to the Present Day, by Prof. Saintsbury: Vol. I. From the Origins to Spenser,—and Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones, by G. B. J., 2 vols., a second edition.

In Poetry: The Door of Humility, by Alfred Austin,—and Tennyson's Complete Works, 5 vols., pocket edition on India paper.

In Fiction: Elizabeth and her German Garden, a new edition, with coloured illustrations by S. H. Vedder,—Lever's Lord Kilgobbin, and Tom Burke of Ours, illustrated by Phiz,—The Wrong Envelope, and other Stories, by Mrs. Molesworth,—and Lady Baltimore, by Owen Wister.

In Economics and Politics: The Standard of Life and other Reprinted Essays, by Mrs. B. Bosanquet,—The Coal Question, by W. Stanley Jevons, edited by A. W. Flux, third edition, revised,—Interest and Saving, by E. C. K. Gonner,—Betting and Gambling: a National Evil, by B. S. Rowntree, a cheap edition,—The Taxation of the Liquor Trade, by J. Rowntree and A. Sherwell: Vol. I. Public-Houses, Hotels, Restaurants, Theatres, Railway Bars, Clubs,—new editions of The Return to Protection, by William Smart, and An Introduction to the Theory of Value, by the same,—and the Statesman's Year-Book for 1906, edited by J. S. Keltie, with the assistance of I. P. A. Renwick.

In Theology and Philosophy: An Enquiry into the Evidential Value of Prophecy, by the Rev. E. A. Edghill,—Idola Theatri, by Henry Sturt,—and Christian Thought on Present-Day Questions, by W. A. Whitworth.

In Natural History, Science, and Education: Cambridge Natural History, Vol. I.: Protozoa, by Marcus Hartog; Sponges, by W. J. Sollas; Jelly-Fish, Sea-Anemones, &c., by S. J. Hickson; and Star-Fish, Sea-Urchins, &c., by E. W. MacBride,—British Inland Birds, by Anthony Collett, with coloured illustrations,—Appendicitis: its Pathology and Surgery, by C. B. Lockwood, a second edition,—A System of Gynæcology, by many writers, edited by Prof. T. C. Allbutt, Dr. W. S. Playfair, and Dr. W. Eden, a second edition,—Stonehenge, and other British Stone Monuments Astronomically Considered, by Sir Norman Lockyer,—Electrical Engineering in Theory and Practice, by G. D. A. Parr, with many illustrations,—A Manual of Geometry, by W. D. Eggar,—and Lessons in Science, by Prof. R. A. Gregory and A. T. Simmons.

MESSRS. METHUEN

announce in History and Biography: The Guilds of Florence, by E. Staley,—The Makers of Japan, by J. Morris,—Marie Antoinette, by H. Belloc, M.P.,—Beauties of the Seventeenth Century, by A. Fea,—On the Spanish Main, by J. Masefield,—Sir Walter Scott, by G. Le G. Norgate,—Letters from Samoa, by Mrs. M. I. Stevenson, arranged by M. C. Balfour,—Edinburgh, by M. G. Williamson, illustrated by H. Railton,—Lincoln, by E. M. Sympson, illustrated by E. H. New,—Bristol, by A. Harvey, illustrated by E. H. New,—Fénelon, by Viscount St. Cyres,—The Tragedy of South Africa, by A. M. S. Methuen,—and a History of British Colonial Policy, by H. E. Egerton, a new edition.

In Fine Art and Archæology: European Enamels, by H. Cunynghame, C.B.,—Seals, by J. H. Bloom,—The Manor and Manorial Records, by N. J. Hone,—The Pageant of London, by R. Davey, 2 vols., illustrated by J. Fulleylove,—A Glossary of Terms used in English Architecture, by T. D. Atkinson,—Christian Art, by Mrs. H. Jenner,—and The English Spy, with coloured plates by Cruikshank, 2 vols.

In Theology and Philosophy: Development and Divine Purpose, by V. F. Storr,—Religion in Evolution, by F. B. Jevons,—A Little Book of Religion, by J. A. Cross,—and Introduction to the Devout Life, by St. Francis de Sales, translated by T. Barns.

In Geography and Travel: Lhasa and its Mysteries, by L. A. Waddell,—The Rhine, by S. Baring-Gould, illustrated,—The Land of Pardons, by A. Le Braz, translated by F. M. Gostling, with fifty illustrations,—The Lake of Como, by R. Bagot,—and in the "Little Guides": Northamptonshire, by Wakeling Dry; The East Riding of Yorkshire, by J. E. Morris; and Oxfordshire, by F. G. Brabant; St. Paul's Cathedral, by G. Clinch; and Kerry, by Capt. C. P. Crane, all illustrated.

Belles-Lettres and General: Dante in English Literature, by P. Toynbee,—Spain and the Spaniards, by E. Hutton, with many illustrations,—The Poems of Wordsworth, edited by Nowell C. Smith, 4 vols.,—A Day Book of Keats, arranged by E. de Selincourt,—Words of the Ancient Wise, from Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius, arranged by W. H. D. Rouse,—Thoughts for the Day, arranged by R. M. Smith,—To-day, by J. C. Wright,—Counsels of Life, edited by the Hon. E. F. Matheson,—Troilus and Cressida, edited by K. Deighton,—Twelfth Night, edited by M. Luce,—Antony and Cleopatra, edited by R. H. Case,—Commerce in War, by L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C., M.P., and H. H. L. Bellot,—The Making of an Orator, by J. O'Connor Power,—Petrol Peter, by A. Williams, illustrated in colour by A. W. Mills,—The Coal Industry, by E. Ames,—The Iron Trade, by J. S. Jeans,—and The Doings of Arthur, as jotted by the *Westminster Gazette* Office Boy.

Sports and Pastimes: The Complete Rugby Footballer, by D. Gallaher, with many illustrations,—The Complete Cricketer, by A. E. Knight, and The Motor Year-Book for 1906, edited by H. M. Buist, illustrated.

Garden Books: A Book of English Gardens, by K. Wyatt and M. R. Gloag,—A Concise Handbook of Shrubs, by Mrs. G. Lewis,—A Handbook of Climbers, Twiners, and Wall Shrubs, by H. P. FitzGerald,—and Pictorial Gardening, by G. F. Millin; all illustrated.

Educational Books: Manual Training Drawing (Woodwork), by F. Sturck, with many plates and diagrams,—A Key to Beard's Junior General Information Papers,—Elementary Organic Chemistry, by A. E. Dunstan,—A Primer of Religion, by Canon Oldfield,—A Junior Magnetism and Electricity, by W. T. Clough, illustrated,—A New Trigonometry for Beginners, by R. F. D'Arcy,—Examples in Physics, by C. E. Jackson,—A New Junior Arithmetic, by H. B. Smith,—The Gospel according to St. Luke, edited by W. Williamson,—A School History of Warwickshire, by B. C. A. Windle,—A School History of Somerset, by W. Raymond,—and Small Lessons on Great Truths, by A. K. Parkes.

In Fiction: Lady Betty across the Water, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson,—The Ragged Messenger, and Fabulous Fancies, by W. B. Maxwell, new editions,—Blanche Esmead, by Mrs. Fuller Maitland,—Loaves and Fishes, by B. Capes,—The Shadow of the Lord, by Mrs. Hugh Fraser,—Durham's Farm, by C. C. Yeldham,—The Coming of the Randolphs, by A. Sergeant,—several new and popular volumes in "The Strand Novels,"—The Wild-Duck Shooter, The Great Massacre, and Henri of Navarre, by Dumas,—and additions to "The Novelist."

Literary Gossip.

Mr. Unwin will publish before long a volume entitled 'Old German Love Songs,' by Mr. F. C. Nicholson. In this work an attempt, has, for the first time, been made to present English readers with a fairly large and typical selection from the German Minnesingers of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. The English versions, while preserving the form of the originals, aim, so far as is possible, at faithfulness of rendering; and as upwards of fifty poets are represented, it is

hoped that the work may enable readers in this country to form some idea both of the matter and the manner of such poetry, to judge of its scope, and follow the main lines of its development. An introductory essay discusses the history of the subject in scholarly fashion.

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. are publishing on April 10th 'A Summer Ride through Western Tibet,' by Miss J. E. Duncan. The work records the author's experiences in remote valleys of Western Tibet, including the inspection of ancient Tibetan inscriptions now for the first time photographed and interpreted. The archæology of Ladakh and Baltistan is only beginning to be made known to European scholars, and there is a rich field for exploration in these countries. The volume contains numerous illustrations and a map.

A collection of F. Anstey's humorous stories and sketches, which have for the most part appeared in *Punch*, will be published by the same firm next Friday, under the title 'Salted Almonds,' which hints that the sketches are not provided as articles of nourishment, but rather to beguile the intervals between the courses of a substantial banquet.

In *The Scottish Historical Review* for April Prof. Firth presents with annotations certain 'Ballads on the Bishops' Wars, 1638–40.' Mr. Lang writes again, with illustrations, on the portraits of Queen Mary. Other contributions include remarkable contemporary papal documents in connexion with St. Andrews University under James I. of Scotland; a paper on the original organization of the Darien Company; and a chapter of translation by Sir Herbert Maxwell from the 'Scalacronica.' Mr. J. H. Round includes his reply to Mr. J. H. Stevenson's book on the Ruthven peerage.

Mrs. Herbert Bland, well known as "E. Nesbit," has written a serious novel called 'The Incomplete Amorist,' which is to appear next August.

Mr. Dobell has just issued proposals to publish various unknown and inedited works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries if a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured. Amongst the books announced is Traherne's prose work 'Centuries of Meditation,' from which Mr. Dobell, in his Introduction to Traherne's 'Poetical Works,' made many extracts of biographical interest. Traherne's prose has the good qualities of his verse, and is said to be free from the defects sometimes apparent in the latter. Another announcement is that of the 'Poetical Works' (never before collected) of William Strode (1602–44). Mr. Dobell makes high claims for this author, whom he ranks with such poets as Carew, Cartwright, Corbet, and Randolph. However this may be, there is no doubt (as Mr. Sidney Lee has pointed out in the 'Dictionary of National Biography') that there ought to be a collected edition of Strode's works. The book will include a reprint of Strode's play called 'The Floating Island.'

Mr. Dobell also announces his intention to publish a series of volumes under the title of 'Gleanings from Manuscripts,' which will comprise poems and dramas of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which have never yet been printed. These "Gleanings" will include works by many writers as yet unknown to fame, and also poems by well-known authors which have not yet been collected or edited. Other works are announced by Mr. Dobell, but for these we must refer our readers to his prospectus.

'Out of Due Time,' Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's new novel, which will be published next week by Messrs. Longman, deals with the reconciliation of the theology of the Roman Church with the results of the positive sciences.

An essay on 'The Nature of Truth,' by Mr. H. H. Joachim, is announced by the Oxford University Press. An examination is made of certain typical notions of truth, and Mr. Joachim affirms that every one of these fails to maintain itself against critical investigation.

Messrs. MacLehose, of Glasgow, will publish almost immediately, in their "Library of Travels," Engelbert Kaempfer's 'History of Japan,' of which no complete reprint has been issued since its first appearance in 1727. The volume will be followed, in the same series, by 'The Totall Discourse of the Rare Adventures and Painefull Peregrinations' of William Lithgow, one of the first of Scottish travellers to leave a record of extended wanderings. His book had reached a dozen editions eighty years ago.

'Flowers of France,' an anthology of the poetry of the Romantic period (Hugo to Leconte de Lisle), rendered into isometrical English verse by Mr. John Payne, is the title of the new issue of the Villon Society. The book is now in the press, and will comprise some three hundred poems (in all 14,000 lines) by forty poets of the period. The two volumes in question, although forming an independent work, are the first section of an exhaustive work on French poetry. The second, dealing with the Renaissance period of the sixteenth century (Marot to Malherbe), is also complete in MS., and will be issued in due course. Particulars can be obtained from Mr. Alfred Forman, the hon. secretary of the Society.

The Selden Society reports a steady increase of members. The volume for this year will be the second volume of the 'Borough Customs,' edited by Miss Bateson, which is already well advanced. Provisional arrangements have been made for the following publications: in 1907 'Year-Books of Edward II.,' Vol. IV.; in 1908 'Select Proceedings in the Star Chamber,' Vol. II.; and in 1909 'Year-Books of Edward II.,' Vol. V.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has been appointed sole wholesale agent for the small-scale Ordnance and Geological Survey Maps. In the development of this branch of his business Mr. Unwin's new premises at 1, Adelphi Terrace, will be of assistance.

The Edinburgh committee have completed their arrangements for celebrating the quatercentenary of George Buchanan. The proceedings will begin on July 6th with a service in the University Chapel, to be followed by a meeting at which orations will be delivered and degrees conferred.

Mr. Werner Laurie is publishing 'Life in the Law,' by the late George Witt, K.C., whose sudden death in a London omnibus was recently reported. He was a general favourite, and this volume of his reminiscences during the last forty years is likely to be popular.

There is some prospect of a memorial to Carlyle being erected in Edinburgh at an early date. So far, nothing definite has been decided, though a replica of Boehm's statue is suggested, as well as a medallion or brass in St. Giles's Cathedral. Meanwhile, subscriptions are being received by Mr. James Marchbank, 45, York Place, Edinburgh, the honorary secretary to the committee appointed for the purpose indicated in the year of Carlyle's centenary.

Various aspects of the eighteenth century, especially the period 1714–89, are to be dealt with at the summer meeting of University Extension students at Cambridge. The meeting will be divided into two parts, from 2nd to 15th, and 15th to 28th August. The arrangements include an inaugural lecture by the American Ambassador, and the full programme will be ready early in May.

At the London Sociological Society's meeting on Wednesday next, at the Compositors' Hall, St. Bride Street, Mr. Robb Lawson will contribute a paper on 'The Drama as a Sociological Factor.'

At the yearly meeting of the German Shakespeare Society on April 23rd, at Weimar, Prof. G. B. Churchill, of Amherst College, U.S., who is a Doctor of Berlin, will deliver the "Festvortrag" on 'Shakespeare in America.' In the evening 'Richard III.' will be performed, and next day Massinger's 'Duke of Milan.'

There will be a literary exhibit in the Bohemian Section of the Austrian Exhibition due this year at Earl's Court, of interest to English students of the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. Some of the precious records of these periods are to be brought from Prague: MSS. of Wiclif and Hus, and Chekcicky and Stitny, and interesting documents relating to the "Queen of Hearts," Elizabeth of England, and her son Rupert. There will also be exhibited etchings and engravings illustrating this period, and a collection of Hollar's work. Copies of the famous buildings and castles in the towns of Prague, Prachatic, Tabor, Carlstein, Pilson, Kuttenberg, &c., are to be erected, and these will be peopled by peasants in their national costume, giving this section an especial interest to English travellers and students.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield writes:—

"Your reviewer, in his notice of Archbishop Temple published in your last week's issue, has thought fit to describe Dr. Goul-

burn, Temple's predecessor at Rugby, as 'placid, pompous, cassocked, with affected, tinkling, monosyllabic utterance.' Having been at Rugby throughout the greater part of Dr. Goulburn's head-mastership, permit me to say that this description of him seems to me to be absurdly incorrect. So far from being pompous, he was most courteous, and there was not a spark of affectation in his manner or conversation. He was not an ideal head master, but a kindlier or better man never lived. Your reviewer has probably been misled by traditions inspired by party feeling. It is time that ancient hatchet was buried."

A 'Bibliography of James Russell Lowell,' compiled by Mr. George Willis Cooke, will be published this spring by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The same publishers have also in the press a 'Bibliography of the Writings of Henry James,' which is compiled by Mr. Le Roy Phillips.

A correspondent writes :—

"Last week's obituary included the name of the Rev. Thomas Child, minister of the Palace Gardens Terrace Church ('Swedenborgians'), Kensington. His powerful criticism of Prof. Haeckel, published last year, entitled 'Root Principles in Rational and Spiritual Things,' would possibly have taken higher rank in the literature of its subject, had it not appeared solely as a huge sixpenny pamphlet."

The new president of the French Société des Gens de Lettres is M. Victor Margueritte, the younger of the talented sons of General Margueritte. The literary partnership of the brothers Paul and Victor has become as famous to-day as was that of Edmond and Jules de Goncourt. M. Victor Margueritte should make an ideal president.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, held on Thursday week last, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 103*l.* was voted for the relief of fifty-seven members and widows of members; four new members were elected, and six applications for membership were received. An extra grant of 5*l.* was made towards the funeral expenses of a deceased member. Directors to serve on the different committees for the next twelve months were also elected.

M. Sextius Michel, who died a few days ago in his eighty-first year, was not only the oldest of Paris mayors (he had been *maire* of the fifteenth Arrondissement since 1871), but was also, with Paul Arène, one of the founders of the Félibrige de Paris, of which he was the president. His discourses at the annual meetings at Sceaux have been collected into a volume with the title of 'La Petite Patrie,' and his poems have been similarly collected under the title of 'Le Long du Rhône et de la Mer.'

The death, in his sixty-first year, is announced from Berlin of the distinguished writer Eduard Griesebach. His poems 'Der neue Tannhäuser' and 'Tannhäuser in Rome' were exceedingly popular, the first having passed through over twenty editions. He also published valuable editions of Schopenhauer's complete works, of Kleist, Hoffmann, and other popular writers.

We note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, with Appendix (6*d.*); Report of the Royal University of Ireland, for 1905 (1½*d.*); Scotch Education Department, Return showing the Expenditure from the Grant for Public Education in Scotland, 1905, a List of Day Schools aided, with Statistics (9½*d.*); and a Report on the Manuscripts of J. B. Fortescue, Esq., preserved at Dropmore, Vol. V. (2*s.* 4*d.*).

SCIENCE

New Creations in Plant Life: an Authoritative Account of the Life and Work of Luther Burbank. By W. S. Harwood. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

Of late years the word "creation" has been made use of by milliners and dressmakers to denote the products of their art. It is certain that raisers of new plants have not arrogated to themselves the rôle of creator, though, in a sense, they may be said to have some justification for so doing. Those familiar with the history of the tuberous begonia, for instance, will recognize that John Laing and his followers have not merely produced a modification of an old type, but have developed a new one, so different from the original parents as to constitute, in the opinion of some botanists, not a new variety or a new species, but an absolutely new genus. This was done before the world heard of Mr. Burbank as a "wizard." This attribute is, indeed, formally repudiated in Mr. Harwood's account of Mr. Burbank's procedures, but the fulsome eulogy of the man and his work, as set forth in this book, will surely tend to derogate from the merit that is really due to him. Mr. Burbank has done apparently on a very large scale what many had done before him, and what many of our great seedsmen are doing every day. So far as we have yet seen in this country, Mr. Burbank has not surpassed the late Thomas Rivers as a producer of new and improved varieties of fruit; his roses are not equal, so far as our knowledge goes, to those "created" by the Pauls or the Dicksons; his Amaryllis must be fine indeed to excel those which Messrs. Ker of Liverpool and Messrs. Veitch of Chelsea are in the habit of showing us. We mention these instances with no idea of belittling the merits of the American plant-breeder, but simply with a view of suggesting to his biographer the desirability, in a future edition, of cultivating a sense of proportion, and of recognizing the merits of the Knights, the Herberts, the Vilmorins, and other distinguished "plant-breeders" who preceded Mr. Burbank, to say nothing of those still among us.

It is more interesting to turn to the views held by the great American nurseryman on some of the questions which are agitating the botanical world at the present time. His varied experience makes his opinion valuable, even although he has not, so far as we are aware, published any records that are available for scientific purposes. According to the writer of the present volume, there is no such thing as prepotency of male or female parent as such; "there is absolutely no balance in favour of either sex as sex." Of like significance is the statement made in this volume with regard to Mendelism:

"Over and over again, through a series of many years, dealing with millions of plants and upon a scale which dwarfs all other experimentation, Mr. Burbank has disproved these laws....Instead of following any set proportion or ratio, the parental characteristics appeared in the children with absolutely no regard for law or even order, while many new characters were developed. Thousands of different forms were assumed by the leaves, for example, absolutely unlike the forms of the parent leaves";

and so with the nuts of the walnut.

With reference to the transmission of acquired characters, denied by some observers, Mr. Burbank "has established the opposite," and shown "that acquired characters are the only ones that are transmitted."

De Vries's theory of "mutation," or sudden change, "appears to have been overthrown by Mr. Burbank," who has, we are told,

"times without number produced these strange mutations at will....The supreme function of Nature is the crossing of species, and with this the working of a vital principle eternally recording Heredity, that sum of all past environments."

We have said enough to show the interest that attaches to this volume. Had it contained more documentary evidence set forth with scientific method, it would have commended itself to naturalists in a higher degree than it is likely to do at present.

Wildfowl, by L. H. De Visme Shaw, with chapters by other contributors (Longmans), is a useful addition to the "Fur, Feather, and Fin Series" of monographs on English game. It treats of ducks and geese, beginning with notes on their natural history, continuing with advice on the various modes of capture, and concluding with remarks on their cookery—all reasonably judicious and not calling for special notice. There is an interesting chapter on shooting on continental waters by Mr. W. H. Pope, who discusses the question whether the numbers of migratory fowl visiting our shores have or have not decreased, and arrives at the conclusion that, so far, there has not been much change. In the Netherlands the takings of the decoys have decreased chiefly because of reclamation of land from marsh and sea:—

"Of such the Harlemmer Meer is an instance, where in one fell swoop 100,000 acres of swamp, lake, and reed-beds were converted into corn-land. Rumour has it that a scheme has also been propounded for the reclamation of the Zuider Zee, which, if carried out, must have far-reaching consequences on bird-life in the Netherlands."

Possibly such works might tend to increase the numbers of fowl which winter in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Shaw warmly defends the goose, wild or domestic, from the charge of stupidity—

a charge, we may say, never brought by those who have any intimate acquaintance with the breed.

"As a matter of fact the bird is by far the most sensible of the birds we keep as domestic poultry, and has more intelligence than the vast majority of other birds.....I have most intimate friends among tame geese—birds who know my voice and will answer at any distance, who will fly screaming towards me the moment I appear in sight, who will crowd jealously round me to have their heads patted and their necks stroked, who take the most mischievous delight in trying to untie my bootlaces, rifle my pockets, pull off my buttons, and so on, and who will let no one else come within yards of them."

This is doubtless accurate; it recalls a vague recollection of the Orkney Islands. On a quiet Sunday morning a farmer in best attire set forth for church, took his seat, and service began. Unperceived, his faithful goose had followed, and presently appeared at the door and waddled down the aisle in search of her master, enlivening the solemnity of the proceedings. Worse still, the minister, who had seen the cause, leant over his desk and said to the precentor —uncertain of his tune and unaware of the bird—something about "the awfu' goose," which that functionary applied to himself and bitterly resented, unconvinced even by the sight of the unconcerned culprit.

There are some interesting notes on that dangerous subject etymology. Thus the Anglo-Saxon for "duck" was *enid*, and "drake" is said to be derived from *enid rake*, the ruling duck, and "decoy" from the Dutch *eende*, duck, and *coy*, cage. Derivations are also suggested for "brent," "bernacle," &c., but all such matters must be taken with caution. The book is very free from misprints, but on p. 234 "the Berwick swan" is no doubt intended for Bewick's swan (*C. bewicki*). The illustrations deserve notice. Those by Mr. A. Thorburn, though unequal in merit, possess that artistic charm which he seldom fails to impart. Witness the sky in the plate 'Under the Brightening Dawn,' p. 200, and the handling and grouping of the fowl in 'The Welcome Thaw,' p. 246. Mr. Whymper's drawings at pp. 84 and 150 are also meritorious.

Symbolic Logic and its Applications. By Hugh MacColl. (Longmans & Co.)—The subject of symbolic logic is one which has grown with astonishing rapidity during the last twenty years; and every year has afforded fresh proofs of its importance both for mathematics and philosophy. When Mr. MacColl began his work on the subject, very few people suspected the possibility of such a development, and to have been among them is a proof of insight. In the present work he collects the more elementary parts of the papers which he has published from time to time in *The Athenæum* and elsewhere, and discusses the relation of symbolic logic to the traditional logic inherited from the schoolmen. This traditional logic is still taught, though with well-merited contempt, and is still supposed to constitute formal logic. It is so pedantic that one can scarcely believe it to be full of fallacies; yet such is the case, as Mr. MacColl shows in his eighth chapter. Modern symbolic logic, though it still contains some moot questions, is at once far more rigorous and far more fruitful than the old syllogistic verbiage; and it is an actual help to correct reasoning, which the syllogism never succeeded in being.

Mr. MacColl's book, as he truly says, is very much more intelligible than most on the subject. It may be read by any educated person without previous knowledge of symbolic logic; and although its views are on many points opposed to those of most writers, its elementary character makes it a good introduction for beginners.

The first and longer portion of the book is concerned with symbolic logic proper and with its relation to traditional logic; the second portion deals with the "calculus of limits," in which, by means of his logical calculus, Mr. MacColl solves problems in probability and the integral calculus, some of them very hard to deal with by ordinary methods. In this portion a knowledge of mathematics is sometimes essential; but in the first portion no such knowledge is assumed. "There are two leading principles," he tells us,

"which separate my symbolic system from all others. The first is the principle that there is nothing sacred or eternal about symbols; that all symbolic conventions may be altered when convenience requires it, in order to adapt them to new conditions, or to new classes of problems.....The second principle.....is the principle that the complete statement or proposition is the real *unit* of all reasoning."

It is in the application of the second of these principles that Mr. MacColl's chief contribution to symbolic logic consists. Most people begin with statements such as "All men are mortal," and endeavour to force all other statements into this form. Thus they would transform "I hear Jones is going to be married" into "All people who are I are people who hear that Jones is going to be married." They are led to such devices by the fact that their logic, like the syllogism, deals in the first instance with the questions whether one class is part of another, whether they have a common part, whether they lie wholly outside one another, and so on. Then this apparatus has to be applied somehow to ordinary statements, which often prove very refractory. But what we really wish to know, as Mr. MacColl points out, is when two statements, whatever form they may happen to have, are so related that, provided the first is true, the second must be true also. When this is the case, we say that the first *implies* the second; if the first is true, the second can then be inferred from it. Thus symbolic logic ought to begin, as it does in Mr. MacColl's work, with the study of implication. All syllogisms, for example, state that the premises imply the conclusion; thus we ought to study implication before the special forms of the syllogism. Mr. MacColl's second principle, therefore, is, in our opinion, both true and important.

His first principle, that there is nothing sacred or eternal about symbols, is of a different order: it is a practical principle, to be judged exclusively by convenience. A change of notation is logically as unobjectionable as a change from English to French; but a book which changes its notation twenty times may be almost as difficult to read as a book in twenty languages. The question is one which can be argued either way, and the answer will vary with one's purpose. The advantage of altering one's notation, as Mr. MacColl does, is that one can always employ the simpler combinations, such as indices and suffixes, for the things one is most frequently concerned with at the moment. This makes one's formulæ short and neat, which is a very important gain. In work like Mr. MacColl's, where the purely mathematical difficulties are not great, this gain may be sufficient to justify his principle. But in more technically complicated problems the habit of associating a certain symbol or combination of symbols with a certain idea is such a help that most mathematicians would be very unwilling to forgo it. It might sometimes shorten an algebraical formula to use ab for "a divided by b," and a/b for "a multiplied by b." But we should find it so difficult to adjust our minds to this usage that we should gain nothing by it. On the whole, we may conclude that Mr. MacColl's principle is applicable to a number of short, more or less disconnected investigations of special questions, but that it is inapplicable to a systematic treatment of a subject in which the mathematical complication is considerable, and the same ideas are constantly recurring.

There are some respects in which Mr. MacColl appears too much dominated by ordinary language. Such language is full of ambiguities, which are cleared up by considering the context and by using common sense. But a logical language ought not to demand common sense: whatever it says ought to be entirely unambiguous. The result of meaning only one thing (as may be seen in legal documents) is that one seems to mean nothing, and only an expert can discover that there is a meaning. Thus in banishing common ambiguities we necessarily make all our explicit statements very complicated, because we include in them everything which would otherwise be understood. Mr. MacColl, on the contrary, decides in favour of retaining many of the ambiguities of ordinary speech, and insists that his propositions are to be interpreted by the help of the context. In this he would seem to be departing from his principle "that the complete statement or proposition is the real *unit* of all reasoning." For a statement which has to be interpreted by the context is not "complete." For example (to modify slightly an instance given by Mr. MacColl), suppose we say, "Mrs. Brown was not at home." The previous course of the conversation presumably makes it clear at what time she was not at home; but this time is part of the *complete* statement, and ought to be explicitly included in a logical analysis of the statement. If no time is assigned, we can only suppose that what is meant is "There has been a past moment at which Mrs. Brown was not at home," or "Throughout the whole of the past Mrs. Brown has been not at home." But until somehow the ambiguity as to the time has been removed, either by assigning a date or by saying that we mean merely that there was some such date, the statement is not complete; and when it is complete, it ceases to need any context for its interpretation. Or take the following illustration: "Given an isosceles triangle, what do you infer about the angles at the base? I infer that they are equal." Here "I infer that they are equal" is not a completely explicit statement; it is merely a verbal abbreviation for "I infer that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal." In this way, by following Mr. MacColl's principle of always expressing the *complete* proposition explicitly, we can dispense altogether with reference to the context; and this, though more tedious, seems imperative in symbolic logic for the avoidance of ambiguity.

Another respect in which Mr. MacColl seems somewhat under the tyranny of language is in regard to unrealities. For example, he would say that "the present King of France" is the name of an unreality, and "the present King of Switzerland" is the name of another unreality. Thus all republics have kings, who only differ from the kings of monarchies by being unreal. It seems more natural to suppose that "the present King of France" is not the name of anything at all, and that there are no unrealities, since what makes things unreal is the fact that there are no such things. But this is a difficult subject, which easily lends itself to verbal juggling.

Mr. MacColl's system lies somewhat apart from those of most symbolic logicians, but it certainly has some peculiar merits, and, for aught that one can tell, it may hereafter be found to have been more in the true line of advance than its rivals. In any case, the present volume is interesting and instructive, and the points in which it is incontrovertible are much more numerous than those in which it is open to doubt.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

Some exceptionally interesting notes concerning two of the tribes on or near the western shores of Lake Tanganyika have been compiled from personal observation by M. Charles Delhaise, of the Congolese service. The tribes with which he deals are the Wabemba and Wahorohoro, and there is one distinctive difference between them, the former being cannibals and the latter not. The writer makes the interesting statement that the tribes dwelling on the shores of the lake have never been cannibals, whereas those of the interior, and especially those between the Upper Congo and the lakes, have always had proclivities towards anthropophagy. The author considers the social life of each tribe under separate heads, such as birth, marriage, divorce, death, funerals, the authority of the chief, war, and the practice of tattooing. Many of the details given are suitable only for the journal of an anthropological society, but some are of general interest. Among the Wabemba a child is immediately after birth dedicated to the fetish chosen by the mother, and takes its name. When the father is first shown the child, he examines it to see if it resembles himself, and, if satisfied with the inspection, hands it back to the mother, uttering the word *aksanti* (thanks). All then is harmony. If he is not satisfied, he returns the child violently to the mother, utters an insult, and leaves the hut. The result is family discord, and probably the death of the child. There is a very cruel custom. The superstition of the Wabembas has decreed that the child whose upper teeth appear before the lower is unlucky, and the custom is to drown it at once or leave it in the woods at night for the wild beasts to devour. The mother is required herself to get rid thus of her unlucky offspring. From ignorance or want of care the mortality among children is great, consequently the increase in the tribe's numbers is slow.

Many of the funeral customs are strange. Chiefs are buried, in the old Hun fashion, in the bed of a stream temporarily dammed for the purpose. Two of a chief's wives and two of his personal attendants are always buried alive with him. When the water has again flowed over the grave, all the slaves are marched past the spot, and each receives as he passes a blow on the nape of the neck from a heavy mallet. As soon as one is killed this part of the function ends. Those slaves who have been struck are given their freedom, while the others coming after the slain man, who have consequently not been struck, remain slaves. While M. Delhaise points out the absurdity of many of the remedies for illness employed by the *mganga*, or fetish doctors, he adds that they are also acquainted with some useful medicinal plants, the knowledge of which has been handed down from father to son for many generations.

What has been written applies especially to the Wabemba, but very similar customs prevail among the less savage Wahorohoro. The first child, however, takes the name, according to sex, of one of its father's parents, and the second that of its mother's. The same superstition prevails about the teeth, and the unfortunate child whose upper teeth show first is exposed in the forest. Should the mother try to shield the child, she is driven from the village, and indeed from all the villages of the tribe. A Wahorohoro chief is buried without the secrecy or sacrifice of the Wabembas. The grave must be dug perfectly straight from north to south, and the chief's head must be placed at the north. The legs are crossed, and a kind of coffin is made out of the planks of his canoe. Even when the most indulgent view of the practices of these tribes is taken, it is difficult to see in them aught but the grossest superstition and an almost hopeless state of ignorance. M. Delhaise points out that the worst feature in the conditions under which these tribes have been living is the great mortality, especially among the children.

A new quarterly, *Anthropos*, has appeared at Salzburg. It is published under the auspices of two Roman Catholic confraternities, and is intended to utilize the vast stores of ethnographical information collected in various parts of the world by missionaries of the Roman Church. Contributions may be in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Latin.

A NEGLECTED MAP OF LONDON.

155, Adelaide Road, N.W.

The very beautiful view-map of London included in Braun and Hogenberg's 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum,' published at Cologne in 1572, is on so small a scale (about six inches to the mile) that it is difficult of examination, and probably on this account has received less attention than it deserves. Thus the late Mr. Overall, in the text to the reproduction of the map doubtfully ascribed to Ralph Agas or Aggas, dismissed Braun and Hogenberg's map as being "upon too small a scale to be of any practical utility." One cannot but regret that the London Topographical Society in reproducing it did not greatly enlarge the scale, so as to make the map more available for study. Some account of this neglected map may be interesting to your readers, especially as it is possible to prove, within very narrow limits, the date of the original from which it was copied.

We come here at once to the first point in the demonstration—that the map was copied from an earlier and much larger map. It is not to be supposed that Braun and Hogenberg caused to be surveyed all the cities figured in their monumental work. They did what would be done by a publisher at the present day: they procured the best maps extant, and re-engraved them. In fact, in their opening address to the reader they express their obligations to those who had furnished them with maps. As regards maps of English towns, the original of one of Braun's maps is discoverable. In 1559 William Cuningham, M.D., published "The Cosmographical Glasse, Imprinted at London by John Day dwellyng over Aldersgate, beneath St. Martin's." On folio 8 Cuningham says: "And finally for Choragraphie, I have placed th' excellēt Citie of Norwyche, as the forme of it is, at this present 1558." Braun's copy, the same size as the original, is singularly exact, but there are misreadings of some words, showing that the map was re-engraved by a foreign artist not acquainted with English. The same thing is noticeable in Braun's map of London. Thus, Battle bridge in Southwark becomes "Battle bralbe." The extraordinary minuteness of Braun's map would of itself be almost conclusive that the original from which it was copied was on a much larger scale. This conclusion is fortified by closer examination. On the extreme east of the map we find "Whȳt," evidently the first syllable of the word "Whitechapel": the rest of the word has gone in the process of reduction of the size. Again, on the west, the bend of the Thames from Charing Cross to Westminster is greatly exaggerated, doubtless in order to bring Whitehall and Westminster within the narrow limits of the map. The map of Braun and Hogenberg is, in short, engraved from an original, the existence of which can now be inferred only from this copy. That original could not have been merely an earlier edition of the map of Aggas so called, though perhaps this and Braun's map were both copied from the same original. If this was so, Braun's copy is much more faithful than the other; for in Braun's map there are features not found in the Aggas map, though the scale of the latter, about twenty-four inches to the mile, gave the draughtsman ample space. Thus in Braun's map the round of the Temple Church is shown, though not in Aggas. Again, in Braun's map is a lettering absent from the other, "yᵉ Goounefowuders hᵒᵘ" (where "u" is printed for *n*). This is the foundry mentioned by Stow ('Survey,' ed. Thoms, p. 49), established by the three brothers Owens in the reign of Henry VIII. It has not, I think, been observed that this gun foundry gave its name to the present Gun Square, Houndsditch. We see here a piece of ordnance, much more clearly shown than in the Aggas map. Indeed, the minuteness of detail throughout the map is extraordinary. Paul's Cross and the famous clock of St. Magnus are clearly shown, so are the Three Cranes which gave to a Thames-side wharf a name that has endured till to-day. The conduits are marked. The reign of Edward had not obliterated all tokens of the old religion, or perhaps that of Mary had restored some of them; in a few churchyards are seen crosses; notably in the churchyard of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, is a cross, removed in 1559, when the church goods and books were burnt ('Diary of Henry Machyn,' Camden Society, p. 208).

We have now to discuss the date of the original of Braun's map. Somerset House is marked, so is the spire of St. Paul's, the latter destroyed by fire in 1561. We may therefore at once place the date between 1547, when the Protector Somerset first took up his residence in the Strand, and 1561. But we can get nearer than this. On the map we see the name "Suffolke Place" attached to one of the riverside palaces. This name ceased to be used after August, 1557, when the house was acquired by Heath, Archbishop of York, "and of this last purchase is now called Yorke House" (Stow, 'Survey,' pp. 167–8; and see also p. 153, and Strype's Stow, Book IV. p. 17). As the house is called "Suffolke Place" in Braun's map we must conclude that the original was drawn before the new name came into use, which would perhaps be early in 1558.

We are therefore able to fix the date between 1547 and 1558. We can get closer still. I have spoken of the extraordinary minuteness of detail in the map. To the objects mentioned I have to add the gallows on Tower Hill. This was a permanent structure. "Upon this hill," says Stow, "is always ready prepared, at the charges of the City, a large scaffold and gallows of timber" (p. 49). The gallows is shown in the map of Aggas as well as in Braun's

map. It is not a "triple tree," like Tyburn; it consists only of two uprights and a cross beam. In Braun's map another gallows of exactly the same form is shown at Charing Cross. This was erected in 1554. Great severity was shown in punishing those who were implicated in Wyatt's rebellion: this was, indeed, but natural, as the rebels had carried the sword into the very heart of London. Machyn, that most minute chronicler, says that on February 12th "was made at evere gate in Lundun a newe payre of galaus and set up." He gives a list of gallows set up in addition to those at the gates, enumerating fourteen, among them "one payre at Charyngcrosse." Fifty-eight persons were hanged on these gallows, four of them at Charing Cross ('Diary of Henry Machyn,' Camden Society, p. 55). We may suppose that these gallows were for the most part taken down when they had served their immediate purpose, but the gallows at Charing Cross was an exception: it was still standing and in use in May, 1555 (Machyn p. 86)—how much longer is not, I think, recorded. But the presence of the gallows in Braun and Hogenberg's map enables us to say that the original was drawn not earlier than 1554. The date, then, to be assigned to the original of the map lies between 1554 and 1558. ALFRED MARKS.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — *March* 22. — Sir Henry H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair. — A paper was read on 'Early Italian Brooches found in Britain,' by Prof. Ridgeway and Mr. Reginald Smith, with the purpose of drawing attention to a number of specimens in various museums, some being of definite provenance. By way of introduction, evidence was adduced to show that the brooch was invented in Central Europe, whence it spread northward to Scandinavia, and southward to Italy and Greece. The earliest form known had been named after Peschiera, the site of pile-dwellings on Lake Garda, and Italy was specially rich in later varieties of the original safety-pin. Specimens were far less plentiful in Greece, and assumed peculiar forms, but seem to have passed out of fashion there in the fifth century B.C. Another type, sometimes known as the "spectacle-brooch," was made up of one, two, or four spiral coils of wire, like the example said to have been found in London. It seems to have been developed from the spirals used for decoration in the Hungarian Bronze Age, the only innovation being the addition of a pin at the back: the evidence was against a Greek origin. The chronology of the brooch was generally based on Mycenæan examples, but it was now permissible to regard these as derivatives from the Danube area by way of the North-West Balkans; and another starting-point for the series was necessary. Prof. Montelius's scheme of evolution for four leading types was described, and the discovery of several contemporary specimens, said to have been found on British soil, referred to. Special emphasis was laid on the association of two Italian types with an Egyptian scarab of the twenty-sixth dynasty (seventy-sixth century B.C.) at Alton, Hants, one of the brooches having disks threaded on the bow, and swastikas engraved on the circular catch-plate, in the Villanova style. In the same county a good specimen had been found at Finkley, of a type well represented in the cemetery at Aufidena, Samnium (sixty-fifth century B.C.); and one characteristic example had been found at Reading. A miscellaneous collection from Ixworth, apparently of local origin, comprised Italian specimens; and others were cited from Icklingham and Norfolk, Castor, Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Falkirk, while three found near Canterbury and Maidstone were less surprising. A Greek example from the Thames at Wandsworth seemed to be exceptionally primitive. Those mentioned were mostly of foreign manufacture, but one from Hod Hill, for instance, might well be a local imitation, and date from the time when the La Tène types (with bilateral springs) were becoming general in Britain. Reference was made to intercourse between our islands and the Continent far back in the Bronze Age, and the importation even of brooches during the Hallstatt period was therefore not inherently improbable, though further evidence was desirable.—Dr. Arthur Evans and the Chairman contributed to the discussion, and the Secretary exhibited for comparison a number of early brooches found in Italy; while various specimens found in Britain were lent, or represented by photographs.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — *March* 21.—Mr. R. H. Forster, Hon. Treasurer, in the chair.—The Rev. Henry Cart, who was the delegate appointed by the Council to represent the Association at the recent International Archæological Congress at Athens, gave a very interesting account of the Congress, the success of which was attributable in a great degree to the interest taken in its proceedings by the King and Queen of Greece, while the Crown Prince made an ideal chairman. A large number of photographic views of events and scenes connected with the meetings were exhibited by lantern, as well as many taken by Mr. Cart himself of places which he visited after the Congress, particularly of the celebrated vale of Tempe, Corinth, Salonica, &c.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Mr. Emanuel Green, Mr. Gould, the Chairman, and others took part in the discussion. —In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Cart stated that at the Congress it was decided that the proposed restoration of the Parthenon should not be attempted.

LINNEAN.—*March* 15.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—Mr. Hugh Findon, Dr. J. E. Radcliffe McDonagh, and Mr. E. J. Schwartz were admitted. — Dr. Tempest Anderson was elected a Fellow.—A letter from Dr. Chr. Aurivillius, Secretary of the Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien, Stockholm, was read, accompanying copies by Jean Haagen of the portraits of Carl von Linné by Per Krafft the elder and Alexander Roslin, in possession of the Academy, sent in acknowledgment of the loan of Linné's 'Philosophia Botanica' interleaved and annotated by the author, which had been returned a few weeks ago through the Swedish Legation.—Prof. F. W. Oliver opened the discussion on 'The Origin of Gymnosperms.'—Mr. E. A. Newell Arber followed, on the 'Earlier Geological Record of the True Ferns.'—Mr. A. C. Seward spoke on 'The Evolution of Gymnosperms; The Position and Ancestry of the Araucarieæ.'—The proceedings were then adjourned till May 3rd, when Dr. D. H. Scott will resume the discussion.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*March* 21.—Mr. F. Merrifield, President, in the chair.—The Rev. G. A. Crawshay, Mr. Hereward Dolman, Mr. E. D. Jones, Dr. J. N. Keynes, Mr. D. L. McCarrison, and Mr. G. E. Tryhane were elected Fellows.—Dr. F. A. Dixey exhibited six male examples of the Pierine genus Eronia, with corresponding females, and drew attention to the extreme diversity shown by the latter in these closely allied species. He considered that this characteristic was due to the fact that in every instance the female had been diverted from the ordinary aspect of the group by the operation of mimicry, either Müllerian or Batesian. The species of entirely different affinities, which had acted presumably as models, were associated with the exhibit.—Mr. R. Adkin showed two specimens of *Emmelesia unifasciata* which had emerged in August last from pupæ which had lain over since the autumn of 1900, thus having passed five seasons in the pupal stage. —Dr. T. A. Chapman exhibited a number of specimens from the Riviera, Sicily, &c., and read a paper on 'Progressive Melanism in the Riviera of *Hastula hyerana*.'—A discussion followed on melanism and its causes, in which Mr. G. T. Porritt, Dr. F. A. Dixey, the President, and others joined.

METEOROLOGICAL.—*March* 21.—Mr. R. Bentley, President, in the chair.—Dr. H. R. Mill gave an interesting lecture on 'South Africa as seen by a Meteorologist.' This was illustrated by a series of lantern-slides from photographs taken during the tour of the British Association in 1905. Photographs were shown of meteorological stations in many of the places visited, and the views of the scenery were selected to bring out the climatic features.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*March* 20.—Sir Alexander R. Binnie, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Outer Barrier, Hodbarrow Iron Mines,' by Mr. H. S. Bidwell.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC. — *March* 21. — Mr. Carlyon-Britton in the chair.—Messrs. N. Vreeland, M. L. Webb, and G. C. Yates, and the Birmingham Free Libraries and Royal Societies Club were elected to membership. Mr. Alfred Anscombe read a paper on 'The Inscription on the Oxford Pennies of the Ohsnaforda Type.' These are the coins of King Alfred which have been the subject of some controversy, recent writers belonging to the Oxford Historical Society having repudiated their connexion with that city. Mr. Anscombe, however, brings entirely fresh evidence to bear upon the question, namely, that of the palæography and orthography of our early manuscripts. He divided his subject into five sections: (1) A description of the coins, showing that the dies were the work of several engravers, some of whom adopted the form ORSNAFORDA and admitted other blunders. (2) The type of lettering. By comparison with 'The Book of Kells,' the seventh-century Psalter, the second Bible of Charles the Bald, the Gospel of St. Vaast, and other manuscripts, he was able to trace the origin of the numerous varieties of each letter on the coins, and to prove that some of them had been then recently introduced into Southern England from the Continent. (3) The orthography of the mint-name. In this relation he offered the instances of the 'Saxon Chronicle,' which was strictly contemporary with the coins, and various other authorities of the time, including King Alfred's own translation of Boethius's work, as conclusive that the digraph *H-S* was used to express the sound now represented by *X*; then the form OHSNAFORDA was a true rendering, according to the fashion of the day, of the word OXNAFORDA, *i.e.*, Oxford. He explained that the error of ORSNAFORDA probably arose from the fact that the dies would be copied from written instructions, for one of the forms of *h* then in vogue has not infrequently been mistaken in manuscripts for, and reproduced as *R*. (4) The grammar and meaning of the inscription. The word OSHNAFORDA was a compound of *ohsna*, an Anglo-Saxon genitive plural, meaning "of oxen," with *forda*, the dative singular of the Anglo-Saxon word *ford*, which meant "at the ford"; the whole being for "at Oxford." (5) The probable date of the issue of the coins. After explaining that this orthography was intentional and systematic, being probably due to the foreign influences brought to bear on Alfred by his mass-priest John the Old Saxon, he expressed the opinion that the general conditions pointed to an approximate date of A.D. 886 as that of the issue of the Oxford money. Mr. Anscombe's arguments were received with much interest by the members present, and will appear *in extenso* in *The British Numismatic Journal*.—Mr. H. M. Reynolds presented four volumes of student numismatic works to the Society's library.—Amongst the exhibitions at the meeting were a half-crown of Charles I. recently found in Nottingham, of the type which the late Mr. Montagu assigned to Coventry, and a shilling of the same king with the triangle mint-mark, but of rude work and struck on a flan bearing a previous impression and the letters E R, by Mr. S. Page; the curious half-noble of Henry IV.—V. illustrated as fig. 10 in the plate of 'Miscellaneous Exhibits' in the first volume of the Society's *Journal*, by Mr. P. Laver; two Irish tokens of Stewartstown and Dromore, dated 1736, by Mr. L. Fletcher; and a badge of the Needlemakers' Company, by Mr. F. W. Yeates.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly Meeting.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Harbour Exigency Works,' Mr. F. Latham.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Timelessness,' Dr. F. B. Jevons.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Fire, Fire Risks, and Fire Extinction,' Lecture IV., Prof. V. B. Lewes. (Cantor Lecture.)
TUES. Royal Institution, 5.—'The Influence of Geology on Scenery,' Lecture III., Mr. J. E. Marr. (Tyndall Lecture.)
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Harbours of South Africa.'
WED. Archæological Institute, 4.—'The Extensive Line of British Stakes protecting the Ford across the Thames at Brentford,' Mr. Montagu Sharpe.
— Sociological, 5.—Conference on 'The Unemployed Problem.'
— Entomological, 8.
— Geological, 8.—'On a Case of Unconformity and Thrust in the Coal-Measures of Northumberland,' Prof. G. A. L. Lebour and Dr. J. A. Smythe; 'The Carboniferous Succession below the Coal-Measures in North Shropshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire,' Dr. W. Hind and Mr. J. T. Stobbs.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Variations in Direction of the Wind, and an Instrument for Determining Them Graphically,' Mr. B. F. Beverley. (Students' Meeting.)

Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Ramie and its Possibilities,' Mrs. E. Hart.
Dante, 8.30.—'Dante and the German Mystics,' Prof. A. J. Butler.
Thurs. Royal, 4.30.
— Historical, 5.—'The Beginning of the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance,' Miss V. M. Shillington.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Internal-Combustion Engines,' Lecture III., Prof. B. Hopkinson.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Electrical Equipment of the Aberdare Collieries of the Powell Duffryn Company,' and 'Electric Winding Considered Practically and Commercially.'
— Linnean, 8.—'A Second Contribution to the Flora of Africa; Rubiaceæ and Compositæ,' Part II., Mr. Spencer Moore; 'Taiwanites, a New Genus of Coniferæ from the Island of Formosa,' Mr. B. Hayata; 'The Anatomy of the Stem and Leaf of *Nuytsia floribunda*, R. Br.,' Mr. E. J. Schwartz.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'An Improved Apparatus for measuring Magnetic Rotations and obtaining a Powerful Sodium Light,' Mr. W. H. Perkin, Sen.; 'The Rusting of Iron,' Mr. G. T. Moody; 'On the Determination of Carbon in Soils,' Messrs. A. D. Hall, N. H. J. Miller, and N. Harmer, and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
Fri. Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Pressure-Chipping of Flint, and the Question of Eolithic Man,' Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren.
— Philological, 8.—'On the *M* Words I am editing for the Society's Oxford Dictionary,' Mr. H. Bradley.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Physical Basis of Life,' Mr. W. B. Hardy.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Corpuscular Theory of Matter,' Lecture VI., Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

Prof. Lionel Smith Beale, who died on Tuesday at the age of seventy-eight, was for forty years physician to King's College Hospital, having been appointed professor at the early age of twenty-five. He was President of the Royal Microscopical Society in 1879, and published 'The Microscope in Medicine' and 'How to Work with the Microscope.' He was Croonian and Lumleian Lecturer in 1865 and 1875 respectively; was made F.R.S. in 1857, and received a number of foreign distinctions. His long list of medical publications includes 'The Structure of the Tissues'; 'Protoplasm; or, Life, Matter, and Mind,' which has reached a third edition; and 'Life Theories and Religious Thought,' a subject which he treated more than once.

The volume of Greenwich observations for 1903 has recently been published, together with separate copies of the *Astronomical Results, Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, and Photo-heliographic Results.* The number of stars in the catalogue amounts to 5,987. Another publication received from the Observatory at the same time contains the *Telegraphic Determinations of Longitude made in the Years* 1888 *to* 1902. These relate to determinations of the longitude of Paris in 1888, 1892, and 1902 respectively; and determinations of the difference of longitude between Greenwich, Waterville, Hazel Hill (Canso, Nova Scotia), and Montreal; and between Greenwich and Killorglin, the former obtained in 1892, and the latter in 1898.

The moon will be full at 6h. 12m. (Greenwich time) on the morning of the 9th prox., and new at 4h. 7m. on the afternoon of the 23rd. She will be in perigee on the morning of the 10th. Regulus will be occulted on the evening of the 5th: disappearance at 5h. 48m., reappearance at 6h. 42m. The planet Mercury will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 5th, and will be visible in the morning during the second half of the month, situated in the constellation Pisces. Venus enters the southern part of Aries early in the month, afterwards moving into Taurus, and passing very near the Pleiades at the end of it; she is increasing in brightness in the evening. Mars is now in Aries, but enters Taurus early next month, and will approach nearer and nearer to Venus, on the east side of her. Jupiter is now situated to the north-west of the Hyades, and will pass due north of Aldebaran towards the end of next month; he will be near the crescent moon on the evening of the 26th. Saturn is in Aquarius, and rises earlier each morning.

An enlargement of a plate taken for the Paris portion of the photographic chart of the heavens shows a streak produced by the motion of a small planet, which is therefore a new discovery amongst those bodies. The date of the plate was November 3rd, 1905.

The orbit of Ross's new comet (*c*, 1906) has been calculated by Dr. Strömgren, of Kiel, who finds that it passed its perihelion on the 22nd ult. at the distance from the sun of 0·76 in terms of the earth's mean distance, and that it is also receding from the earth, so that its brightness is now only about half what it was at the time of discovery. The inclination of its orbit to the plane of the ecliptic exceeds 80°. The comet's apparent place next week will be at a short distance due north of α Ceti, moving in a north-easterly direction.

Two new variable stars have been found by Madame Ceraski in the constellation Cepheus, whilst examining plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory. The first (var. 31, 1906, Cephei) is numbered +84°.19 in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung'; its photographic magnitude varies between 9·3 and 10·5. From visual observations obtained by M. Blajko, it would seem that it is now near a maximum; the period is probably about a year. The other star (var. 32, 1906, Cephei) is not in the 'Durchmusterung'; its photographic brightness varies between 10·8 and 13·0, with a probable period of 282 days.

Herr Ebell publishes in No. 4080 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a new calculation, from later observations, of Kopff's comet (*b*, 1906). The result does not confirm the conjecture (made soon after the discovery) that the comet is one of short period. Its apparent place is now about two degrees due south of the fourth-magnitude star τ Leonis. The perihelion passage took place on November 5th, at the distance from the sun of 3·099 in terms of the earth's mean distance; its present distance from us is 2·465 on the above scale, or about 229,200,000 miles. The slowness of its apparent motion, which rendered it at first difficult to determine the orbit, was due to its great perihelion distance—more than three times the mean distance of the earth.

FINE ARTS

BOOKS ON ROME.

Rome. By Walter Taylor Field. 2 vols. (Brimley Johnson & Ince.)—This book has been written with "a distinct purpose not found in other volumes," namely, with the object of pointing out to the tourist "the really important things to be seen within the limits of a brief visit: a something not as barren as a guide-book, nor as discursive as an essay." This scheme has been carried out in both volumes in an even and harmonious way, and we cannot but admire the self-denial of the author, who, knowing as much as he does about "the seven-hilled city," can give only twenty-three lines to the Mausoleum of Augustus, and twenty-one to that of Hadrian. He deserves praise also for the thorough preparation he has undergone to master a subject which covers a period of twenty-seven centuries, and is connected with many branches of art and archæology; and although the book is addressed to the tourist rather than to the student, it is easy to detect, under the simple and unpretentious style, a thorough knowledge of the latest and best literature on the subject.

The "story of Papal Rome," with which the second volume opens, is not sketched in an impartial spirit, and we cannot understand why the tourist should be made to abhor the very name of the Pontiffs to whom mediæval and modern Rome owes many of its attractions, when the author could have mentioned, side by side with John XV., Benedict IX., and Alexander VI., many benefactors of mankind in general and Rome in particular.

The few slips of the pen noticeable in both volumes can easily be set right in the next edition. The villa afterwards called Villa Medici was not built by Cardinal Ricci di Montepulciano with "material stolen for the most part from the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus." The mistake must have arisen from the fact that one of the lions in the vestibule of the villa was actually carved by Flaminio Vacca out of one of the capitals of that temple (p. 20). The twin churches of Cardinal Gastaldi in the Piazza del Popolo cannot both stand on the ruins of the same tomb, because the Via Flaminia runs between them (p. 29). The "pillared colonnade" by which the Septa Julia were (or were not) surrounded could not possibly have measured "a mile in length" (p. 30). The canopy of Urban VIII. above the grave of St. Peter was not cast with metal from the roof of the Pantheon (p. 52); the heroic statue in the Palazzo Spada is not of Pompey the Great (p. 60); the Corsini is not a mediæval palace (p. 63); the Farnese Palace was not built "out of stone and marble filched from the Colosseum" (p. 63); the marble structure in the Forum Boarium is not an "Arch of Janus," but a *janus*, or four-faced arch (p. 86); the marble plan of Severus and Caracalla is not to be seen on the stairs of the Capitoline Museum, but it has been reconstructed since 1903 in the garden of the Conservatori Palace (p. 115); there was no *temple* in Rome sacred to the XII. Gods, but only a "Porticus Consentium" (p. 168); and lastly, the excavations in the Forum have not revealed anything new about the Rostra, nor have they induced students to alter their theories concerning the primitive course of the Cloaca Maxima. These errors are but slight, compared with the mass of excellent information provided.

The author takes it for granted that the tourist, to whom the book is addressed, is gifted with a constitution of iron, and with a power of endurance almost superhuman. The programme for his first morning's excursion includes a visit to the Trinità de' Monti, the Pincian Gardens, the Villa Medici, the Piazza del Popolo, the mausoleums of Augustus and Hadrian, the bridge of Sant Angelo, the Tower of the Monkey, the Monte Citorio, and the column of M. Aurelius. It is obviously in view of the possible results of this plan, and of the probable collapse of his tourist, that the author evokes now and then the spectre of unhealthy Papal Rome, ignoring the great work of sanitation accomplished since 1870, which has made Rome one of the healthiest and cleanest capitals of Europe. He also warns his reader, who thinks he is looking at a "fresh and clean city" from the top of the Spanish steps, that "his illusion, alas! will soon be dispelled." He calls the Tiber—whose connexion with the sewers was discontinued many years ago—an "unfragrant" river. He describes "white miasmas" rising from the Forum, amidst a district inhabited by "spectral beggars" shivering with "Roman fever." He considers the beautiful Campagna, the sanitation of which has cost Young Italy such labour and money, a wilderness where "malaria is abroad," where "death lurks in the stagnant pools," so that "the curses

pronounced against the Imperial city seem to hover around her still." These evocations of the past, which seem to be borrowed from novels of the sixties, give a slight touch of vulgarity to a book which, being full of sound information, and written in a pleasing style, ought to be above such *pettegolezzi*.

The Museums and Ruins of Rome. By Walther Amelung and Heinrich Holtzinger. English Edition, revised by the Authors and Mrs. S. Arthur Strong, LL.D. (Duckworth & Co.)—A manual on Roman art and archæology introduced to the English reader by Mrs. Arthur Strong cannot have better credentials, even if it deals with a subject which lacks the charm of novelty. The scheme of the work is, in fact, identical with that of Emil Braun's 'Ruins and Museums,' published fifty-two years ago—the section relating to 'Ruins' having been written by Dr. Holtzinger, and that relating to 'Museums' by Dr. Amelung.

If we recall the fact that Braun's work was revised and brought up to date by Wolfgang Helbig in 1895, for one part ('Fuhrer durch die Sammlungen klassischer Alterthümer in Rome'), and by Rodolfo Lanciani in 1897 for the other ('Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome'), we may be tempted to inquire whether the changes which have taken place and the discoveries which have been made in the field of Roman antiquities during the last ten years are important enough to warrant the issue of another work, which does not contain half the information bestowed on the public by its predecessors.

The answer to this query is to be found in the fact that Amelung and Holtzinger's manual was written (in the original German) not as an independent book, but as part of a series called "The Modern Cicerone"; and, as such, it could not be better suited to its scope as regards size, aim, scientific standard, and limits of the information supplied to the reader of the series. Does it deserve, however, the same amount of praise if we consider it under its present English garb, viz., as a companion for British visitors to the Eternal City and for the British student of ancient art? Mrs. Strong answers in the affirmative, and we must abide by her verdict. She lays stress on the fact that the manual in question differs from guide-books, because it not only teaches the stranger

"how to understand works of art, but also directs him *towards enjoyment of them*.....Its particular value lies in the synthetic and comprehensive view which lends unity to the maze of excavated buildings and to the varied art collections. A theory of artistic development underlies each volume."—Vol. i., p. x.

Dr. Amelung is too well-known a specialist in classic art to stand in need of praise, and his authority on these matters cannot be questioned since the publication of his work 'Die Skulpturen des Vaticanisches Museum' (vol. i., Berlin, 1903).

This manual, however, is not calculated to please the ordinary visitor to Rome, nor the student of Roman antiquities in general, on account of its bias in favour of one class of specialists, which deprives it of many attractions with which works of this kind are usually endowed. We cannot understand for instance, why the author should not even condescend to mention the place of discovery of the masterpieces he describes; for it must make a certain difference, even to the student of pure art, whether the work before his gaze comes from the Palace of the Cæsars, or from an unknown hamlet of the Campagna. This want of information is particularly felt in connexion with the Apoxyomenos (p. 11), the Pudicitia (p. 22), the Belvedere Apollo (p. 67), the Menander and Posidippus (p. 87), the Muses (p. 99), the Juno Sospita (p. 114), the Hera (p. 251), and the Apollo from the Tiber (p. 276), to quote only half a dozen instances out of a hundred. We do not think that the stern dignity of pure art would have been compromised by the author telling us in a few words the curious history of the Menander and Posidippus, and such knowledge is essential for the student to understand certain particulars noticeable in both statues, such as the hole on the top of the head for a *μηνίσκος*, and the nails of a brass shoe. Again, in the case of Juno Sospita, no harm would have come to the reader if he had been informed of her connexion with Lanuvium, or with the representation of her type on certain medals of Antonius, a lover of that delightful city, and a great worshipper of the goddess. The fact, likewise, of the Hera having been found in 1878 among the ruins of the Augustan buildings on the Palatine, ought certainly to interest the student trying to assign a place to it among the many existing replicas of the same subject. This want of correlated information, which can easily be explained if we regard Amelung and Holtzinger's work as a section of "The Modern Cicerone," will be keenly felt by the British visitor to Rome, for whom the present translation is intended.

We may remark in the last place that such expressions as "Sala *di* Croce Greca" and "Sala *degli* Fasti" are slightly ungrammatical; that Symmachus (November 22nd, 498 A.D., to July 19th, 514), the author of the fountain in the "Paradise" of St. Peter's, can hardly be called a mediæval Pope (p. 58); and that the present Museo Borghese was not formed by that family "at long intervals and without any definite plan." The plan was definite enough: it was formed by the father and grandfather of the present Prince to fill up the places left vacant by the Napoleonic theft of 1812.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

For any one possessed of a little money there are few things in the world easier than to found an artistic society, nor is it so very difficult to make its first exhibition, at least, better than the ruck of picture shows. The difficulty is with the ensuing years, when vested interests accumulate round the unfortunate institution, throttling its better ambitions, till it becomes a mere association of indifferent painters. If before this happened it could be abolished, to make room for fresher effort, all would be well; but these same vested interests that prevent it from living worthily will prevent it from dying altogether; and if, above all, it has acquired in the meantime a royal diploma, its destruction becomes virtually impossible. It may be stated, therefore, as an axiom of artistic politics, that the breathing of a new spirit into such an established institution is generally more admirable than the inauguration of a "new movement," though it will never get so much journalistic attention. The critic should not, then, ignore such a show as that of the Royal Society of British Artists, merely because latterly it has fallen on evil days; rather, since it is with us and likely to remain with us, should he exhort its members from time to time to fresh effort.

Occasion for such exhortation is presented by the curious unanimity with which all the artistic societies in London, with the exception of the Royal Academy, have resolved themselves into close corporations, cutting off all access to the picture-loving public for that fresh native talent that, in spite of theories, wells up, as it were, from the very soil. We do not say that this process of damming back may not be, on the whole, salutary, for the multiplicity of exhibitions has made it easy for self-confidence to obtain a hearing, while in the abundance of clamourings it is difficult for a modest voice to be heard. What is certain is that the annual exhibitions at the Academy owe not a little of their interest to their having a "first call" on all the promising work done in a hole-and-corner way by people out of touch with the art world, but with a gift for painting. It is equally certain that when other exhibitions are open their promoters save money and lose little credit by being exclusive. Yet when everywhere exhibitions are closed, it soon becomes worth while to look for the accumulated talent outside.

And while urging this idea on the members of the R.B.A. we venture to suggest that it is this class of work—the raw talent described above—that is most likely to reward attention. The man is to be mistrusted who has a completely elaborated method of painting at his fingers' ends. Talent is not so abundant nowadays that he would not have been snapped up elsewhere if his mastery were genuine. But the less fluent painter, whose work is interesting by dint of his absorbed interest in nature, always occurs from time to time, and is worth more attention than he gets. He is astonishingly rare at the R.B.A., but one example we have unearthed, and we recommend as a healthy, unaffected little bit of painting *Near the Ferry, Poole*, by H. K. Rooke. Mr. Rooke has a larger picture near that is not bad, but the first, done from nature and on a smaller scale, reaps from these two facts an evident superiority. Pressed by the difficulty of realizing the details of nature with brush relatively large and clumsy, the artist is driven to an adroitness of touch and variety of approach that make the work fascinating. Had the larger picture been wrought with clumsier tools, the *work* might have been more delicate, more interesting; or had he been working in the presence of Nature, the challenge of her many-sided demands might have prevented his touch being so clean and monotonous—in a word, unoccupied. We are not blind to the fact that a painter with a large and monumental theme, like Puvis de Chavannes, may gain a kind of dignity by refusing himself the attraction of this interested and engagingly eloquent touch; but for a painter of simple transcripts from Nature such as these the quality is, in Sir Joshua's words, "one of the essential requisites of his confined labours."

Nor is there much that is meritorious in Suffolk Street but stands self-confessed as belonging to the same humble, but interesting class of picture. Mr. Gilchrist's *Bull Calf* and Mr. Brougier's *Monastery* have, though not quite to the same degree as Mr. Rooke's little picture, the air of being completely occupied with the business in hand, of stretching the expressive powers of each brush-stroke to the full, and in consequence interest us longer than Mr. Lenfenesty's *Crown of the Hill*, in which the painter is very prompt and pat with what he has to say, but has reduced it to so little as hardly to call for so supple and variable a medium as water colour for its expression: hence a certain emptiness of touch. The not very remarkable woodland picture by Mr. Jay has this same saving interest of being by a man not incapable of facing difficulties for himself, and this at least puts it far in front of Mr. Dewhurst's *Nuns'*

Garden, with its placid following of the outward appearance of an impressionist painting and its complete failure to catch the spirit that saved that school from vulgar crudity.

Somewhat apart from the other exhibitors are Mr. J. W. Fergusson and Mr. Foottet. The former shows a number of heads in the manner of Mr. Sargent; they show a bias towards monochrome, but after all are, perhaps, to be preferred to many of the polychrome vulgarities that master has unfortunately inspired. They are rather flippant, and not to be compared with Mr. Fergusson's still life, *The Brass Kettle*, which is brilliant in its somewhat narrow way. Mr. Foottet's *The Bridge* is a clumsy transcript from nature in the manner of Le Sidaner. In *The White Morning* he aims higher, but comes to earth with a more decided bump. Yet here we note a touch of invention in the colour-harmony which is very refreshing. If only the spacing and drawing of the forms had not been so lamentably wanting, not, indeed, in realistic possibility (the lack of that might pass), but in dignity and seriousness of design!

EXHIBITIONS AT SHEPHERD'S AND DICKINSON'S GALLERIES.

Passing from the Royal Society of British Artists to Messrs. Shepherd's Exhibition of Early British Masters, we find ourselves in another world. How narrow, after all, was the technique of the earlier art for the purpose of representing the face of Nature! yet how much more adequately is she represented here than in the collection of works we have just left! The revolutionists of the nineteenth century won for painting a liberty, a variety of approach, that would have been an invaluable weapon for getting the better of Nature, its unruly subject-matter. Too many of their followers are using this liberty, not for grappling with difficulties, but for avoiding them. Indeed, if a man is not strict with himself, nothing is easier than to produce than a modern picture. But, even if the painter expected no very close resemblance to Nature, it was no easy task for him to execute a picture in the old traditional way. It was done with a knowledge of the materials used, and in such a way that time improved rather than spoilt a painting. The colours were applied so as to exploit their qualities of richness and transparency, and this implied a series of processes that did not permit disturbance by any headlong, imitative work. Can it be doubted that, just as the smallness of scale of his picture forced Mr. Rooke to adroitness in using his brush, so the necessity of working within a traditional system obliged the painters of this earlier school to keep their faculties on the stretch, if they were to realize Nature adequately? Their system did not lend itself to literal imitation of Nature; it did lend itself to rich and handsome paint, and here, again, is a reason why even the hangers-on of the older schools are at least more agreeable than the hangers-on of the moderns. Imitate the outward appearance of an old master, the processes a picture passed through in his hands rather than his brain, and you have at least something warm, glowing, and of a piece. Do the like by Claude Monet, and you get discordant crudity.

Take the full-length portrait of a gentleman in a scarlet coat on your right as you enter, and observe how tyrannously the method of painting cuts down the means whereby the painter, a man with a taste for landscape, is to render the elaborate background. It is to be very little more than a filigree of opaque monochrome painted into a lake, a liquid glazing colour. How concise and varied must the touch be, therefore, how firmly massed the forms! How mysterious and impalpable it becomes under the hand of time!

In all this we have the fortifying influence of a sound method on a man whose feeling for Nature was not at bottom very extraordinary: he made the most of each of the processes he was taught, but did not think of positively modifying the processes themselves to fit more closely some constructive parallel that he observed in natural effect. A very fine example of Barlow of Bath, an upright woodland scene, shows a painter in this more creative mood. The picture seems compact of Nature's interwoven lights, yet is a combination arising naturally out of the pigments used, which cross and enforce each other like the figures of a dance. As pure painting Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Allen, suave and accomplished as it is, looks, after this, a little stiff and uninspired. Indeed, Sir Joshua is in some respects well matched in this collection by two of his assistants. Peter Toms's small full-length of a lady is of infinite daintiness of facture—almost betters the Sir Joshua on its merits as paint, while John Jackson's portrait threatens him as seriously by its power and eloquence as a representation of life.

The modern pictures in the room below are not proportionately with the old masters superior to the pictures at the R.B.A., so much harder is connoisseurship in this department. There is an interesting Clausen, however; and Mr. Wylie's *Bombardment of Alexandria*, a masculine work half way between his earlier and his present style, suggests that even the latter, with its rather tighter and more meticulous handling, will gain in breadth and geniality by the action of time.

Mr. Haslehust's drawings of the Thames at Messrs. Dickinson's galleries are clean and dexterous, but not very notable. In view of the unimportance of this class of work, it seems inadvisable to train a race of specialists to do it, and nothing further. If the public want such things done, surely they might be induced to accept the productions of a more serious painter who went in for the work occasionally as a kind of holiday jaunt. It would cost the public no more, and would be more interesting. No. 55, *Thames Head, near Kemble*, is perhaps the best, the painter being quite interested for a moment in some weed swinging round the bend of the river. In the trees at the left, however, he remembered a convention used by his brother experts, and was saved further individual research.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

The third open meeting of the British School at Rome for the present season was held on the 12th inst. in the library of the School. The first paper, on 'Copies of Statues on Coins,' was read by Prof. Percy Gardner, a member of the Managing Committee of the School. He began by a defence of coins of the time of Hadrian and later as sources of information in regard to works by great sculptors of an earlier date, and by defining the conditions under which their evidence may be regarded as trustworthy, and the conventions adopted by the die-cutter. He then proceeded to consider in detail two examples, the first being Artemis at Patræ. On a succession of coins of the imperial period, reaching from Nero to Caracalla, an almost identical figure of Artemis occurs, sometimes with the inscription "Diana Laphria." That we have here a copy of the cultus statue is almost certain. Pausanias describes it as having been brought from Calydon by Augustus: it represented the goddess hunting, or at least armed for the chase, and was of ivory and gold, the work of Menæchmus and Soidas, two sculptors of Naupactus, who were very possibly Messenians. Objections have been brought against the identification by Prof. Studwiczka (in *Römische Mitteilungen*, iii. [1888], 297), who considers that the statue as represented on the coins belongs to too late a date for the masters in question, who, he supposes, being called Naupactians, must have preceded the settlement of the Messenians at Naupactus in B.C. 455. This is not, however, at all necessary; and both the artists and the statue as represented on the coins may be safely assigned to the middle of the fifth century B.C.

The second example was Themistocles at Magnesia. A coin of Magnesia in Ionia (published in *Athenische Mitteilungen*, 1896) depicts the statue of Themistocles set up soon after his death in the market-place there, which is mentioned by Thucydides, i. 138. The coin was struck in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and represents the hero standing nude towards the left, with a patera in his right hand, and a sheathed sword in his left. Before him is a burning altar, at the foot of which lies a slain bull. It is probably from a misunderstanding of the statue that the legend arose which occurs in 'The Knights' of Aristophanes that Themistocles died from drinking bull's blood. A copy of the statue itself is very probably preserved to us in a well-known statue from the Villa Albani, now in the Glyptothek at Munich, which Prof. Furtwängler once considered to be a Zeus ('Masterpieces,' 212), but which he has since catalogued simply as a "statue of a nude bearded god or hero." The statue itself belongs to about the middle of the fifth century B.C., and represents, not a god, but a man—it is, in fact, a portrait statue; and it is exactly contemporary with the statue of Themistocles at Magnesia. There are certain small discrepancies between the statue and the coin type; and both arms of the statue have been restored somewhat incorrectly, though in the left hand a sheath has been introduced—why, it is hard to see, unless it be admitted that the restorer had some evidence to go by; and it has already been noticed that a sheathed sword is held by the left hand of the figure on the coin.

The second paper, on late Roman historical reliefs, was read by the Librarian, Mr. A. J. B. Wace. He dealt first with the six long reliefs forming the frieze round the Arch of Constantine. In three of these reliefs—one representing a triumph, another a *congiarium*, another a scene on the Rostra—the original head of the emperor had been carefully chiselled out, and the head of a later emperor, now lost, inserted. The other three represent a battle by a river, probably that at Pons Milvius; the siege of a town, possibly Verona; and a conventional triumphal scene. In the scene of the siege the emperor is present, and his head, though damaged, has never been removed or replaced. These last three reliefs all seem to be alike in style, in which they differ slightly from the first three; and, since the emperor's head is untouched, they must be Constantinian. The first three must refer to an earlier emperor, probably Diocletian, who was the last emperor to celebrate a triumph (in A.D. 303), and who was fairly active in building in Rome. Mr. Wace next spoke of the base of the obelisk of

Theodosius in Constantinople, this base being in two parts. The lower a large block of marble, was, apparently, originally meant to carry the obelisk. On two of its lower sides are representations of the transport of the obelisk, and of the obelisk erect in the hippodrome; while on the other two sides are inscriptions in Latin and Greek, commemorating its erection under Theodosius. The upper part of the block, which is smaller, had originally a grooved ornamentation round its sides. This part is of about the same size as the bottom of the obelisk. Later, however, the four corners of the upper part were cut away, and their place taken by blocks of granite set with mortar; and they and the whole of the ornamentation were covered up by slabs of marble, the dowel holes of which are still visible. The upper block of the base, also of marble, is sculptured on all four sides with scenes representing the emperor in the hippodrome and receiving the homage of barbarians. On this block again are four square blocks of bronze, on which stands the obelisk. Directly underneath one of these bronze blocks the corner of the upper marble block has been restored, and on the restoration only part of the sculptured scene is continued. It seems likely that the top block was not originally meant to support the obelisk—that it was already sculptured when moved to its present position, and thus had to be lifted by a clamp under each corner, which necessitated the cutting away of the corners of the lower block in order to get it properly into position. The block was, however, damaged in course of transport, and therefore had to be restored. In one of the scenes on this upper block are represented, according to the usual view, Theodosius, his wife Flaccilla, Arcadius, and Honorius. But the figure called Flaccilla is not only dressed like the other three male figures, but is also not characterized as female. Therefore, since, owing to the technical points, an earlier date than Theodosius has to be assumed for this block, it seems probable that it represents Constantine and his three sons, and the style of the heads agrees very well indeed with portraits of this period. Thus it seems clear that the lower part of the base was originally intended for the obelisk.

The meeting was well attended by foreign scholars and British residents in Rome.

M. EUGÈNE CARRIÈRE.

The death of this distinguished artist on Tuesday last, after a long and painful illness, removes from the ranks of French painters a genius of no ordinary accomplishments. Like Ricard and Whistler among his contemporaries, Carrière combined what has been described as "exactness of physiology with the most exalted ideality" in his portraits, and this quality, whilst it never brought him popularity in the ordinary sense, will secure him a prominent place in the annals of French art of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. His place, indeed, in such annals will defy any attempt at grouping, for his originality is of such a nature that he stands entirely alone. There is a singular charm in the melancholy of nearly all his portraits, for it is a melancholy which is full of poetry and expression, as may be seen in the wonderful picture called 'Maternité,' painted in 1892, and now in the Luxembourg; in the 'Jeune Mère,' painted in 1878, and now at Avignon; and in 'L'Enfant Malade,' 1886, now at Montargis. The group of the artist's family, a composition of six figures, which has been frequently reproduced, is a faithful transcript, in which each glance of the eyes, each position of the hands, and each pose of the figures is a subtle revelation of the artist's poetic feeling. His portrait of Paul Verlaine is one of the most striking likenesses to be found anywhere in modern art, for here we have a face without beauty endowed with a vividness and human charm worthy to rank with the work of the greatest exponents of portraiture. Carrière in portrait painting, like Forain in caricature, found his most congenial subjects in lowly folk—in those to whom the struggle for life is an ever-present problem; and the charm which pervades his works will always counteract the sadness which no one has more successfully idealized than himself.

Carrière's more important groups and portraits include Alphonse Daudet and daughter, Gabriel Séailles and daughter, Edmond de Goncourt, Devillez the sculptor, and a portrait of his own daughter, with the title 'Premier Voile,' painted in 1887, and now at Toulon.

Carrière, who was born at Gournay-sur-Marne (Seine-et-Oise) on January 17th, 1849, studied under Cabanel at the École des Beaux-Arts, which he entered in 1870, soon having to leave to take part in the war. For nearly ten years he painted in poverty and neglect. It was not until 1884, when he produced the series of "Enfants au chien," that he attracted, through the critics, the attention of the art-loving public. At the Salon of that year he obtained an "honourable mention," whilst in that of the following year he won a third-class medal and the Prix Bashkirtseff. He won other official recognitions in the Salons of 1887 and 1889, and the violent attacks which some of his earlier works excited became changed into a general chorus of praise. Miss Kingsley, in her excellent 'History of French Art,' happily suggests Baudelaire's words, "What can be seen in sunlight is always less interesting than what takes place behind a window-pane. In this dark or luminous hole life lives, life dreams, life suffers," as applicable to Carrière's view of art, and the passage admirably sums up the artistic outlook of this great and original artist.

He also painted the portraits of such celebrities as Anatole France, Henri Rochefort, Reclus, and Metchnikoff, not to enter into a long list of well-known "femmes gracieuses" and "enfants choyés." His public decorations included work at the Hôtel de Ville, at the Sorbonne, and at the Mairie of the twelfth Arrondissement.

W. R.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 21st inst. the following engravings: After Morland: Delia in Town, and Delia in the Country, by J. R. Smith, 58*l.* After Hoppner: Countess of Oxford, by S. W. Reynolds, 50*l.*; Sophia Western, by J. R. Smith, 27*l.*; Juvenile Retirement, by J. Ward, 85*l.*; Viscountess Andover, by C. Wilkin, 29*l.* After Peters: Belinda, by R. Dunkarton, 92*l.*; Girl seated under a Tree, by Colinet, 22*l.* After Reynolds: Jane, Countess of Harrington and Children, by F. Bartolozzi, 42*l.*; Mrs. Robinson as Perdita, by W. Dickinson, 40*l.*; Mrs. Hale in 'L'Allegro,' by J. Watson, 26*l.*; Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, 98*l.*; Lady Taylor, by W. Dickinson, 88*l.* After Gardner: Lady Rushout and Children, by T. Watson, 141*l.* After J. Wright: The Bradshaw Family, by V. Green, 57*l.* After Chalon: Thornton Castle and Thorntoniana, by W. Ward, 27*l.*

The sale on the 24th inst. was notable for the prices fetched by two of Lord Leighton's pictures: The Summer Moon, 4,402*l.*; and Winding the Skein, 1,522*l.* The following pictures were also sold: T. Blinks, On the Moors, 157*l.* André Crochepierre, Reflections, 105*l.* F. Roybet, A Cavalier, in black slashed dress and large hat, 262*l.* Lely, Nell Gwyn, 105*l.* T. S. Cooper, A Group of Cattle and Sheep, on the bank of a river, 159*l.*; Four Cows in a Meadow, 105*l.*; Vicat Cole, Basildon Ferry, with Hartswood in the distance, 136*l.* K. Heffner, The Afterglow, 215*l.* J. W. Godward, Venus at the Bath, 120*l.* R. Ansdell, The Caledonian Coursing Meeting, 504*l.* W. Müller, Lago Maggiore, 231*l.*; The Port of Rhodes, 152*l.* B. W. Leader, Sand Dunes, 215*l.* R. Wylie, La Sorcière Bretonne, 136*l.* Drawings: E. Charlemont, A Drummer, 65*l.*; A Cavalier, 65*l.* Birket Foster, The Hayfield, 183*l.*; Loch Maree, 556*l.*; In the Market-Place, Verona, 493*l.*; Ben Nevis, 483*l.*; Highland Scene, near Dalmally, 577*l.* E. Metzmacher, Cinderella, 57*l.* E. Detaille, Maréchal Ney, 78*l.* Sir F. W. Burton, Interior of Bamberg Cathedral, 57*l.* Sam Bough, Lindisfarne, 183*l.*; Borrowdale, 136*l.* W. Hunt, Pine-apple and Grapes, 68*l.*; Light and Shadow, 110*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

Messrs. Connell & Sons hold a private view to-day at 43, Old Bond Street, of works by the late Alexander Fraser.

Next Saturday is fixed for the private view of the summer exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

The collection of pictures by Corot formed by the late Mr. Staats Forbes will be exhibited at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, for a few weeks from to-day. The exhibition will include, in addition to twenty-two examples of Corot, a large number of pictures by Daubigny, Diaz, Jacque, Dupré, Rousseau, and Troyon.

A correspondent writes:—

"It is curious to me that in the course of your criticism of the works by the late C. Furse you do not mention that it is impossible for the general public to gain admittance to the exhibition."

Mr. Thomas Hoade Woods, whose death, in his seventy-seventh year, occurred on Monday last, had been till recently the senior partner in the Messrs. Christie's famous firm. Mr. Woods joined their service in 1846, and very soon showed the value of his powers. He was an excellent man of business, with a remarkable memory and wide knowledge of fine-art matters. He took for years a leading part in the great sales which have made Messrs. Christie's reputation supreme for more than a century. He became a partner of the concern in 1859, and senior partner in 1889. He retired from active work in 1903, having been in ill-health for some time.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, has received, through the generosity of Mrs. Arthur Melville, a valuable addition to the historical collection of water-colour paintings of the British School, in a large picture by the late Mr. Arthur Melville, entitled 'The Little Bull-Fight: Bravo, Toro!' recently shown at the special exhibition of that artist's work at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

M. Anatole Célestin Calmels, the sculptor, whose death is announced at Lisbon, at the age of eighty-four years, had long ceased to be a prominent figure in French art. He obtained the second Grand Prix de Rome in 1839, and won a medal at the Salon of 1852. He was a native of Paris, and executed a large number of statues and busts for various monuments in his native city. He was for thirty years a "correspondant" of the Académie des Beaux-Arts.

The frontispiece of the April number of *The Burlington Magazine* is a photogravure of 'The Sisters' (portraits of Kate and Ellen Terry) by G. F. Watts, on which Mr. Claude Phillips contributes a note. The editorial article on 'The Purpose and Policy of National Museums' deals particularly with

the proposal of the Director of the Boston Museum to exhibit only the finest specimens in the collection, and decides against it so far as Europe is concerned. Under the title 'The Most Magnificent Book in the World?' Mr. H. Yates Thompson writes on a Latin Aristotle in his collection, with splendid illuminations which suggest the name of Ercole Roberti. Sir Richard Holmes continues his articles on the English miniature painters, dealing this time with Isaac Oliver; and Mr. Warwick Draper writes on the Watts fresco at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Starkie Gardner concludes his account of the Duke of Rutland's silver plate at Belvoir Castle; and Mr. R. S. Clouston contributes a paper on 'Eighteenth-Century Mirrors.' Among other contributions are an article on the Centenary Exhibition of German Art at Berlin, and one on Adolph Menzel. The American section includes an article on the novel proposal of the Boston Museum above mentioned.

At the last meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh, three new Associates were elected: Mr. R. M. G. Coventry, of Glasgow, a painter; Mr. Percy Portsmouth, a sculptor; and Mr. James Miller, of Glasgow, an architect. Mr. Coventry has been a consistent exhibitor at the Academy for many years; and Mr. Miller is the well-known Glasgow architect who designed the International Exhibition Buildings of 1901.

The second instalment of the Vasari Society's 'Reproductions of Drawings by the Old Masters' (Nos. 21–32) will shortly be issued to subscribers. The artists represented are Lorenzo di Credi, Pontormo, an unknown sculptor of the Sienese School of the fourteenth century whose designs for a pulpit at Orvieto were never carried out, Mantegna (?), Montagna, Tintoretto (?), Guardi, Dürer, Hans Holbein the Younger, and Claude. The committee have been able to include drawings from the collections of the Opera del Duomo at Orvieto, the Berlin Museum, Messrs. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Edward Holland, and George Salting, as well as of the British Museum. This completes the first year's work of the Society, which numbers nearly 450 members, so that its success may be regarded as assured.

A committee, including many well-known names, has been formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the erection of a monument to Fragonard, the centenary of whose death occurs this year. The commission has been given to the well-known sculptor M. Auguste Maillard, whose marble bust has been promised a place in one of the public gardens in Paris.

The death, in his seventy-sixth year, is announced from Berlin of the well-known landscape painter Karl Gustav Rodde. His pictures, which were for the most part representations of Italian scenery, are to be found in the principal German galleries.

Mr. Hartshorne writes:—

"It will be remembered that there was not absolute agreement in the House of Commons when the new statue of Oliver Cromwell was set up. Many will be surprised, and all will be shocked, now to learn that the great figure represents the supreme cavalry leader with his spurs on upside down. May it be hoped that there will at least be unanimity as to the application to the statue of a new 'crowning mercy'—or perhaps, rather, a new 'healing grace'—for the rectification of so important an item of military harness?"

The Antiquary for April will contain, among other articles, the following: 'A Pilgrimage to St. David's Cathedral,' by Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, illustrated from photographs by Mr. Percy Hume; 'The Gipsy Folk-tale of the Two Brothers,' by Dr. W. E. A. Axon; 'The Chapel of St. Thomas, Mappershall,' by Miss Constance Isherwood, illustrated; 'The Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 1813–1873,' a continuation of Mr. Aleck Abrahams's chronicle history; 'Norwich City Records,' by Canon Raven, an illustrated review; and 'Mary Queen of Scots: her Connection with Art and Letters,' by Mr. Blaikie Murdoch (conclusion).

The Rhind Lectures in Archæology are being delivered this year by Dr. F. Haverfield, in the Lecture Hall at the National Portrait Gallery Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh. Last Wednesday and Friday he dwelt on 'The General Character of a Roman Province such as Britain,' and 'The History of the Conquest of Britain.' Further lectures are on April 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 10th. The whole should form a mine of information on the subject by a first-rate authority.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Bechstein Hall.—*Mr. Cyril Scott's Concert.*

The programme of Mr. Cyril Scott's concert last Thursday week was devoted entirely to his own compositions; but such a plan, as we have often pointed out, is scarcely wise as regards the composer. The first number was a new Sextet, for pianoforte and strings. Mr. Scott, in writing his Pianoforte Quartet, which has been performed more than once, and was also in the present programme, deliberately avoided anything in the shape of a cadence until the end of a movement, and in this new work the same method is adopted. There results a restlessness and vagueness which mar good thoughts and clever workmanship. Some of Mr. Scott's lyrics were extremely well sung by Miss Edith Clegg, and in these the composer was heard to far better advantage. In compositions of short compass the avoidance of a cadence proved far less harmful; some of the songs, indeed, were characteristic and effective.

Æolian Hall.—*Miss Booker and Mr. Harford's Concert.*

Miss Betty Booker and Mr. Francis Harford gave a second concert at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday evening. We are glad to note the attention that is beginning to be paid to Bach's church cantatas. The one with which this concert opened was "Ich geh' und suche mit Verlangen," for soprano and bass, with accompaniment for strings, oboe d'amore, and continuo. The first number, a bass solo, with its constant repetition of words, and not grateful part for the voice, proved rather trying; but it served as a foil to the lovely music which followed. Miss Booker sang with intelligence, if at times somewhat roughly. The accompaniments, too, lacked point and delicacy. Mr. Donald Francis Tovey presided ably at the pianoforte, but that instrument, in music of the kind, is an unsatisfactory substitute for the harpsichord; it does not blend properly with the other instruments. Dr. Vaughan Williams's cycle 'The House of Life' was repeated by general request. There may be moments when the composer relies too much on mere harmonic colour; taken, however, as a whole, these six songs are remarkable for skill, genuine feeling, and absence of anything savouring of extravagance. If, on the one hand, there are passages in which the interest slightly flags, there are others, as in 'Love's Minstrels' and 'Death-in-Love,' in which it is greatly intensified. Mr. Harford sang with well-deserved success, while Mr. Henry Bird rendered good service in the important pianoforte accompaniments.

Queen's Hall.—*London Symphony Orchestra Concert.*

The ninth concert of the London Symphony Orchestra, on Monday evening, was conducted by Dr. Richter. The earlier part of the programme was devoted to Brahms, Wagner, Beethoven, and Bach. The first was represented by his most cheerful, most skilful 'Academic' Overture, the second by the noble 'Parsifal' Prelude, the third by the dramatic 'Coriolan' Overture, and the last by his third Brandenburg Concerto; and all of these were admirably performed. With regard to the Concerto, the programme-book stated, and correctly, that it consisted of two Allegros separated by only two chords, which are marked *adagio*. In place of these Dr. Richter, however, introduced a movement arranged by Helmesberger from a Bach sonata for violin and clavier. There is nothing to say against the music of this movement; but would it not have been better to follow the original text? It seems to us just possible that Bach, when playing the part for the harpsichord, which is now ignored, improvised a cadence at this point.

The second part of the programme included 'Also sprach Zarathustra,' of which Dr. Richter supplied a splendid rendering. The opening of this work gives promise of very great things—a promise, however, which is not fulfilled.

Musical Gossip.

Sir Hubert Parry's 'Pied Piper of Hamelin,' produced at the last Norwich Festival, was performed on Tuesday at Queen's Hall by the London Choral Society. A very cordial reception was given to the composer of this clever and humorous setting of Browning's poem, but the performance—a fairly good one—was under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge. The work was actually given for the first time in London by the St. George's Choral Society, Tufnell Park, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Thomas, on the 15th inst.

The Nora Clench Quartet performed Beethoven's Fugue, Op. 133, at their fifth concert at the Bechstein Hall on Tuesday evening. This fugue, as recently noted, originally formed the Finale of the great Quartet in B flat. Many amateurs and some musicians worship names; for them it is sufficient for a work to be signed Bach, Beethoven, or Brahms to extort admiration. But these and other masters wrote, at times, dry, uninspired works, and of such a kind is the fugue in question; and to impress that fact on the minds of unintelligent

admirers, it is perhaps as well that this laboured movement should occasionally be heard. The Nora Clench Quartet deserve all credit for their courage in performing it.

Next week, at the final Broadwood Concert of the season, will be performed a pianoforte concerto by C. P. E. Bach, recently discovered in the library of the Vienna Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde by Dr. Heinrich Schenker.

Mendelssohn's 'Reformation' Symphony was performed at the Paris Conservatoire Concert on the 18th inst.

Dom Lorenzo Perosi, according to Italian papers, has just completed a symphony in four movements, which is to be produced at Milan, and probably under the direction of Signor Martucci, the well-known Director of the Conservatorio at Naples.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society's Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Bach Choir, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Arthur Friedheim's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Tues.	Mr. Frederic Austin's Vocal Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
Wed.	Bach Choir, 8, Queen's Hall.
Thurs.	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Fri.	Mr. Dennis O'Sullivan's Concert, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss Reena Russell-Graham's Violin Recital, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Nora Clench Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Sat.	Miss Marie Hall's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra Concert, 3.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

Among the manifold schemes of Mr. Tree, one likely, it is said, to be soon realized consists in an appearance as Col. Newcome. His impersonation of such a character cannot be otherwise than interesting. What may be its dramatic value and significance remains to be seen. Striking as are the characters in Thackeray, few of them have lent themselves to the purpose of the actor, and it is not certain that for Col. Newcome there is reserved a triumph denied to Becky Sharp, Esmond, and Rawdon Crawley.

In order to permit of the appearance of Miss Terry at His Majesty's during the Shakspeare festival week, 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' in which she will re-enact Mrs. Page, will be substituted on April 27th for 'Much Ado about Nothing,' previously promised for the same date.

Since the production at the Criterion, on November 22nd, 1884, of 'The Candidate,' an adaptation by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy of 'Le Député de Bombignac' of M. Alexandre Bisson, given in the previous May at the Théâtre Français, things have altered politically and socially. At that time a rattling comedian, the most successful wearer of the laurels of Charles Mathews, Sir Charles Wyndham, has now infused into his acting a seriousness and an earnestness which his predecessor could never touch. His performance of Lord Oldacre has accordingly gained in dignity what it has lost in dare-devilry. The dialogue, moreover, which has necessarily been altered to suit altered conditions, has parted with something of its appropriateness, if not of its vivacity. It may even be—who knows?—that the politics of to-day are more serious than those of yesterday. At any rate, though the general performance was excellent, the whole missed something of the former sparkle. As a *pièce d'occasion* it has a certain amount of interest.

Revived at the Haymarket Theatre, at which Mr. Charles Hawtrey now constitutes the chief attraction, 'The Man from Blankley's' proves to have lost nothing since its first production at the Prince of Wales's on April 25th, 1901. The contrast between the young nobleman who, by a freak of fortune, passes in suburban quarters for a paid guest at a dinner-table, and the vulgar *convives* by whom he is first snubbed and then toadied, retains its pristine freshness. Played as he is by Mr. Charles Hawtrey, Lord Strathpeffer is infinitely diverting. Many of the original exponents reappear, Miss Fanny Brough, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Holman Clark, and Mr. Arthur Playfair being seen in their original parts. New-comers include Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Miss Dagmar Wiehe. The revival was received with signal favour.

Next Wednesday afternoon 'Monsieur de Paris' will be revived at the Garrick, with Miss Violet Vanbrugh as Jacinta, the executioner's daughter. The 28th of the same month is fixed for the presentation at the same house of 'The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt,' the new comedy of Mr. Alfred Sutro.

'Dorothy o' the Hall,' by Messrs. Paul Kester and Charles Major, to be produced at the New Theatre on April 14th by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Terry, was given on November 3rd, 1904, by them at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

'Madame Bohemia,' a dramatization of Francis Neilson's novel of the same name, will shortly be given by Miss Jessie Millward at an afternoon performance at the Scala.

The English adaptation of 'Shore Acres,' the next novelty at the Waldorf, is being executed by Mr. F. G. Aflalo. Miss Mary Rorke, Mr. Cyril Maude, and Mr. Cooper Cliffe are included in the cast with which it will be presented.

'Hippolytus' was placed on Monday in the evening bill at the Court. Mr. Henry Ainley was Hippolytus; Mr. William Haviland, Theseus; Mr. Granville Barker, the Henchman; and Miss Olive, Phædra. Miss Madge McIntosh was Aphrodite, and Miss Gwendolen Bishop, Artemis. Of the adaptations from Euripides by Prof. Murray yet given this remains the most impressive.

An adaptation of 'Maternité,' by M. Brieux, executed by Mrs. G. B. Shaw, is announced as the next production of the Stage Society.

'Arms and the Man' was recently performed with great success at Stockholm, and will be acted at the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen, in a month's time. The Danish translation, entitled 'Heroes' is by the well-known author and actor, Dr. Karl Mantzius.

To Correspondents.—G. S.—A. M. M.—R. B. J.—C. D.—Received. H. P. F. M.—Not wanted. S. M. E.—V. C.—Many thanks.

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LITERATURE

Sir Walter Scott. By Andrew Lang. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

The Life of Sir Walter Scott. By G. Le Grys Norgate. (Methuen & Co.)

Many books other than novels come out year by year, but fewer people every day seem to know anything about such publications, or, indeed, about any authors beyond those of the moment. "I know," said a London lady to the present reviewer, "whom the vicar quoted in his sermon the other day: it was Matthew Arnold, and that 's a pseudonym for G. R. Sims." Books are apparently bought in great numbers, but not read. In Scotland, according to Mr. Lang, they are not even bought:—

"One extravagance our countrymen and countrywomen avoid, as they would the devil, and that is buying a book. They are like the Highland crofter who was implored to give at least five shillings to the 'Sustentation Fund,' and for the salvation of his immortal part. 'Me give five shillings to save my soul! I haena five shillings to buy mysel' tobacco.'"

There is a large public, one gathers, for magazines and newspapers, selections and collections of scraps, mangled fragments of poets and philosophers, and other short cuts to the world's wisdom. Still, we think that there are some masterly biographies which everybody ought to read and possess. One of these is Lockhart's 'Life of Scott,' with its abundant proofs that literature is not a morbid secretion which abhors health; that a man of letters may be a charming companion to all the world; and that the inveterate habit of scribbling every day does not exclude practical sagacity, or meritorious habits supposed to be confined to the Philistine. Lockhart's 'Life' is not only interesting, but also amusing in the common sense, being full of delicious traits and stories. But the present age cannot, it seems, tolerate length in anything except an official document (where brevity is suspect), and consequently we have before us two narratives founded on the great biography. There is, by the by, already an abbreviated form of it, but that itself is long; and Scott's merits as author and man are so exceptional, and have been so overshadowed by the claims of later Scots and romancers, that we think there is room for both of these new books. Further, we have had for some years, what Lockhart did not give us, the full 'Journal' of Sir Walter from the original manuscripts at Abbotsford—a book about which too much can hardly be said. It is the finest record of undefeated energy and Stoicism tempered by geniality that literature can show.

Mr. Lang has, of course, special claims to write on an obvious hero of his. He comes himself from Scott's countryside; he has been through all the Abbotsford MSS., edited the Waverley Novels, and written the life of Lockhart: in short his extraordinarily varied equipment includes strongly marked tastes, and perhaps limitations, characteristic of Scott. Mr. Lang has written of the figures of the analytical novel:—

> They smile, and we are told, I wis,
> Ten subtle reasons *why* they smile.

He does not care for the historians of fine consciences, though the thinness of some of Scott's characters (which he admits) must ultimately, we think, be traced to the little we know of their minds. We do not admire the spectacle of a man placarding the adventures of his own heart and home in fiction; we do not want any "chatter about Harriet" disguised under another name as a fancy heroine; but we do want to see something of the mental processes of the puppets who dance before us. Mr. Lang calls Lucy Ashton the Ophelia of Scott; but we feel that we know much of the one, little about the other. Still, that comparison is hardly fair to Scott, who has far greater heroines to show. Jeanie Deans is, as Mr. Lang says, "certainly one of the great creations of literature," and "without passion, as interesting as Becky Sharp." The latter would, as a clever lady once said, be an admirable neighbour at a dinner-party, while Jeanie Deans would not; but dinner-parties belong to society, which regards the private difficulties and trials of its members as non-existent, except as a cause of amusement.

Mr. Lang, as might be expected, revels in details of Scottish life and history; he trembles on the verge of a dozen divagations into favourite subjects, and many of his references in Latin and English require a classical education to understand them. We think that he underrates Scott's use of Latin, *e.g.*, Butler in 'The Heart of Midlothian' quotes Catullus twice—though we agree that Scott was "never a first-rate Latinist." Everywhere, however, in Mr. Lang's narrative there are touches of delightful humour and sarcasm, which generally embody sound criticism, and which "the reading public" can appreciate. He is by no means a blind admirer of Scott, but he puts forward some plain facts and conclusions which ought to enlighten the uncritical and the prejudiced. Thus the novels

"were as conspicuously open to criticism, and were as severely handled by reviewers, in Scott's own day as in our own. But, if we may judge by endless new editions of all sorts, and at various prices, the 'Waverley' novels are not less popular now, than are, for their little span, the most successful flights of all-daring ignorance and bombastic presumption."

Elsewhere he says:—

"In an age where an acquaintance with Fitzgerald's 'Rubáiyàt' of Omar Khávyám, an exhaustive ignorance of all the literature of the past, and an especial contempt for Scott, whom Fitzgerald so intensely admired, are the equipment of many critics, we must be very cautious in praising the 'Waverley' novels."

Among points that are noteworthy we may mention the suggestions that Julia Mannering was derived from Lady Scott, and that Scott's powers of steady handwriting ("He once covered, without interruption, a hundred and twenty pages of folio at threepence the page") were due to his legal training, so that "the office," the supposed enemy of literary men, was of advantage to him later.

Mr. Lang supplies a clue, the use of an historical manuscript, by which Scott, though then "the Great Unknown," might have been detected as the author of the Waverley Novels. A more likely means of detection existed in the fact that the young literary clerk of 'Rob Roy' is found guilty in chap. ii. of a poem which begins:—

> O for the voice of that wild horn,
> On Fontarabian echoes borne.

Now 'Marmion' (canto vi. stanza 33) has

> O, for a blast of that dread horn,
> On Fontarabian echoes borne.

A novelist of distinction would hardly, we think, take two lines from somebody else, a well-known poet, misquote them, put a new continuation to them, and represent the whole as original verses by his young hero.

Mr. Lang calls the death of the Templar in 'Ivanhoe' a kind of miracle, and suggests (half playfully, perhaps) his own youthful solution of the difficulty—that the Templar was struck by lightning, and so could not meet his disabled opponent. But is the sudden death really improbable? Curiously enough, Lever in 'Charles O'Malley' (chap. lxii.) has an exactly parallel scene. Trevyllian, a villainous participator in a duel, dies like the Templar, though he is not credited with heart disease and

"no wound had pierced him. Some tremendous conflict within had snapped the cords of life, and the strong man had perished in his agony."

We have one complaint to make: it is really too bad of experts like Mr. Lang

and his publishers to produce a book without an index. There are some pertinent illustrations of Scott and his circle.

Mr. Norgate has, we are glad to say, added a thorough index to his volume. It is clear that he has visited Scott's country of late, and the illustrations of places, which are liberally interspersed in the text, are an excellent feature of his book. His pages, as against Mr. Lang's 258, amount to 348, and he has woven into his narrative with considerable skill the details of Scott's life and intercourse with men great and small. Sometimes he deals more with the popular than the significant side of biography, as when he tells us that the old Bishop of Tarentum whom Scott visited had a superb Persian cat. But he has made some additions of interest from sources not accessible to Lockhart, and we are glad to have the record of Scott's family after his death. The chapter, by another hand, on Scott as a lawyer, is bright, but of no special value. Mr. Norgate's critical remarks on the various poems and novels are judicious, but we are surprised to find that he says little or nothing of Scott's work as a whole. The life of a man of letters surely ought to include some record of the influence of his work on his successors, and Scott was a power on the Continent, and in the New World, where his "feudal nonsense" has been the subject of bitter attack, notably by Mark Twain. Even Mr. Lang's final chapter, on Scott's character and place in literature, is rather thin. If Scott's longer poems are, as seems generally agreed, for the young and the local enthusiast, his lyrics, such as 'Proud Maisie,' are for everybody and for all time. Scott's pre-eminence in this line is now generally recognized, though our authors say little about it.

The differences between a Waverley novel and the average modern production of the sort are many, but we do not know that they have been considered with care; and the novel of to-day is so formless and unrestricted an affair as almost to defy analysis. Scott, it may be noted, always pictures the state of society on which his figures are based; nowhere will you find better descriptions of the whole scene and circumstances which make the varied, but distinct background of human activity and motive. He takes care to put you in the way to understand what everybody was doing or likely to do at the time; whereas a modern is so busy making his hero and heroine talk that he can only hint at their surroundings or the general features of their times. At best he lays on "local colour" in conscientious, but evident patches. If history is to be gathered from the twentieth-century "best sellers," there will be odd ideas of this present year of grace for the future New Zealander to swallow.

En revanche, it may be noted that Scott lacks the "nostalgie de l'Infini," as Jane Austen did. He is not concerned about the soul or religious doubts; he never descends or ascends (as the reader pleases to regard it) into metaphysics. He would have treated the story of 'Measure for Measure' with admirable moral sagacity, but without any of that deep philosophic reflection which Shakspeare associates with it. Scott looks beyond romantic or poetical justice: Mr. Norgate does not approve of the last part of 'The Heart of Midlothian,' but it is clear from Scott's final paragraph to the reader that he could not let the guilty Robertson go without the condign punishment of a violent death. A more subtle modern mind would, perhaps, have dwelt on the mental tortures he and his wife endured in high society until we were assured that their sufferings were not unequal to their crime.

We do not think it fair to suggest, as an acute critic has done, that Scott did not know women till late in life, and therefore never realized their true inwardness. We prefer to be grateful for a reticence which does not dwell on passion, the undisciplined mad side of love, and leaves Diana Vernon a pearl among women, a fit example for shrieking novelists and those who would represent love, because it is bound up with physical attraction, as devoid of all spiritual elements.

Of the wonderful humour and pathos of Scott's long picture gallery it is not, we hope, necessary to speak. One or two only of the world's masters in fiction, Stevenson said, had Scott's "full, dark brush." Let any one who is an artist read again the simple scene of the death of the young fisherman in 'The Antiquary,' put the book by, and try later to rewrite it, or compose a scene out of similar materials. If he gets anywhere near Scott, he is beyond most of the belauded writers of to-day.

A History of Rome during the later Republic and early Principate. By A. H. J. Greenidge. — Vol. I. B.C. 133–104. (Methuen & Co.)

This volume was intended to be the first of six dealing with the history of Rome for the two hundred years from the Gracchi to the accession of Vespasian. It is a period which inevitably attracts the attention, but generally exhausts the patience, of the student; and the time was ripe for a carefully written history, which should incorporate all that modern research could add to the standard authorities upon the subject, and tell the tale again. To succeed in this twofold task is an ambition worthy of the best efforts of any scholar; and in conception, at any rate, the present work is deserving of praise.

In an introductory chapter of one hundred pages the characteristics of the period just before the Gracchi are carefully considered, with the special object of setting forth the social and economic problems with which the reformers had to deal. The author is certainly at his best where is he discussing some larger issues such as these: he shows, in fact, more skill in collecting and arranging the multifarious information bearing upon the several parts of his subject than in relating afresh the story as a whole. One cannot help feeling that the indefatigable student has given us in these pages the best that research could supply, and the political philosopher the products of his most careful thought; but the result is not entirely satisfactory, from the point of view of history. Something is yet lacking.

Now and again the author has done good pieces of work—for example, in the passages concerned with the character of Tiberius Gracchus (p. 106), of Marius (p. 301), and of Sulla (p. 444). Yet these do but justify the criticism pronounced above, that the particular point or person is well and truly treated, while the work is disappointing as a whole from its lack of directness, proportion, and continuity. We do not leave the discussion of a political question, or the description of a campaign, with a really clear impression in our minds; and this is a pity where so much learning has been employed and so much labour expended. With its 500 pages the volume ought to be able to combine clearness and completeness in its commentary on a period of thirty years.

We believe that the real fault lies in the writing; for, though no one will doubt the pains the author has taken, one must make a virtue of necessity to admit that the style of this book is interesting or inspiriting. Now and again the patient reader—and he must be patient—comes across a sentence that satisfies the historical sense; but for the most part the attention, which should be free for the historical events, characters, and problems under discussion, is diverted to the language of the discussion. The sentences are often too much like German, the argument often too close, to allow the reader to take the book in generous doses. Returning to the task with all goodwill, he is soon entangled again in the tiresomely long sentences and paragraphs, made none the easier by the long, close-printed lines of a broad page and by the absence of paragraph-headings. We have no wish to make history shallow in style or unscientific in treatment; but we think that the historian should be able to deliver his message without inflicting a headache upon us by sheer intensity of intellect. The following sentence (on p. 262) may be taken as typical of the difficult language in which this book is written. The claim of Caius Gracchus to greatness is said to rest

> "partly on the finality with which he removed the jealousies of the hour from the idle arena of daily political strife, and gave them their place in the permanent machinery or the constitution, there to remain as the necessary condition of the precarious peace or the internecine war which the jarring elements of a balance of power bring in turn to its possessors."

De mortuis nil nisi bonum. The writer of this review was engaged upon it when he saw the announcement of Dr. Greenidge's death. What is written above, then, is written in the pathetic knowledge that it can no longer be of any service to the author himself, whose silence leaves history and scholarship the poorer to-day.

But the example of devoted work which he gave may well inspire others to take up the torch, and supply that need which many classical students feel again and again—a really good history of the last century of the Roman republic and the first of the principate.

The English Works of George Herbert, newly arranged and annotated, and considered in relation to his Life. 3 vols. By George Herbert Palmer. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Mr. George Herbert Palmer, from the internal evidence of his book, is, we gather, an American; and in these three volumes he has evidently raised a shrine over the relics of his patron saint. Not often has the naming of children after eminent writers such a result. He has accomplished a very thorough and loving labour, bestowing exhaustive care on every part of Herbert's work, and doing his best to correlate the work with the man. He himself calls the result a "Dictionary of Herbert." It seems at first excessive; but there is little—beyond a certain diffuseness—which has not pertinence.

After a method growing into fashion, he treats the various aspects of the poet and his work in a series of introductory essays following the biography, and treats them well. But he further groups the poems to illustrate Herbert's life and the stages of his inward development, and enforces the connexion in an essay prefixed to each group. These essays have much to do with the disproportion between text and comment; yet few would wish away what are among the most interesting parts of the volumes. To each poem he again prefixes a sort of *schema*, giving under formal headings the date, Herbert's employment of the metre, notes on single lines and passages, and a general statement of the meaning of the poem. The method makes for formal precision; but the anxiety about every variation of metrical form seems a little pedantic, nor can we reconcile ourselves to the prose "argument" of each poem. It is for "Herbert beginners," says Mr. Palmer. But we cannot conceive that the man who needs it should ever really *taste* Herbert's poetry—despite a very intelligent person who assured us he read 'The Ring and the Book' six times before he understood it, "and really enjoyed it in the end." The tragedy would have been too painful if he had not. Mr. Palmer takes some risks by the process; but only once (as shall be noted hereafter) have we chanced on a slip of interpretation.

The edition includes all Herbert's prose—the handful of letters, 'The Country Parson,' a translation of Cornaro on 'Temperance,' and notes on Valdesso's 'Divine Considerations.' The letters, of course, are invaluable for their lights, however limited, on the poet's life and earlier character. Of the rest, only 'The Country Parson' has any considerable value. Full of Herbert's high-minded practical wisdom, it pictures his own life and work at Bemerton, in English vital with the sap of the soil. These and the poems are all the text, round which Mr. Palmer has woven a mass of commentary on which we can ourselves comment only by selections.

The special value of his discriminating comment is its freedom from the Boswellian disease. He traverses with much courage and independence the traditional idea of Herbert. Vaughan called him the "holy" George Herbert; Walton sealed the epithet to him for all posterity. The fervent Walton, as we think, was intent on canonizing a select body of saints in the Established Church; and Herbert's is not the only 'Life' which needs some grains of allowance for its author's sincere enthusiasm. Mr. Palmer says boldly and sensibly that the poet, though earnestly good, was not holy. In his earlier days he was fain to think a little worldly ambition not irreconcilable with spirituality. Even the *gran rifiuto* which led him to Bemerton and the work of a country parson did not end the struggle. He was disappointed with the life, which did not bring him peace; disappointed at last with the priesthood; and almost to the end there was conflict in him between the spirit and a tenacious hankering for the advantages of earth. It is just this conflicting duality (as Mr. Palmer says) which sympathetically brings him near to our imperfect selves, sensible of a like discord within us. His senses were keen: he loved music; his poems are sweet-smelling with allusions to scent, vivid with alertness of eye, full of the savour of taste; he was temperate by studious restraint. Ease was pleasant to him: his dreaded temptations were idleness and women, and Mr. Palmer remarks that sexual love to him is lust. The editor appropriates a whole group of poems to this inward "Struggle." We may perhaps question some arbitrariness in this precise allocation of poems to the stages of the poet's psychical evolution, though the grouping of the poems written in the Cambridge and Bemerton periods respectively is unimpeachable. But the allocation subserves Mr. Palmer's plan in relating the poems to the life.

Herbert's admirable pregnancy of thought and expression he developes well, but is clearly troubled by the charge of artificiality. Its frequency shows that the impression is common. To us Herbert, often failing in taste, is seldom artificial. Mr. Palmer has the insight to say that Herbert is never more full of passion than when he is most "artificial." Which surely gives the case away. "Impassioned artificiality"!—that is, wondrous hot ice and most scalding snow. It is a contradiction in terms. This "artificiality" is spontaneous and glowing; as with many other poets, it is natural to him, though unnatural to the average modern man. Like it or dislike it, call it what you will—but not artificial.

Another trouble to Mr. Palmer is the alleged uncouthness of the poet's metre. He discriminates against it wordily and sensibly, where few words would have sufficed. Herbert is too true a poet not to let the emotion mould his metre. Thoughtful compression being the character of his poetry, the emotion is grave and pregnant, the metre therefore grave and firm-knit, echoing the sententiousness and closeness of substance and expression. The bones and muscles of speech are not sacrificed to the adipose and lubricant vowels. Melodious flow would be as nonsensical as a Te Deum set to the Venus music in 'Tannhäuser.' But there is no wanton harshness in Herbert's best poems. It seems unknown nowadays that metre is a means of expression. This poet can have melodic beauty when it is appropriate—witness the 'Easter Hymn.' Who that has ear but must hear the lovely movement of the first stanza, in particular—which we could analyze were this the place for it? It is the last two stanzas of this hymn that Mr. Palmer seems curiously to misunderstand. Herbert says, if the Sun and the East should offer to contest "with Thy arising, they presume"; and asks:—

> Can there be any Day but this,
> Though many suns to shine endeavour?
> We count three hundred, but we miss;
> There is but One, and that One ever!

Mr. Palmer explains:—

> "They would be presumptuous to compare what they bring with what Easter brings—All the three hundred days of the year get their significance from this single day."

Plainly, he takes "thy arising" as addressed to Easter Day; and the "one" sun which is "ever," to be the Easter sun. But Herbert is addressing the risen Christ, and the "one" everlasting sun is the Sun Christ (as in our quotation we have emphasized by capitals). The mistake steals half the beauty and force from the verses.

Coleridge long since remarked of one of Herbert's poems that it was select and beautifully *right* common speech, the language which every educated gentleman would wish to write. And (allowing for changes of language) we think this true of Herbert at his best. He has neither the occasional Wordsworthian magic of Vaughan nor the virtuosity of Crashaw; he utters the wisdom of practical virtue in plain, choice speech, and imagery sometimes homely, always felicitously apt, with a feeling native to the general human breast. The only obscurity is that of close thought and imagery, not of language.

In conclusion, Mr. Palmer gives, we think, good reason for following Ferrer's text, though he carefully supplies all the variations of the MSS. He furnishes an index, and also Herbert's will; while the volumes are illustrated by portraits and views of places connected with the poet's life. The edition is an elaborate and worthy monument to the gravely sweet and original genius who was the source and father of our religious lyric poets:—

> Hither, as to their fountain, other stars
> Repair, and in their urns draw golden fire.

Brief Literary Criticisms. By the late Richard Holt Hutton. Selected from *The Spectator* by his Niece, Elizabeth M. Roscoe. (Macmillan & Co.)

A collection of short essays, especially when reprinted from a newspaper, can never entirely satisfy. The writer is necessarily debarred from completely proving his premises or illustrating his lines of argument. We are for ever being hurried on to a new subject, treated probably from a different point of view, without substantiating conclusions on any.

But, on the other hand, a series of this kind, from its very diversity, throws much light on the author's character; and, in the case of so honest and consistent a man as Mr. Hutton, resembles a critical journal or autobiography. It serves as a personal introduction, an opportunity for talk; and the effect is enhanced by Miss Roscoe's judicious arrangement, which ignores "the chronological sequence," and places together articles which touch "on the same or similar subjects."

Our author, of course, was so long and intimately connected with *The Spectator* that the public is already familiar with his general attitude towards men and books; but the opportunity of studying his opinions consecutively must deepen the impression of a vigorous and acute personality.

That personality, maybe, will seem rather conventional and old-fashioned to the present generation. There are idols in our market-place of which he knew little, and for which he cared less: many now look for little beyond "effect" in style and novelty in judgment. But, for that very reason, the serious critic will study with special interest the outlook of a writer whose mind dwelt with Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Matthew Arnold; with Scott, Dickens, and George Eliot.

Mr. Hutton, undoubtedly, had a special bias for the didactic in poetry and fiction: his religion is sincere and complacent, though never narrow; and he cares little for any work of art not founded on moral purpose. But, after all, the sermon is popular with the English people; and his leanings are particularly characteristic of his generation. On every subject that appeals to him he is eminently suggestive.

He is justified, for example, in the unexpected judgment that Wordsworth was no egotist, as "the peculiarly inward turn of his mind" has led the world to assume. The poet once "told a friend that he had never written love-poetry because he dared not; it would have been too passionate." He felt deeply for nature and humanity, but

> "he was warned by some inward instinct always to restrain emotion, however strong and stormy, till he could find a peaceful and lucid reflection of it in the mirror of a quiet mind"

—a mode of "treating his own feelings altogether alien to the method of the mass of mankind."

In claiming for Scott "the business insight of a shrewd realist," because his stories "move amidst the bewildering paradoxes of human nature on a large scale, and not on the narrow stage of mere adventure and romance," Mr. Hutton, of course, is thinking of true realism, and has no intention of belittling that great novelist by association with the "modern school" which he elsewhere heartily condemns. In the jargon of to-day Scott is naturally quoted as the greatest of English romance-writers; but his "concrete and rich detail" of colouring remains of the highest significance to his art.

Our author, again, is probably right in contending that Matthew Arnold, "negative as the outcome of his thought too frequently is," was always "lucid and confident, dogmatic even in his denials of dogma." The comparison between his "sharply chiselled lines" and the "freer sweep, but more uncertain drift," of the too often neglected Clough, is excellent; and it is certainly true that either poet

> "felt keenly that there was something in man, as well as in the universe outside man, which rendered it impossible to attain the highest freedom without submitting himself to the mysterious yoke within him—a yoke which he would not ignore, though he would not welcome it."

The singers of Doubt cannot escape the Unseen.

Mr. Hutton's welcome and insistent praise of Dickens cannot be fairly summarized in a sentence. Most people agree that the author of 'The Pickwick Papers' was, despite his detractors, a great humourist, though he never rose to the "delicate painting of emotion" and his pathos was nearly always melodramatic. George Eliot is probably, at the moment, less popular than any of the other great Victorians; and a discreet eulogy of her work is well timed. Her exceptional "largeness of mind" in reason and imagination, and her deep insight into human nature, must ultimately triumph with posterity; though Mr. Hutton has touched her weak spot in noting that "the tone of feeling prevailing in her novels goes far in advance even of their direct moral teaching." Her laborious and academic speculations overshadow her noblest scenes, and she "almost uniformly quenches her ideal light in gloom."

The volume contains many other reflections of incidental worth: that in reality Carlyle loved "divine force" more than truth; that "every great poem has been a great stroke for freedom, for the freedom of the heart and mind"; and that hardly one of Wordsworth's poems "beats with the quick throb of the lyric." Mr. Hutton's attitude towards the Froude-Carlyle controversy and the publication of Keats's letters to Fanny Brawne is sound and characteristic; and the daring of his claim for Clough's incomplete studies of faith, morality, and love deserves notice. He quotes, with just enthusiasm, from 'The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich,' a

> "curiously subtle passage on love 'in the making' which must wait for its popularity till the human heart understands itself better, and is franker with itself, but which will have its popularity then."

We have already hinted that Miss Roscoe's editorial work has been well done; but these essays should not have been issued without an index, and one regrets that undue reverence for her author has restrained her from occasionally emending his text. In the hurry of press-work Mr. Hutton slipped into a few careless expressions, which so careful a writer would have unhesitatingly corrected in the course of revision. "Tennyson studies poems; Browning, it might almost be said, studies the neglect of *these qualities*," is obviously a misprint; and the reference to spurious oratory "toppling down into very closely allied nonsense" has gone astray. Surely an editor is justified at times in saving an author from himself.

NEW NOVELS.

The Wheel of Life. By Ellen Glasgow. (Constable & Co.)

There is no question as to the cleverness of Miss Glasgow; the very texture of her writing discovers that to an experienced eye. But she has a psychological fluency which is almost alarming. She will take you through the whole course of a character's thoughts, meditations, and reminiscences, between breakfast eggs, in a dozen pages, and you will be convinced that she is right. But at the same time you would rather have been spared them; for, frankly, you see no necessity for the intrusion. Psychology for the sake of psychology seems to appeal to the author. The average level of the tale is extraordinarily high, but it does not rise to anything that matters very much anywhere. And it has the feminine vice of heroizing. Most of Miss Glasgow's men are of sound human flesh, particularly the sensual Bridewell and his cousin; but the author must have a hero marked out for the post from the outset. And thus we are introduced to the hardworking, good-hearted Adams, whose noble character shines in a naughty world. Adams, alas! is not of human blood. But the women of the tale are excellent. So far as the structure of the novel goes, its main fault is that it is concerned with the fortunes of various groups of people, and is thus somewhat formless. But that charge could be levelled against a much greater work—'Middlemarch.'

The Great Refusal. By Maxwell Gray. (John Long.)

The reform of industrialism and trade and finance cannot be satisfactorily discussed in a review of a novel, so we need only say that this trenchant indictment of modern society would have been more satisfactory had less been made of the crude and callow attempts of the hero and his friends towards "true civilization." A millionaire's son, a dreamy dilettante, who, finding his father's business dishonest, declines to become a partner, and

so is thrown upon his own resources, may command respect, but does not *ipso facto* blossom into an inspired economist. Moreover, he is consciously in love with the worldly daughter of an Irish earl, and subconsciously with her cousin, who comes "out first in Greats, distancing even those dominant males," and then devotes herself to a social settlement in East London connected with a male University settlement in which the hero and his college friends are intimately concerned; while both ladies fall in love with him at first sight. Such conditions are not conducive to the solution of problems which have baffled the profoundest thinkers. However, the youth and his fluctuating entourage are sufficiently interesting, and the story presents several effective situations, which are carefully mounted. But the young reformers strain painfully after epigram.

The Shadow of Life. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. (Constable & Co.)

The author of this long, careful novel may be relied upon for conscientious workmanship and genuine study of character. The present book is a remarkably close analysis of the lives and characters of a man and a woman from childhood to maturity. The subsidiary figures also are handled with intelligent care; but upon these two, particularly upon the less worthy of them, the nicety of microscopic work has been lavished. With nothing but praise for method so thorough, we cannot withold regret that it should have been expended upon the spiritless hero. If a creature so lacking in the sap of humanity can exist—and it is true that our age has produced some tolerably backboneless people — here is his portrait to the life, a finished production. But a study of such a figure is rather pathological than romantic, and we fear it will either tire the average reader or exasperate him past bearing. A man who can love a woman deeply, desire her greatly, experience biting jealousy regarding her, and extort from her a confession of her absolute devotion to him, becomes simply intolerable when he leaves her to die of a broken heart, because his fancied lack of interest in life suggests that he cannot make a proper husband. Withal, the thing has been done really well.

The Fifth Queen. By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Alston Rivers.)

Mr. Hueffer makes occasional mistakes; his generalizations are weak and faulty at times; but his writing is not slipshod, though he is prolific. His latest book is perhaps his best, and in the historical novel of England's spacious days he may have discovered his *métier*. The "Fifth Queen" of the title is Catharine Howard, and the story furnishes noteworthy portraits of the eighth Henry, Privy Seal Cromwell, Bishop Gardiner, and the ill-fated fifth queen herself. The story is good, as such, and some distinction is lent to it by two facts: the author has saturated himself in the atmosphere and colour of the period he deals with, and he has followed history not slavishly, but as one who reads his own conceptions into the records of the age. Here and there we are irritated by the author's regrettable practice of continually reverting to any phrase or word which has pleased him. As his taste in phrases favours the curious and bizarre, this weakness is made the more prominent. Some will find the language used too full-flavoured, but it is not discordant.

The Mystery of the Shadow. By Fergus Hume. (Cassell & Co.)

A murderer who masquerades under the guise of the family ghost is a very fearsome being, especially when he appears silhouetted against a lighted window by night in the act of seizing his prey. The circumstance that the murder is thus committed within sight of witnesses lends a certain novelty to a style of work which Mr. Hume long ago rendered familiar. The purpose of this story is gradually to reveal the identity of the criminal. Suspicion is adroitly thrown upon one person after another, and the reader is kept in suspense until the very sensational close. There is ability in the book, but the author has shown himself capable of better things.

Lads of the Fancy. By George Bartram. (Duckworth & Co.)

Here we have a picture, fairly well worked out in detail, of the year 1811, when the prize-ring and the Corinthians, hard drinking and heavy gambling, were in vogue. The story has a healthy, open-air smack about it, but there is not very much plot, and the whole lacks distinction in the telling. The main threads of the narrative are gathered round a wonderful Bow Street runner, who is a vast deal cleverer and honester than most of the folks whom he has to deal with—a man too good, we venture to think, for his time and his class, but endowed by the author with a wonderful talent for playing the *deus ex machina*.

The Belle of Bowling Green. By A. E. Barr. (John Long.)

A simple tale concerning the wealthy residents of Dutch extraction in New York about the period of our war with the United States, 1812–14, makes a welcome change from the numerous romances dealing with the War of Independence and other hackneyed periods of American history. The heroine's father was one of those dignified and unostentatious citizens who lived in comfort and elegance round the Fort and the Bowling Green. Notwithstanding—perhaps because of—the absence of mystery and crime and violent action, interest is well sustained by a lively representation of the quickly shifting lights and shades of family life and courtship. Political antipathies, the war, the mischief-making of a vain and coquettish cousin, and the perplexities attending the gradual extinction of duelling among speakers of English effectually prevent the course of the belle's true love for a handsome youth of Scotch extraction from running smooth. Several of the characters, especially the belle's relatives, are effectively sketched; and the quaint inversions of the Dutch-American English help to enliven the portraits. So tactfully is the topic of the war handled that it is uncertain to which side the sympathies of the author incline.

The Bishop's Apron. By W. S. Maugham. (Chapman & Hall.)

This pleasant satire concerns the ambition and social diplomacy of a blameless ecclesiastic. The Honourable and Reverend Canon Theodore Spratte is the energetic incumbent of a fashionable London parish, and has the apostolic desire for a bishopric the more strongly as he is anxious to confirm the position of his family, ennobled through his father, a Lord Chancellor whose origin was obscure. He has a ribald elder brother, a conventional curate for a son, and a daughter who falls in love with a Socialistic lecturer. The fortunes of this circle are the occasion for much epigram, and several life-like social sketches.

Barr & Son. By Edwin Elliot. (Elliot Stock.)

Opening well in a Bermondsey builder's yard, with more than a promise of a good story concerning the labour problem, 'Barr & Son' fails in its later chapters to retain our attention. A sub-title calls it the story of a modern knight-errant. The gentleman in question, Randolph Villiers Trevanion, Viscount Ulchester, renouncing the luxury of presumably comparative idleness to work as a joiner in a Bermondsey firm, in order to study at first hand the lives and surroundings of working men and women, forms with his protégé Reuben Strong and the two Barr sisters, Rachel and Polly, a counterbalance of virtue to the inevitable Bernstein (a rich usurer, sometime spy, informer, and traitor) and his wife. She is supposed to have no interest in life except a revolutionary society which gives a background of continental colour to the more prosaic English scenes. Anonymous and intercepted letters play an unduly large part in the plot, and the love affairs of both sisters are not very convincing, but some of the situations are dramatic.

JOURNEYINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Highways and Byways in Oxford and the Cotswolds (Macmillan), by H. A. Evans, is an excellent example of a series which maintains a high level both of letterpress and illustrations. The author—wisely, we think—does not spend much time in Oxford itself, but takes the northern half of the basin of the Upper Thames, a large area which he does not pretend to exhaust. It is a district of exceptional interest, both for

its natural beauties and its historic monuments and associations, and, being rather out of the world of trains, it is little known to the tourist. Mr. Evans, except for an occasional touch of affectation, writes very well, and displays a knowledge alike of architecture, history, and botany. Good use has been made of the best books on the subject, and Mr. Evans has a talent for divagation with his bicycle which has led him to many pleasant discoveries. Occasionally he seems to the present reviewer (born and bred in the district) to have missed delectable things; but that is, perhaps, only natural. He has a good hold of local traditions, too, though he has not found one for Traitor's Ford. Cromwellians flying, with a heavy carriage, from the battle of Edge Hill, drowned in the stream (which must have been much bigger then than it is now), and regarded by the king's men as traitors suitably punished, form the explanation supplied by oral lore. Mr. F. L. Griggs's illustrations are all good. Holiday makers cannot do better than follow in Mr. Evans's footsteps. He gives full credit to his predecessors, and has an easy way of introducing his own bits of history and adventure which makes the volume light, though it is of solid value. We note that the three maps at the end are not of much use, being on so small a scale as an inch to five miles. The hills are severe, and distinct indication of them would have been useful for the traveller. That from Long Compton to Chipping Norton was celebrated for its trial of horses in the old coach days. The word "tableland" can hardly be applied to any part of a region so varied in its drops and altitudes.

In *Literary Rambles in the West of England* (Chatto & Windus) Mr. A. L. Salmon has a good subject, and a multitude of celebrities to bring forward, including Borrow, Gay, Herrick, Hawker of Morwenstow, Coleridge, Tennyson, and Richard Jefferies. He "deals with the living memories of his localities, rather than with their dryasdust antiquities or unimportant provincialisms." In fact, he does not speak of his experiences of places so much as of the people who lived or stayed in them. He is fluent, but his manner is journalistic rather than literary. Many of his stories and references will be of interest to the ordinary man, though they are perfectly well known to the man of letters. Short accounts of such poets as Herrick and Keats need more critical power than is shown here. In speaking of the latter Mr. Salmon misquotes Wordsworth. It is possibly a defect of style that he appears to patronize occasionally, in unsuitable fashion, men who should be secure from such treatment. There are repetitions throughout which should have been avoided, and we note a tendency to wordy generalities. Still, the book may please its audience: the author certainly shows industry.

Rambles in Brittany. By Francis Miltoun. (Duckworth & Co.)—Mr. Miltoun has here written a nice chatty book about Brittany, dedicated to the landlady of his hotel. We feel a little shy about criticizing books meant, perhaps, for quite another public than our own, but it is not clear how a song whose burden is "Vive le roi! Vive Louis!" took its rise in the days of Francis I. Mr. Miltoun seems to have a passion for imparting information in appendixes—some of it inaccurate. A map of the departments of France is introduced—apropos of nothing—and labelled 'The Provinces of France' (p. 359), with an account of the metric system, and a diagram from an unacknowledged source, of the various parts of a feudal château. Miss McManus contributes some amusing sketches and diagrams of headgear.

In Further Ardenne: a Study of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. By the Rev. T. H. Passmore. (Dent & Co.)—At first sight everything seems to speak in favour of this well-printed book. The subject is good and unhackneyed, and its illustration is confined to a limited number of very good photographs. If the author had restricted himself to what he knew and saw, or was told on good authority, he would have made a noteworthy addition to the very limited number of works on his subject. But unfortunately he has over-estimated his powers. One does not hope for much enlightenment on "feudal society" from a writer who speaks of a successor of Charlemagne as "the German Emperor"; but one is truly astonished to find such statements as these:

"A seigneur who oppressed or browbeat his vassals unduly would have been left to the tender mercies of his marauding neighbours. There was no obligation upon them to stay."

"The serf's case was not hopeless. Liberty and even the honours of chivalry were open to him."

"The art of writing represented a standard of erudition somewhere about the modern level of Sanskrit or the differential calculus."

"High Justice"—to him—relates "to crimes which could entail corporal punishment," "Low Justice" to "land-property and rents." With a general knowledge of this sort as basis, the history of Luxembourg is commented on at length in a style which does not please us. But after all, as Mr. Passmore reminds us on his title-page, "Tout paysage est un êtat [*sic*] d'âme," and it is no use to dispute about souls any more than about taste.

The Jordan Valley and Petra. By W. Libbey and Franklin E. Hoskins. (Putnam's Sons.)—This entertaining book gives an account of the adventures of two American tourists on the Eastern side of the Jordan—a country which they explored all the way from the Sea of Galilee to Petra beyond the Dead Sea. They returned from Petra by a most laborious and distressing route, touching the south shore of that sea, and incurred much suffering from thirst. It was a great change from the consistent comforts and amenities of their progress. They tell us rather too much about themselves, their cooks, their servants, their appointments, and though they give us a good many descriptions of and suggestions on the strange geology of the country, and ordinary orthodox illustrations from the Bible, they have not been at pains to sketch the history of the Decapolis, the episode of the Crusaders, or the many problems about the origin of so strange a city as Petra. This and Gerasa were the most important places they visited, and both are indeed full of interest. But if it be true that many inscriptions have been unearthed by the Circassians whom the Porte planted some years ago on the edge of the Arabian desert, our travellers might have employed their cameras far better in reproducing them than in giving us dull pictures of the stony deserts through which they wandered. They are themselves delighted with their work, but a desert picture without its colours is naught, and nothing could be more disappointing than the views round Petra, which give the reader no idea whatever of the strange features fully described in the text. In the gorge of the city itself the colours of the rocks are most wonderful, as every traveller has testified; but except from two pictures which show us the narrow horrors of the cañon, we gain no knowledge.

The pictures of Gerasa, being of architecture, are far more satisfactory, as are also the actual rock façades at Petra. But where the authors boast that they have found in the former the most perfect Greek city still to be seen, we should like to ask, Are the colonnades and temples still visible at Gerasa indeed Greek work? To us they appear late Roman Greek—at earliest, such as Herod the Great might have built; nor have the authors supplied any evidence that this city was, like Antioch, the product of true Hellenism. They strive, not without success, to be picturesque in their style, but they never approach the vividness of the great travellers who have seen this sort of country — Burton, Palgrave, above all Doughty, whose brilliant opening chapter on the Hadj caravan going from Damascus along the eastern side of the Jordan valley is not to be surpassed.

There are in the appendix curious pictures of the mosaic geographical map found on a floor at Madeba; but the authors tell us nothing of the literature of the subject, nor do they give translations of the late Greek texts, which seem very legible. No doubt they are correct in their belief that Petra is one of the most astonishing places in the world. It is still, we believe, beyond the range of the ordinary Cook's tourist, and in any case it must remain for many a year difficult and expensive of access. A lively personal record of so exceptional a visit cannot but be welcome to the many to whom such adventures must remain a matter of books. We therefore anticipate a wide popularity for Messrs. Libbey and Hoskins's book. It is unfortunately printed on that heavy glazed paper which may be convenient for reproducing pictures, but is both fatiguing to hold up, and very unpleasant for reading at night. It is a great pity that such material should not be confined to full-page illustrations. We have often made this protest, but in vain; so also we cannot reconcile ourselves to the disappearance of the good old word *place*, for which the present authors persistently substitute *location*.

At the Gates of the East. By Lieut.-Col. J. P. Barry. (Longmans & Co.) — The author of this lively book is a medical colonel and an Irishman. Its main object, beyond the intense pleasure it must have given the author himself, is to instruct old Indian civil servants in the best ways of employing that leisure which seems to hang heavily on them when they return to Europe. It will be somewhat of a surprise to the ordinary reader that, of all the places Col. Barry has studied as health resorts, Innsbruck strikes him as the best. He does not tell us what intellectual pleasures that city affords; but we presume his opinion on the climate and material comforts of the place is that of an expert, and therefore to be trusted. He makes several tours from Trieste as a centre, and tells us about various parts of the Mediterranean where the Austrian Lloyd Company plies. There are some pretty photographs throughout the book, especially those of the Dalmatian coast; and he has the good sense to put marks of quantity on such names as Cattaro, Sebenico, and Quarnero, which are often mispronounced. A book written in letters to a newspaper, and embracing Athens, Constantinople, Vienna, and Cairo among capitals, Greece and the Balkan lands for its *paysages*, could hardly be anything but superficial. We cannot reasonably complain so far. But when the author becomes eloquent or sentimental, as he often does, he is apt to show imperfect knowledge, and make statements which jar on the educated reader. When he speaks of 'Cosi fan Tutti' as an *aria*, of the "frenzied Bacchanals of the Eleusinia," of Verdi as "unsparing to his sopranos," of the use of donkeys by

everybody at Cairo, of the railway "ploughing its course among the ruined fanes of Delphi," of the Isthmian wall that was a rampart during interminable wars in Greece, of the heroes of the Trojan war flocking to Epidaurus as a fashionable resort (he ought to know that this place was in late days the Lourdes of Greece, and was not in favour with his professional ancestors, the great school of Cos), of "a British admiral ending the Greek War of Liberation by kicking the Grand Turk into the sea at Navarino," of the 'Hermes' of Praxiteles "retaining its original polish," our judgment is surely more than justified. Yet, notwithstanding such things, the book is pleasant and often instructive.

Mr. Oscar T. Crosby is a retired engineer officer of the United States army, who in the latter half of 1903 accomplished a journey across Russian and Chinese Turkestan into Ladakh, Kashmir, and India. On the way he penetrated into the districts of Western Tibet, but, like Capt. Rawling, he failed to reach Rudok. The narrative of his journey is entitled *Tibet and Turkistan* (Putnam's Sons); but as he did not really visit Tibet, except a very limited portion of its extreme western fringe, it might have been better to give the volume a different title. We cannot rate Mr. Crosby's book high, although we can readily understand that it may be useful and informing to the American reader, who is under no compulsion to make himself acquainted with every book that appears on the subject of Tibet. Somebody claims on Mr. Crosby's behalf that he is the only English-speaking traveller from whom "an independent discussion" of the Tibetan question can be expected. This pretension is rather a "tall order," to use an Americanism, and the discussion of the Tibetan campaign and treaty in the last few chapters does not add anything to our knowledge. The progress of events has played havoc with some of Mr. Crosby's predictions. What he calls "the rape of Tibet" does not seem to have produced "that fear of us in Tibetan hearts" on which he descants at considerable length; and the visit of the Tashi Lama to India is not the only refutation that could be brought forward of the author's slightly alarmist and pessimistic theories. We notice some historical slips, such as the treaty of Canton in place of Nanking, and a statement that "the Jammu Maharajah was once the enemy of the British." Jammu and Kashmir were sold to the first Maharajah, Gholab Singh, in 1846 by the British, as a reward for his loyalty in the first Sikh war. As the book is likely to be widely read in the United States, it is to be hoped that the author's insinuations about our policy and future plans in Tibet constituting a violation of the principle of "the integrity of China" will not be accepted as gospel. Mr. Crosby does not seem to be aware that the suzerainty of China over Tibet has been formally accepted by the Government of India.

The Eleven Eaglets of the West. By Paul Fountain. (John Murray.)—What Mr. Fountain calls the "Eaglets of the West" are the States or Territories of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. His book is the record of several journeys made by him in the days when the Wild West was, with a few exceptions, still a wilderness. He travelled with a strong party, and was usually, if not always, accompanied by a waggon, which, with infinite labour and astonishing success, was dragged through forests, over rocky heights, and across sandy deserts. Apparently his ostensible, if not his real object was that of trading with the Indians and the pioneer white settlers. Mr. Fountain is evidently a keen and intelligent observer, with an enthusiastic love of the wilderness, and a wholesome dislike of the "sportsmen" who have ruthlessly massacred the wild animals of the West. He tells the story of his adventures in a simple, straightforward way, but the conclusions which he sometimes draws from them are not altogether convincing. He disbelieves wholly in the Darwinian theory, and asserts that "animals occupy the habitats to which they were originally appointed by their Creator." He tells us that "hibernation is not sleep," but that it is "a state of temporary death." He does not conceal his contempt for "professional naturalists," for the reason that he has had "proof that many of the most widely accepted of their doctrines are of no real value." Mr. Fountain holds that "civilization is all very well in its place, but half a man's life should be spent hunting." Assertions such as these certainly do not add to the value of the book, while they throw a strong light on the temperament of the author. He has a genuine love of Nature, and in view of the life he has led it is not strange that he should be somewhat intolerant of men who have studied Nature in books instead of in the open air, and have written in well-appointed libraries instead of windy and rain-beaten tents. Doubtless "professional naturalists" are fallible, but their mistakes are probably few, and small in comparison with the mistakes made by men who rely solely on their own observations, and then draw from them conclusions that are not to be trusted. But the faults of Mr. Fountain's book cannot detract seriously from its value. Many who have felt the fascination of the wilderness will find in him a sympathetic companion. 'The Eleven Eaglets of the West' will have permanent interest as an account of the extreme West as it was forty years ago.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

To the making of Stevensoniana there is no end. Every one who visited Samoa during Stevenson's sojourn in the islands seems qualified to write a book, and desirous of doing so. Books are produced on Stevenson's genius, on his influence, and on his religion. They are a testimony to the value of the man as a factor in modern letters, but are becoming a little tiresome. It would perhaps have seemed that a contribution by the novelist's mother to such ana might fall outside the scope of this criticism; but there is no particular justification for the issue of *Letters from Samoa, 1891–1895* (Methuen), being Mrs. M. I. Stevenson's correspondence with her friends during those years. The volume has been edited by Miss Marie Clothilde Balfour, and the letters were apparently addressed to Mrs. Jane Whyte Balfour, who dedicates them to Mrs. R. L. Stevenson. It is all a family affair, in which the public is not called upon to intermeddle. Had the letters contained anything noteworthy, either for its own sake, or as illustrative of Stevenson's character or genius, they would have been welcome. But the volume is merely an amiable record of the doings of the family, and of events of interest to it in the South seas. What, for instance, can be the public value of such passages (and they are numerous) as this?

"Well, the cavalcade returned in triumph on the afternoon of the 6th, bringing G—— with them. We are all delighted with him, &c."

No doubt it was interesting to the writer, and probably to the recipient; and G——'s sympathies would obviously be enlisted. But there is no reason for its intrusion on the public in bold print. The one thing to which a reader would turn with curiosity would be the account of Stevenson's death; but these letters shed no new light on that untimely ending. Stevenson, indeed, as a public character, has been squeezed dry, unless Mr. Colvin has something in reserve for us. Stevenson as a man of letters, on the other hand, is of abiding interest.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning in her Letters. By Percy Lubbock. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—In view of the recent centenary of the birth of Mrs. Browning, the appearance of this volume is timely and welcome. The story of her life, the long seclusion enforced by ill-health yet rendered tolerable by an early and full measure of literary fame—culminating in the delightful romance of middle age and the succeeding years of scarce-looked-for happiness, must always have its appeal, if only for the winning and essentially feminine personality of its heroine. Mr. Lubbock has done his work of arrangement and comment skilfully and judiciously. Where he has occasion to touch on Mrs. Browning's poetry, he is, on the whole, fair and discriminative; he deals indulgently with those enthusiasms, or rather crazes—for liberty as personified in Louis Napoleon, and for spiritualism—which came to her in later life; while he stoutly combats the idea that the latter ever raised the shadow of a cloud between the husband and wife, despite their widely divergent views. This divergence, be it noted, receives fresh illustration here in two letters, hitherto unpublished, to Miss de Gaudrion—one from Mrs. Browning, the other (an enclosure, and in the third person) from Robert Browning. They have reference to a séance at the house of a friend where D. D. Home or Hume seems to have been the medium; and Mrs. Browning's earnest, if cautious expression of belief finds an almost humorous contrast in the characteristic words of her husband:—

"Mr. Browning had some difficulty in keeping from an offensive expression of his feelings at Mr. ——'s—he has since seen Mr. Hume and relieved himself."

Though some may cavil at opinions expressed by Mr. Lubbock here and there, as, for instance, at his estimate of the relative merits of 'Lady Geraldine's Courtship' and 'The Dead Pan,' he has been eminently successful in weaving the letters into a charming and sympathetic biography.

The new edition of Sir Henry Maine's *Ancient Law*, which Mr. Murray has brought out under the editorship of Sir Frederick Pollock, is likely to remain definitive for a good many years. His qualifications to state the present position of the many controversies raised by Maine's great work will be universally recognized. He sums up everywhere with knowledge and force, and, what is better, with brevity. Students, indeed, cannot hope to find within the limits of a note the whole material for a judgment on the vexed questions of "Patria Potestas" and "Female Kinship"; but the average reader will learn a great deal—in fact, quite as much as he wants to know—from the excellent survey supplied. Examination candidates—and they are, alas! the bulk of Maine's readers—will perforce read this edition. Its price will further recommend it. The Introduction seems a little inadequate. Probably this is due to the need of being brief; but a more elaborate study of Maine's position among historians would not have been out of place.

Mr. A. L. Humphreys publishes in a convenient red volume, which recalls that of Mr. Chamberlain, but is somewhat larger, Mr. Winston Churchill's speeches on the fiscal question, collected under the title *For Free Trade*.

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. publish *With Mounted Infantry in Tibet*, by Major Ottley, whose services in connexion with the specially formed force of Indian troops are well known. The book is pleasant reading, and illustrated by excellent photographs which have high interest; but there is nothing in the text which calls for detailed notice.

New Egypt. By A. B. de Guerville. (Heinemann.)—M. de Guerville is, we take it, a Frenchman of the modern type, which takes to travelling as a duck takes to water, and we see that his last book was published in Paris and dealt with Japan. Hence we were prepared, even without the hint in the Introduction, for a book of "impressions," and we are bound to say that we are not disappointed. Yet M. de Guerville's handsome volume differs in some points from the usual "globe-trotter's" book. In the first place, it is extremely well illustrated by photographs, some of which possess a high degree of artistic merit, while all are chosen with instinctive taste. Again, the author, not having the fear of Mrs. Grundy before his eyes, touches upon some matters which an Englishman would not have referred to, and we are given a full dose of all the scandal he could pick up in a country thronged with tourists who have plenty of time to talk scandal from morning to night. Whether the gossip he retails is always well founded the author has apparently not troubled to inquire; and in the matter of the fascination exercised by the native dragoman over his fair clients from America and Europe we should imagine that M. de Guerville has let his imagination run away with him. Yet the result is certainly a very entertaining book, which no one who concerns himself with things Egyptian can afford to pass by.

Graver matters, moreover, are by no means neglected by him. By steadily interviewing all the native officials he came across, from the Khedive downward, he succeeded in getting together something like a consensus of opinion on a subject about which Englishmen are never likely to hear the truth directly: to wit, the way in which the Egyptian regards our occupation of his country. M. de Guerville is by no means an Anglophil, and quotes with some pleasure the remark of a well-known Egyptian prince as to the "boorishness, lack of tact, and coarseness" of the English in Egypt. He publishes, too, in full what he calls the political testament of the late Grand Mufti, wherein much is said about the necessity of reforming the administration and of the English mistrust of native officials. But on the whole he seems willing to admit that we remain in Egypt for Egypt's good, and the worst that he can find to say of us is that when the time comes for Lord Cromer to leave, we shall have great difficulty in finding any one so firm and capable to fill his place. Our author tells us that the Khedive, at first inclined to resent our control, is now quite satisfied to be "protected," and that it is the opinion of all highly placed Egyptians that the country is by no means yet fitted for autonomous government. He even has a word to say in defence of the late sale of the Daira Sanieh estates to Sir Ernest Cassel and his friends, for six and a quarter millions, and pleads that the cent per cent that they admittedly made by the resale was legitimately earned by them. Nor does he seem to bear us any grudge on account of Fashoda, which he visited; he notes that, out of respect for French susceptibilities, it has been renamed Kodok.

The book is written for the most part in easy and excellent English, but there are a great many misspelt words, such as "Aukland" for Auckland, "Quibbell" for Quibell, "Washiwara" for Yoshiwara, "Deodorus" for Diodorus, and "Bubastes" for Bubastis. "Côte d'Azure" and the mosque "El Azar" are probably mere misprints, but there is one very bad "and which."

We cannot compliment Mr. J. H. Hubback on the propriety of the title, *Jane Austen's Sailor Brothers* (John Lane), which he has given to his book. There is a lack of the sense of proportion in presenting a sketch of Jane Austen in an elaborate frame of blue and gold of this nature; and, after all, flag officers are flag officers, and an admiral of the fleet is an admiral of the fleet, whose true function is not to frame the portrait of any novelist, however distinguished. The thing is a laboured illustration of the ornamental by the useful, and contains more of the novelist's published works than of the seamen's unpublished papers. As it is, we have little more of Sir Francis Austen than is to be found in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; and, as is not infrequently the case with biographies of sailors written by relatives, there are frequent slips in respect of technicalities. And there is constant use of the phrase "on a ship"—which, inadmissible in the Royal Navy at the present day, would not have pleased Sir Francis Austen, nor, possibly, Jane herself—whose accuracy of detail was the accuracy of miniature. If Mr. Hubback's account of the condition of affairs on the American station about 1808, when Charles Austen knew it, is fairly accurate, the same can hardly be said of his picture of punishments in the Royal Navy ten years earlier. This is invalidated by his failure to connect the mutinies with the United Irish movement, and by his quaint belief that a close military blockade of an enemy's port marked a period of "inaction" for the crews of the ships concerned.

One or two minor points from Sir Francis Austen's letters are worth noting, as, for instance, when, in speaking of Trafalgar, he says, "The irregular mass in which our ships bore down to the attack prevented their [*i.e.* the French] counting them, so that till after the action was closed the French admiral did not discover how great a force he had encountered." This is a novel point, and not without bearing on the recent controversy. It is, of course, true that Sir Francis Austen was not in the battle; but he had been presented to Villeneuve on board the Euryalus only the day before he penned the sentence. It is therefore allowable to suppose that he is giving the sense of the actual words of Villeneuve, or, at least, of the French officers he had conversed with. It is also not a little curious to find that in the West Indies campaign of 1806 the Superb, which a few months before had been so great a drag in Nelson's pursuit of Villeneuve, was the crack sailing ship of the squadron, while the Canopus, known previously as a very fine ship, was the slug. So great in those days was the importance of docking.

The Life of Sir Richard Burton, 2 vols., by Thomas Wright (Everett), belongs to popular, anecdotal biography. The author's part in this work is that of a persistent and successful collector, displaying with exultation the results of his labours. Burton's travels — the main interest of his career — are slightly treated; the point of certain episodes (that concerning the relief of Kars, for example, and some incidents in Mr. Wright's inadequate chapter on the residence at Damascus, a city which, by the way, he embosoms in non-existent palm-trees) is lost, in his haste to arrive at a period—the dispirited and failing close of the life—about which he has been furnished with information, much of it mere chit-chat. He exaggerates the importance, in a biography of Burton, of the reputed translation of 'A Thousand Nights and a Night.' It is obviously right that Mr. John Payne should be reinvested with the honour for this rendering which belongs to him. But the literary world in general, and Mr. Payne in particular, could well have dispensed with the flourish of trumpets here made. In fact, Mr. Wright's ideas of taste differ so widely from our own that we cannot view his work with pleasure.

History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia (formerly New Caledonia). By the Rev. A. J. Morice, O.M.I. (John Lane.)—By "New Caledonia" the author of this work does not mean, as his title would suggest, the present province of British Columbia, but a restricted region, extending from 51° 30′ to 57° N. latitude, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Cascade Range. As regards its northern and western boundaries this restriction is purely arbitrary; for the term "New Caledonia," which properly belongs to a Melanesian island, was only employed, as an American geographical name, by the fur-trading companies before 1858; and these traders would certainly have considered that their monopoly extended to the western coast, and beyond the 60th parallel to the north. But Mr. Morice complicates the matter still further by saying that New Caledonia is "the region peopled by the Western 'Déné' [usually written Dhiné or Tinné] Indians." He thus substitutes an ethnographical for a geographical limit; but unfortunately the two are by no means conterminous. The majority of this family live further to the north, in the Selkirk and Cassiar districts, and some as far south as Oregon; while the tribes whose history he sets himself to relate (together with that of the fur-traders' settlements) are now, from their continuous decrease in numbers, but a small section of the existing family. Mr. Morice has lived for some years among these Indians, and his chapters upon their customs, and their perpetual feuds in the century before the advent of the traders, are of considerable value. But the greater part of the book deals with the annals of the companies and their relations with the natives; and since he has had access to the unpublished journals of the more central "forts," we are surprised that he has not managed to make his narrative more interesting. Perhaps these journals contain less thrilling matter than might be supposed; they certainly show that isolation has a tendency to degrade some men below the level of their surroundings. Mr. Morice has a propensity for correcting, in the text as well as in frequent notes, the most minute errors of earlier writers; and this tedious habit, combined with a strange blindness to the natural beauties of the country, has made his book dull. The Hudson's Bay Company has in recent years found more than one competent historian; and the account of its proceedings in "New Caledonia" is but an episode of the whole. In his animadversions upon Dr. Bryce's history of the Company Mr. Morice says, very truly, that "personal prejudices and religious bias should never be allowed to influence a serious historian." What, then, are we to say of his own statement that "to this day there has never been a Protestant Indian within

the limits of New Caledonia"? We have seen that those limits are of the vaguest kind; but has Mr. Morice never heard that there has been for nearly forty years an Anglican diocese of Caledonia? In 1886 that diocese contained 899 native Christians and catechumens, and since that time several new stations have been opened with success. It is true that most of these Indians are in the north and west; but they include a number of the "Déné" family belonging to the Skeena and Stikiné region. The book contains some good portraits of Indians and traders; but the map, which includes the coast district, has evidently been drawn by an unpractised hand.

We are pleased to see that *The Brass Bottle* has reached a fourth impression and been added to Messrs. Smith & Elder's "Waterloo Library." It is an excellent extravaganza of the kind which F. Anstey does better than anybody else.

Messrs. Routledge are making a most spirited bid for public favour with their "New Universal Library," which continues to be interesting to the scholar as well as the ordinary man. Their latest enterprise is a blue leather binding, which is handsome yet wonderfully cheap. This is a form and colour for which we have already expressed our particular regard, and Whitman's *Specimen Days in America*, Macaulay's *Essays* (*Literary*), Mrs. Gaskell's *Life of Charlotte Brontë*, Bulfinch's *The Age of Fable*, and Landor's *Imaginary Conversations*, which we select to show the range of the Library, are very attractive in this neat style, while they are small enough to be slipped into any traveller's knapsack or pocket. Reynolds's *Discourses on Art* and Alexander Smith's *Dreamthorp* are further additions to the same series.

The same firm send us some additions of interest to "The Muses' Library," which has reached some byways of poetry unduly neglected to-day: *The Poetical Works of Clough*, with memoir by F. T. Palgrave; *Poems by Jean Ingelow; Lyra Germanica*, translated by Catherine Winkworth; and *Chatterton*, 2 vols., edited by H. D. Roberts, who has brought a good deal of careful work to bear on the poet's text and bibliography.

For the holidays we can strongly recommend *Orley Farm* and *The Small House at Allington*, which each occupy two volumes in Mr. Lane's "New Pocket Library." The type and paper of this series are excellent, and it is as handy in form as any we know.

Tristram Shandy, and A Sentimental Journey, make a new volume in Messrs. Hutchinson's series of "Classic Novels," which has been generally and justly recognized as an excellent achievement. We have illustrations by Cruikshank, a few notes, and other aids to the understanding of Sterne's desultory masterpieces.

An interesting little note, introducing a sixpenny edition of Farrar's *Life of Christ* (Cassell & Co.), has been written by the Bishop of London, who was under Farrar at Marlborough. The famous book is likely to have a very wide sale in this form, and certainly offers a great deal of reading at a sum within the reach of everybody who reads at all.

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THE AUTHOR OF THE FRENCH ORIGINAL OF WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH'S 'PARZIVAL.'

I HASTEN to call the attention of English students to a remarkable article by Dr. Paul Hagen (*Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie*, vol. xxxviii. parts 1, 2), early communication of which I owe to the author's kindness. Dr. Hagen claims to have solved the problem of the authorship of the lost French poem adapted (or, as Dr. Hagen urges, faithfully translated) by Wolfram von Eschenbach in his 'Parzival.' His solution should be of deep interest to Englishmen, tending, as it does, to show that the poem was written in England by Philip, Bishop of Durham, the trusted companion and agent of Richard Cœur de Lion.

Dr. Hagen's starting point is the well-known passage ('Parzival,' 496, 15–21, 498, 20–499, 10=Book IX. ll. 1070–1122 in Miss Weston's translation) in which Trevrezent, the hermit uncle of Parzival, recounts his experiences in Styria. Miss Weston's note on the passage may be quoted as exhibiting the views of previous commentators:—

"The derivation of Gandein from a Styrian town is very curious. Whether the name was in Wolfram's source or not, we cannot decide, but the *connection* can only have been introduced by the German poet."

Dr. Hagen maintains, on the contrary, that the connection cannot have been introduced by Wolfram, whose knowledge of Styria could not be of the minute first-hand nature disclosed by the passage. How, then, does a Provençal—as Wolfram's authority was, according to his repeated statements—come to be better informed about Styria than the Bavarian Wolfram?

In 1192 Richard, returning from the Holy Land, landed between Aquileia and Venice, and after many adventures was captured by the Duke of Austria's emissaries near Vienna. Our chief sources of knowledge for these events are the letter of the Emperor Henry VI. to Philip Augustus, giving the German version, and Ralph of Coggeshall's account, resting on the personal information of Anselm, Richard's chaplain and companion, giving the English version. We learn from the former that Count Meinhard of Görz captured eight of Richard's followers; that, the king having escaped, Meinhard proceeded to Frisach, where Fridericus de Betesowe (Friedrich von Pettau) detained six more of his suite, Richard himself escaping with Guillaume de l'Estang, and, after riding night and day for three days, falling into Leopold's hands. Among Richard's followers was "magister Philippus, clericus regis," born at Poitou (*i.e.*, on the borders of the Provençal speech district), who passed his whole life in the service of the Angevin kings, and who died Bishop of Durham. According to Dr. Hagen, he was one of the party captured by Frederick of Pettau whilst covering Richard's escape. Frederick, an official of the Archbishop of Salzburg, would probably adopt the same mediatory attitude as his superior, and Richard's followers might count upon fair treatment. On the journey, which for Philip ended at Pettau, and during his stay as Frederick's captive, he would become familiar with the places cited in Trevrezent's account of his wanderings—with Mount Rohas, Celli, and Gandein, the town which

....lieth near the river, where Graien and Drave they meet,
And the waters, I ween, are golden.

The whole episode, which has puzzled all commentators, would thus be a veiled reference by the author, speaking as the wise and knightly Trevrezent, to what he doubtless looked back upon as the most dramatic and satisfactory incident in his brilliant and varied career, the part taken by him in the self-sacrificing defence of his lord; "mich dûhte ich het da wol gestritten" is Trevrezent's proud avowal.

Dr. Hagen's theory would account for much. It is generally admitted, thanks largely to Miss Weston, that the 'Parzival' is a definite glorification of the house of Anjou, and Philip was one of its most devoted adherents. The wide range of knowledge and of intellectual interests displayed in the 'Parzival,' which has seemed so surprising in the case of the unlettered and untravelled Bavarian knight, becomes explicable if the authorship is attributed to the lifelong companion of the most famous king of the time, to the pilgrim to Jerusalem and Compostella, to the brilliant diplomatist who represented Richard at the Imperial election of 1198, and who was equally familiar with Scotland and South Wales, and thus came into contact with living sources of Celtic tradition.

I have said enough, I trust, to arouse the interest of those whose knowledge of twelfth-century history enables them to examine Dr. Hagen's article, and to ensure for it critical scrutiny at the hands of English experts.

ALFRED NUTT.

'WITH THE COSSACKS.'

10, Malo-Konyushennaya Ulitsa, St. Petersburg, March 26th, 1906.

IN your review of my book 'With the Cossacks' (Eveleigh Nash) on March 10th you say:—

"We note the fact that he [myself] must have been able to convey to the Japanese Consulate at Chifu, to which he went straight from the first battles off Port Arthur, valuable information for the use of the Japanese Government."

As this might lead some of your readers to imagine that, visiting the Japanese Consulate at Chifu, on the occasion in question, I was guilty of tactlessness, if not of treachery, I should like, with your kind permission, to explain this incident a little more fully. When I reached Chifu on the night of February 8th, 1904, I met there Mr. George Denny, of the Associated Press, and Mr. Ernest Brindle, of the *Daily Mail*, both of whom are at present in London and able to confirm my statements. These correspondents had been residing for some time in Chifu, and had been in the habit of going to all the Consulates daily to see if they could pick up any information; and, as soon as I met them, they told me that they were about to ask Mr. Midzuno if he had had any news, and invited me to come along with them. Being a correspondent, not a Minister-Plenipotentiary, I at once went, and we got some valuable explanations from Commander Mori. Commander Mori did not, however, get from me any information which could do the Russians harm. Messrs. Brindle and Denny, who were in my company all the time, can bear me out in this statement.

I afterwards went to the Russian and English Consulates. The Japanese Consulate was, however, by far the most important place to visit. A gunboat from Admiral Togo's fleet was expected to bring information to it after nightfall; that information might be to the effect that the whole Russian fleet had been destroyed. Would it not have been acting rather unfairly to my paper, and taking myself rather too seriously, if I had refrained from visiting the Japanese Consul?

FRANCIS MCCULLAGH.

THE ASLOAN MS.

64, Crowndale Road, N.W., March 29th, 1906.

MAY I be allowed the favour of your columns to make inquiry regarding the present location of the well-known Asloan MS.? It will be remembered that this is the earliest of the manuscript collections of Middle Scots poetry, antedating the Bannatyne MS. by probably more than sixty years. Some twelve or thirteen years ago, I understand, it was for a short time deposited on loan at the British Museum; but I have not been able to ascertain for whom, or for what purpose. At the present time the Scottish Text Society has in hand an edition of the poems of Robert Henryson, which will be issued probably in the autumn of this year. The Asloan MS. contains the earliest known version of Henryson's 'Orpheus and Euridices,' besides a copy of the 'Uplandis Mouss and the Borrows Toun Mouss.' A transcription of the latter piece was made by Chalmers, and is among his manuscripts now in the Edinburgh University Library; but I am not aware of any copy having been made of the 'Orpheus.'

In any case, it is desirable, in the interests of Scottish literature, that access should now be had to the Asloan MS. itself; and as I have been for some time assisting in gathering the materials for the forthcoming edition of Henryson, I venture to appeal to any of your readers who may have information to communicate regarding the present whereabouts of the manuscript, and as to the best means of getting access to it.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MR. JOHN LONG announces in Fiction: Aynsley's Case, by G. M. Fenn,—Traitor and True, by J. Bloundelle-Burton,—The Face of Juliet, The Heart of Helen, and From the Hand of the Hunter, all by L. T. Meade,—The Sinnings of Seraphine, by Mrs. C. Kernahan,—Martha Rose, Teacher, by Miss Betham-Edwards,—Her Highness, by F. Whishaw,—The Cattle Baron's Daughter, by Harold Bindloss,—The Real Mrs. Daybrook, by Florence Warden,—Soul-Twilight and Love and the King, by Lucas Cleeve,—The Arrow of the North and The Mistress of Aydon, by R. H. Forster,—A Veneered Scamp, by Jean Middlemass,—Lady Marion and the Plutocrat, by Lady Helen Forbes,—Love, with Variations, by A. M. Diehl,—The Bracebridges and The Girls of Inverbarns, by Sarah Tytler,—A Miner in Petticoats, by Curtis Yorke,—The Portals of Love, by V. Tweedale,—Under One Flag, by Richard Marsh,—Phœbe of the White Farm, by May Crommelin,—An Independent Maiden, by Adeline Sergeant,—A Beggar on Horseback, by S. R. Keightley,—The Alluring Flame, by J. E. Muddock.—The Ingenious Captain Cobbs, by G. W. Appleton,—The Greenstone, by Alan St. Aubyn,—The Little Gate of Tears, by Austin Clare,—A Persian Roseleaf, by Lieut.-Col. A. Haggard,—The Unguarded Taper, by Helen P. Lewis,—The Horse and the Maid, by Arthur Cowden,—Savile Gilchrist,

M.D., by H. M. Nightingale,—Mr. and Mrs. Villiers, by Hubert Wales,—The Brangwyn Mystery, by David Christie Murray,—In the Shadow of the Purple, the Life History of Mrs. Fitzherbert, by George Gilbert, a new edition with a rare portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert,—and Wilhelmina in London, by Barry Pain.

Nat Gould's Novels: The Lady Trainer, A Straight Goer, A Hundred-to-One Chance, A Racing Squatter, Charger and Chaser.

New editions in the Haymarket Novels and Sixpenny Novels: The Other Mrs. Jacobs, by Mrs. Campbell Praed,—A Jilt's Journal, by Rita,—The Indiscretion of Gladys, by Lucas Cleeve,—Partners Three, by May Crommelin, — and many other popular novels.

General Literature: The Confessions of a Princess, —A Book of the Cevennes, by S. Baring-Gould, illustrated,—The Racehorse, Training and Management, by a Trainer, with numerous illustrations,—and Love Knows and Waits, and other Poems, by H. L. Childe-Pemberton.

In the Carlton Classics: Sonnets and Poems, by Spenser, — Essays, by Addison, — His Book, by Artemus Ward, — The Dunciad, and other Poems, by Pope,—Thackeray's English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century, — and The Jumping Frog, and other Sketches, by Mark Twain.

THE WALTER SCOTT COMPANY

have in hand in Fiction and General Literature: Concealment, by Anne Beale, — A Girl of the Regiment, by Jaymack,—Cain's Wife, by B. C. Blake,—Taras Bulba, by Gogol, translated by B. C. Baskerville,—Cricketer's Birthday Book, by T. B. Trowsdale, illustrated, — Tragic and Comic in a Parson's Life, by the Rev. F. Hastings, illustrated, —How to Fence, by M. Grandière, illustrated,—In the Days of Chaucer, by T. Jenks,—new editions of Ibsen's The Lady from the Sea, and Rosmersholm, —The Story of the Oxford Movement, with Introduction by W. G. Hutchison, and Hume's Essays, with Introduction by W. B. Robertson, in the "Scott Library,"—Poems by Baudelaire, edited by F. P. Sturm, and many other books in the "Canterbury Poets,"—and Dainty Dinner Tables and How to Decorate Them, by Mrs. Praga.

In Political Economy and Science: In the "Contemporary Science" Series, The Evolution of Modern Capitalism, by J. A. Hobson, Apparitions and Thought-Transference, by F. Podmore, and Hypnotism, by Dr. A. Moll, translated by A. F. Hopkirk,—Foundations of Political Economy, by W. B. Robertson,—and Diet and Hygiene for Infants, by Dr. F. H. Alderson.

In Art and Music: Guido Reni: his Life and Works, by D. R. Meyrick, with numerous reproductions,—The Life and Works of Henry Moore, R.A., by F. J. Maclean,—Life and Works of Lord Leighton, by E. Staley, — The Story of Organ Music, by C. F. Abdy Williams,—and The Story of English Music, by various authorities.

SALES.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold last week the following important books and MSS.: Dr. John Brown's Rab and his Friends, original autograph MS., 40*l.* Pilgrim's Progress, fourth edition, with portrait, 1680, 101*l.* Burns's song 'To Mary in Heaven,' autograph MS., 152*l.* French Costumes of the Nineteenth Century, 240 drawings, 46*l.* Robinson Crusoe, first edition, 2 vols., 1719, 100*l.* Horæ on vellum, MS. (French-Flemish), 18 miniatures, fifteenth century, 56*l.*; another, French, 14 miniatures, 40*l.* Keats's Endymion, first edition, original boards, uncut, 1819, 58*l.* S. Daniell's Poetical Essayes, 1599, 35*l.* 10*s.* John Eliot's North American Indian Bible, second edition, Cambridge (Mass.), 1683, 80*l.* Dante, Venetia, 1477, 9*l.* 15*s.* A parchment roll of Private Prayers from the Sarum Breviary, fifteenth century, 62*l.* Holtorp's Typographical and Xylographical Collections, 762*l.* Pope's Correspondence with Bathurst (8 autograph letters), 55*l.* Original MSS. (8) of Isaac Newton while Master of the Mint, 86*l.* Engravings of Animals by J. P. Ridinger, 150*l.* New Testament (1552), 40*l.* Titus Andronicus, second edition, wanting title, 1611, 106*l.* Anthony Trollope's North America, original autograph MS., 1862, 71*l.* Lord Lilford's British Birds, 46*l.* Gould's Birds of Great Britain, 5 vols., 1873, 49*l.* Official and Secret Dispatches (167) of Lord Bolingbroke on the Treaty of Utrecht, 1711-13, 151*l.* New Testament (R. Jugge, 1553), 45*l.* Ben Jonson's Latin Bible, 1599, 320*l.* The Napoleon Collection of Letters, MSS., Documents, and Books (121 Lots) realized 283*l.*

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Underhill's Newes from America (a clean copy of this rare work, but wanting the map), 1638, 70*l.* Las Casas, The Spanish Colonie, first English translation, 1583, 39*l.* Mather's Summe of Certain Sermons upon Genesis xv. 6, printed at Cambridge, New-England, 1652, 27*l.* 10*s.* Esquemeling, The Bucaniers of America, 1684, 11*l.* 15*s.* Cranmer's Bible (first title wanting and two leaves defective), 1540, 20*l.* Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, first quarto edition (1680), 11*l.* Beaumont and Fletcher's Comedies and Tragedies, 1647, 56*l.* Bacon's Essayes, first complete edition, 1625, 26*l.* Killigrew's Works, 1664, 26*l.* Marvell's Poems, with the rare portrait, 1681, 12*l.* Wycherley's Miscellany Poems, 1704, 12*l.* Paradise Regained, first edition, 1671, 18*l.* Donne's Juvenilia and Poems, in 1 vol., 1633, 13*l.* 15*s.* Braithwait's Nature's Embassie, 1621, 11*l.* Holland's Herωologia Anglica, 1620, 10*l.* 10*s.* Wither's Emblems, 1625, 10*l.* Natura Brevium, with arms of Henry VIII. on sides, 1532, 11*l.* 5*s.* Natural History of Selborne, first edition, boards, uncut, 1789, 26*l.* 10*s.* Scott's Tales of my Landlord, First Series, first edition, 4 vols., boards, uncut, 1816, 106*l.* Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, first edition, 2 vols., 1807, 27*l.* 10*s.* Tristram Shandy, first editions, 9 vols. in 6, 1762, 14*l.* 10*s.* A set of the Palæographical Society's Publications, in 6 vols., 1873–1903, 25*l.* Royal Society's Transactions, 28 vols., 1886–1905, 16*l.* Historical Records of the British Army, 67 vols., in the original grained morocco bindings, 77*l.*; and a collection of about 100 original drawings of the battle scenes, colours, &c., by Heath and others, used to illustrate the various monographs, 70*l.*

Literary Gossip.

Mr. A. C. Curtis, the author of 'A New Trafalgar,' has written a book called 'The Small Garden Beautiful, and How to Make It So,' which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish, with a coloured frontispiece, sixteen half-tone illustrations, and several plans, next week. The volume gives a practical account—the plans being a special feature—of the laying out of a small garden, and the arrangement and grouping of the flowers in the borders. It also deals with the treatment of the kitchen garden attached to a small house in such a manner as not to impair the beauty of the flower garden.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will publish before long a volume of 'Economic and Statistical Studies,' by the late Mr. J. Towne Danson. Prof. E. C. K. Gonner is contributing an Introduction; and a brief memoir of Mr. Danson is given by his daughter, Mrs. Norman Hill. The volume will contain many plates showing the variations in the prices of twenty-two important commodities between 1851 and 1890.

The late Mr. Thomas W. Shore, author of 'The History of Hampshire,' left behind him the MS. of an exhaustive work on the 'Origin of the Anglo-Saxon Race,' to which he had devoted a great part of his life. It deals principally with the vexed question of the settlement of England and the tribal origin of the English people. The work will be edited by his two sons, and be published by Mr. Elliot Stock very shortly.

Arrangements for the publication of 'The Cambridge Medieval History' have now been made by the Syndics of the University Press. The first volume will be published soon after the appearance of the last volume of 'The Cambridge Modern History,' with which it will be generally uniform, and the work will be completed in eight volumes. 'The Cambridge Medieval History' has been planned by Prof. J. B. Bury, and will be edited by Prof. H. M. Gwatkin, Miss M. Bateson, and Mr. G. T. Lapsley.

An addition to Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co.'s Dictionaries of Quotations may be looked for at an early date in the shape of a 'Dictionary of German Quotations,' compiled by L. Dalbiac. Like the other volumes of the series, it contains translations in English of each quotation, and indexes of subjects and authors.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish immediately a translation, by Mr. James Loeb, of 'Euripide et l'Esprit de son Théâtre,' by the late Prof. Paul Decharme, who was formerly Professor of Greek Poetry in the Faculté des Lettres at Paris. The English version has an Introduction by Prof. J. W. White, of Harvard University.

The death is announced, at the age of eighty-one, of the Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geikie, the well-known writer on Biblical subjects. He was a native of Edinburgh, and had served as a missionary, a preacher, and a parish clergyman at home and abroad. His chief works showed scholarly thought and research, and an extensive acquaintance with German literature. They include 'Hours with the Bible' (10 vols.), 'The Life and Words of Christ,' 'The English Reformation,' 'Landmarks of Old Testament History,' and 'The Vicar and his Friends.' His books dealing with the Holy Land have also enjoyed a large circulation.

At a meeting of the Hawick Town Council held last week it was resolved to offer the freedom of the burgh to Dr. J. A. H. Murray, of the 'New English Dictionary.' The ceremony will take place in September next, when the jubilee of the Hawick Archæological Society will be celebrated. Of the thirty-four gentlemen who formed the Society fifty years ago, only Dr. Murray, who is a native of the district, remains alive.

The promoters of the scheme for a Byron statue in Aberdeen have now about 600*l.* in hand for that purpose.

Prof. Flinders Petrie writes from Tel el Yehudiyeh:—

"As an erroneous description of a rare book is strange in *The Athenæum*, allow me to correct what is stated about 'Historical Scarabs' on p. 293. That book does not deal 'only with a few objects made for kings and other great personages,' but it is a complete corpus of all the scarabs with royal and private names that were in the main collections when it was published—over 2,000 in all. As to their being 'chosen to illustrate' my 'own theories of Egyptian history,' there was no choice of materials, as every name-scarab in the great collections was included. Perhaps the present diffi-

culty in obtaining the book has been the cause of such mistaken statements."

A new volume entitled 'The Story and Song of Black Roderick,' by Dora Sigerson (Mrs. Clement Shorter), will be published immediately by the De La More Press. This is a story in prose, interspersed with verse, which carries on the tale in ballad form.

Mr. Werner Laurie has in the press 'The Cathedrals and Churches of the Rhine and North Germany,' by Mr. T. Francis Bumpus. There will be ninety illustrations, and descriptions of such little-visited cathedrals and churches as those of Münster, Soëst, Paderborn, Hildesheim, Halberstad, and Erfurt.

It may be safely said that the late Julian Marshall's collection of book-plates, which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell on May 28th and three following days, is the most extensive and valuable ever submitted to auction. The catalogue, which has been in hand for about a year, will form a work of reference for the collector second only in value to that of the Franks collection in the British Museum, and Messrs. Sotheby are to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which they have dealt with the enormous number of items. The collection probably comprises at least 50,000 book-plates, and twenty-one lots consist of 500 examples each.

Dr. George Brandes's 'Reminiscences of my Childhood and Youth' is shortly to be issued simultaneously in England and America, and will also appear in the original Danish at Copenhagen.

Another volume of the writings of the Elizabethan antiquary George Owen, of Pembrokeshire, edited by Dr. Henry Owen, will shortly be issued in the "Cymmrodorion Record Series." It will contain two tracts of the first importance for the history of legal administration in Wales, namely, 'The Dialogue of the Government of Wales,' written in 1594 and never previously published, and 'A Treatise of Lordship Marchers in Wales,' which is the *locus classicus* on its subject, being well known from the inaccurate transcripts printed in Clive's 'Ludlow' and elsewhere, but now reproduced for the first time from the author's original MS., which is at Llanstephan. The volume will also contain Owen's 'Description of Wales' (1602) from the author's MS. at the Bodleian.

The Dublin Committee of the Ferguson Memorial Fund have received some 260*l.*, and propose to erect a memorial brass in St. Patrick's Cathedral and found a literary prize (or scholarship, if funds admit) in Trinity College or in the Alexandra College, with which Lady Ferguson was closely connected.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. William Watt, joint editor and one of the proprietors of the Aberdeen *Free Press*. Mr. Watt had made a special study of economic and financial questions, and in 1885 gained the William Newmarch Prize of 100*l.* for an essay on 'Economic Aspects of Recent Legislation.' He had an extensive knowledge of the history of the north-east of Scotland.

Mr. G. M. Jones writes from Salem, Mass. :—

"In *The Athenæum* for March 10th, p. 295, col. 3, lines 30–31, your reviewer suggests the use of 'Carolina, South,' instead of 'South Carolina,' in the index to 'Auction Prices of Books.' South Carolina is a sovereign state with no political connexion with North Carolina, except as they are both members of the United States; and it is just as absurd to write 'Carolina, South,' as it would be to write 'Wales, New South.' This is a minor matter, but it is an illustration of the difficulty English writers find in understanding our American political system. I have read *The Athenæum* for over twenty-five years, and depend upon it almost entirely for reviews of English books. It is because I usually find it well informed that I venture to call your attention to this mistake."

What is probably a unique form of military dictionary is being compiled by Mrs. Constance Oliver Skelton for the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, in the shape of a complete biographical list of officers of the name of Gordon who have served in the British army. The Gordons have been essentially a military race, so that it is not surprising that Mrs. Skelton has marshalled some 2,000 names, from army lists and other authentic records. It is not often that a woman has undertaken a military work of this character, though the Marchioness of Tullibardine is now engaged on a regimental history.

The hundred and sixth anniversary of the death of Cowper on April 25th will be the occasion of a meeting of the Cowper Society at Berkhamsted, when papers will be read and recent editions of Cowper referred to.

The Marchese Vitelleschi, who died last Wednesday, was best known as a politician, but he was also a considerable author on the history of the Papacy.

Commandant Moltedo, of the Congolese service, has just published in Brussels a useful vocabulary for travellers and explorers in Central Africa. It is called 'Petit Vocabulaire des Langues Arabes et Ki-Swahili.' The author says that, if Arabic and Ki-Swahili are very far from representing all the dialects spoken on the Congo, a knowledge of them will enable the traveller to cross the African continent without fearing that he may not make himself understood.

The following Parliamentary Papers have recently appeared: Scotch Education, Minute providing for the Distribution of the General Aid Grant (½*d.*); Report for 1904 on the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal Colleges of Science and Art, the Geological Survey and Museum, &c. (1*s.* 4*d.*); Correspondence relating to Elementary Education in Ceylon (6*d.*); Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales (2½*d.*); and a Statement of Present Contributions to the Imperial Institute made by the Government of India and by the British Colonies and Protectorates (½*d.*), which shows that among other small sums collected was 5*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* from the Falkland Islands.

SCIENCE

BOOKS ON BIRDS.

The Birds of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. By J. E. Kelsall and P. W. Munn. (Witherby & Co.)—After a perusal of the prospectus of this book, which is published by subscription, we had anticipated a somewhat more notable contribution to ornithology than has actually been produced. Every naturalist in the county, however, will do well to possess it as a work of reference. The authors have to a certain extent been hampered by the very wealth of material at their disposal. In the course of an unduly prolonged introduction we have a formidable list of authorities consulted; the "copious extracts made from many of them" form by far the greater bulk of the book, while the backbone is admittedly none other than the immortal 'Natural History of Selborne.' We are inclined to regard this as an error of judgment. Again, it is merely irritating that scientific observations should be garnished with truisms from the poets, such as

> In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast.

Some of the passages transcribed so freely from Gilbert White's pages would be improved by a timely gloss; for instance, the "particular anecdote" to the effect that the fieldfare always appears to roost on the ground (contrary to what might be expected from its general habits) is quoted without comment, whereas it certainly resorts to bushes as well. The record of an extraordinary visitation of these birds is taken from Col. Hawker's diary for February 2nd, 1831. An army of gunners was busy from morning till night, for, curiously enough, the fieldfares, "though tamer than sparrows, yet were as fat as butter"; on the morrow, the snow changing to rain, every bird had disappeared. Mr. Kelsall contributes what may well be a bit of genuine folk-lore. "It was told me at Hurstbourne," he writes, "that when the yellowhammer sings 'A little bit of bread and no cheese,' the chaffinch replies, 'I haven't had a bit of bread and cheese this five year.'"

Among the illustrations the most noteworthy are the admirable photographs from life of the rare Dartford warbler, still happily a distinctive Hampshire resident in certain undisturbed localities. Its general attitudes as represented here and the aggressive poise of the long tail are curiously suggestive of the local name, "French blackbird." We note that the authors, in common with Mr. Meade Waldo, give credence to the numerous reported occurrences of "March cuckoos" in the year 1894.

There are three singular coincidences of bird life which, as related in these pages, certainly give food for thought. The first concerns the curious behaviour of goldcrests. "For some years past," says Mr. Munn,

> "a pair have visited, several times a day, in the spring, the windows of one of the rooms of my house at Laverstoke, perching on the flowers in the flower-boxes, clinging to the sides of the window-frames, or hovering in front of the glass; this visitation is continued for about a week, and they appear to be endeavouring to reach the neighbouring shrubs reflected in the glass."

Then Gilbert White's observation that sand-martins nested in the holes of the back wall

of William of Wykeham's stables at Bishop's Waltham in 1774 is found to be equally true at the present day. The third passage to which we refer, dealing with the rare appearance of the beautiful hoopoe, must be quoted in full. Mr. Gibb, living at Christchurch,

"saw a hoopoe in his garden on several occasions in the summer of 1895, and the bird appeared to be feeding upon a strange kind of ant which was swarming at the time. He sent specimens of the ant to the late Miss Ormerod, the well-known authority on noxious insects, who replied as follows: 'Your black ants appear to be *Formica fuliginosa*. I only twice met with this kind in my father's woods in Gloucestershire, and both times, curiously enough, one of my brothers, who had a great fondness for ornithology, saw the hoopoe!'"

Mr. Gibb's house is close to Wilverley Forest Lodge, a place frequented by hoopoes, according to Wise, in 1861.

It is a remarkable fact that in the woods of the New Forest rookeries are almost unknown, a new colony in 1902 at Rowhill Bushes causing great astonishment to the oldest inhabitant. The New Forest has another claim to distinction in that it is the happy privilege of those living there to be able to walk for a whole day without seeing a house-sparrow, provided always that they avoid a railway station. At the same time the more deserving tree-sparrow, so often said to be ousted by its plebeian cousin, is found as a winter visitor.

Exhaustive details are given of the vanishing raptorial species, many of the occurrences dating back to considerably more than half a century ago. The red-backed shrike does not often figure on the keeper's black list, but the owner of a game farm at Morestead, near Winchester, found it necessary to destroy no fewer than twenty-five of these butcher-birds in the year 1900 because they persisted in attacking the young pheasants. There is an interesting account of the gluttony of the cormorant, *alias* the Isle of Wight parson. In 1867 Frank Buckland witnessed the fishing exploits of trained cormorants in the river Test.

The black-headed gull may now be reckoned as a breeding species, having within the last few years become established in a large colony in the extreme south-west of the county. The beautiful series of photographs of this gull at its nest are therefore eminently suitable; there is not, however, an equal justification for including those of the tern and the avocet. The icterine warbler, the latest accidental visitor, brought the total number of species for the county up to 296, as opposed to Mr. Meade Waldo's list of 280 in the year 1900.

Birdland Pictures. By Oliver G. Pike. (Crofton Publishing Company.)—The many admirers of Mr. Pike will welcome his latest venture, a handsome folio containing twenty-four large reproductions of photographs from life. In this respect he has followed the example of Mr. Kearton. The difficulties in the way of an ambitious bird-photographer are so great that two dozen pictures of exceptional value might well represent the output of an ordinarily successful year. As a matter of fact, we recognize more than one-third of the illustrations as enlargements from those that have appeared in Mr. Pike's volumes of previous years; while we have certainly seen these identical pictures of coal tits in several publications already. Incidentally this fact enables us to gauge the amount of retouching involved, as in the case of a somewhat dyspeptic-looking blackbird and the accompanying nest. A robin's nest in a basket is surely too commonplace a subject to figure here in the imposing size of 9 in. by 7 in. A blackcap on its nest is portrayed with a rather unconvincing tail; in fact, to a critical eye the *ars celare artem* is to a certain extent missing. The gannets, though very clear-cut, lack the beautiful softness and roundness we have seen in other photographs of these birds.

Having said this in the way of criticism, we must express our unstinted admiration for several fine achievements, among which is conspicuous the excellent photograph of a ruddy sheldrake—a *rara avis* indeed for the naturalist with a camera. The somnolent tawny owl and the very wideawake short-eared owl are genuine masterpieces. A great crested grebe on its nest, a kittiwake with two delightful infants, a grotesque quartet of puffins, and a very juvenile buzzard are all pictures of which Mr. Pike may be proud.

The Photoplane Company are responsible for the reproductions, which reach a high standard. The letterpress is confined to a page to each illustration; here Mr. Pike has sometimes something of interest to say, and sometimes not. The incidents of several days spent upon the Bass Rock provide good reading. A suggestion is put forward that a considerable sum might still be realized by collecting for sale the eiderdown on the Farne Islands after the nests have served their purpose. It appears that now, when the birds are protected there so strictly, this is entirely wasted.

SOCIETIES.

Geological.—*March* 21.—Mr. Aubrey Strahan, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. M. M. Allorge, P. de Gylpyn Benson, A. Bury, G. W. Edwards, and A. Wade were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'The Chalk and Drift in Möen,' by the Rev. Edwin Hill,—'On the Relations of the Chalk and Boulder-Clay near Royston, Hertfordshire,' by Prof. T. G. Bonney,—and 'Brachiopod Homœomorphy: Pygope, Antinomia, Pygites,' by Mr. S. S. Buckman.

Society of Antiquaries.—*March* 29.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. St. John Hope read a short report by Mr. Somers Clarke as Local Secretary for Egypt, which was discussed by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price.—A paper was read by Mr. H. St. George Gray 'On some Antiquities found at Ham Hill, Somerset, and in the Neighbourhood,' and, through the kindness of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, he was able to make thirty-five exhibits, many of rare objects of the Bronze Age, Late-Celtic, and Roman periods. These specimens from Ham Hill represented but a small proportion of hundreds of relics collected from the locality by two brothers-in-law, both medical men, viz., Mr. W. W. Walter and Mr. Hugh Norris, and later by the former's son, Mr. Hensleigh Walter. Ham Hill was situated five miles due west of Yeovil, and about midway between Ilchester and Crewkerne. The ramparts, three miles in circumference, enclosed 210 acres. The quarries for Ham Hill stone, belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, were very extensive, and it was feared that as time went on the earthworks and the areas anciently inhabited would be destroyed, as happened at Hunsbury Camp, in Northamptonshire, two or three decades ago. The relics from Ham Hill covered a considerable period, from the Neolithic Age up to and including Saxon times. Some of the objects were similar to finds from Hod Hill, and others were analogous to relics from the Glastonbury lake village. Roman coins were commonly found, covering nearly the whole period of the Roman occupation, and extending to Theodosius I., A.D. 379-95. Mr. Gray gave elucidatory descriptions of the antiquities under three headings: firstly, objects found in 1904-5 on Ham Hill; secondly, relics from Ham Hill found before 1904, some of which had been figured in archæological publications; and thirdly, a few relics from the neighbourhood of Ham Hill. The first section included a small enamelled disk of the character of those which ornament the famous shield from the Thames at Battersea (and now in the British Museum). The most interesting fibula shown was that bearing the maker's name Avcissa, one of seven that have been recorded from Britain, and one of three from Somerset, the two other Somerset examples (now in the Bristol Museum) being found in some Roman lead-workings at Charterhouse-on-Mendip. The Ham Hill example, Mr. Gray pointed out, differed from all the others in having the S's reversed. A hand-made earthenware bowl was exhibited which was stated to have been found 12 ft. deep on Ham Hill in 1896. On the bottom of the interior surface was a crude representation of a face surrounded by radiating lines, probably intended for the sun. On the sides of the bowl was a series of eight disks of ornament, and on the bottom of the vessel was a similar pattern. These ornamental disks consisted of interlocked or reversed spirals, each surrounded by radiating lines divided by elongated loops at measured intervals, suggesting the circular motion of the sun, as in the case of the swastika and the triskele. Mr. Gray's first remark on seeing the bowl, and before he knew anything of its history, was that it might be of Mexican origin; and although, since hearing the statement that the bowl was found on Ham Hill, he had somewhat wavered in his opinion as to its origin or date, he had been inclined to regard it recently as British of the post-Roman period, but he did not know of anything ancient made of the same kind of clay. This bowl was lately examined by five well-known antiquaries, and it was remarkable that no two opinions as to its date or origin were alike. The extremes as regards date were (1) Late-Celtic, (2) modern forgery of a Mexican bowl; but the Roman and Saxon periods were also mentioned in connexion with the vessel. The second section of the paper dealt with relics found previously to 1904 on Ham Hill. The Bronze Age was represented by a spear-head of the earliest type and a well-preserved gouge of common form. The bronze ox's head, which may have formed part of a complete animal, was typical of Late-Celtic art, and nothing similar to it was known from other localities. Two bronze objects were exhibited which have usually been described as probably caps or bosses which were fitted to axles of chariot-wheels of the Early Iron Age. Both were found on Ham Hill, *circa* 1823, and very few similar objects were known in other collections. The fibulæ included an extremely finely preserved T-shaped brooch of Roman provincial type; the bilateral coils of the spring consisted of nine turns on each side; it was one of those fibulæ which were rarely decorated on the catch-plate. Another rare type of brooch was shown, having unusually thin flat bows, which might be regarded as belonging to the end of the first century or the beginning of the second century A.D. As far as Britain was concerned, these fibulæ appeared to be a South-Western type, having been found not infrequently at Ham and Hod Hills, and in the Romano-British villages excavated by General Pitt-Rivers. Another rarity from Ham Hill was the small bronze Roman lamp, weighing only 1 oz. 12 dwt.; a similar lamp, but larger, was found at Hod Hill, Dorset. Part of a Roman *lorica*, consisting of 39 plates of scale-armour, was examined by the Fellows with keen interest. The British Museum had five scales of the same cuirass. The bronze scales were tinned alternately, and measured 25 mm. long by 14·5 mm. wide, square at the top and rounded at the base. A few similar scales had been found elsewhere in Britain, sometimes detached, sometimes linked together. Two large and two small scales were known from Hod Hill, three from Colchester, and three from Hadrian's Wall at Walltown Crag; and a portion of a similar cuirass from Cataractonium, in Yorkshire. At Æsica (Great Chesters) a "quantity of scale-armour" had been found in 1894; but the scales were smaller than the Ham Hill examples, and perforated with a greater number of holes. Mr. Gray exhibited five objects from the neighbourhood of Ham Hill, viz., a bronze mask inlaid with silver, from Ilchester; a portion probably of a leaden coffin, decorated, from Northover, near Ilchester; a bronze fibula of early La Tène type, found at Melbury, Somerton (one of about thirty found in Britain); a Late Bronze Age twisted torc, found at Chillington, near Crewkerne; and a double-looped bronze palstave found in the parish of South Petherton in 1842. The twisted torc, as a type, had been

found more commonly in Somerset than elsewhere in Britain. There were four in Taunton Museum; in addition, three were found at Wedmore, one at West Buckland, and two on the Quantock Hills. The double-looped palstave, Mr. Gray stated, was one of four known to have been found in Britain, and three of these came from Somerset (South Petherton, West Buckland, and Cheddar). Two examples were known from Ireland, and the type was not uncommon in Spain. — A discussion followed, in which the President, Prof. Gowland, and Messrs. C. H. Read and Reginald Smith took part. Some doubt was thrown on the authenticity of the earthenware bowl exhibited, and a Mexican model was suggested for it. Attention was also drawn to the distribution of double-looped palstaves, and it was remarked that one was also known from the department of Charente, Western France.

Zoological.—*March* 20.—Dr. H. Woodward V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during February. He exhibited a paper cutting representing the print of the fore foot of a large wild Indian elephant, which had been taken from an impression left in the soil, by Mr. C. A. Sherring, Deputy Commissioner at Almora, India. The circumference of the print was 66 inches. The secretary also exhibited, on behalf of Mr. John Bowes, a tooth of the mammoth from the sand in the estuary of the East Swale, about three miles west of Herne Bay.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited a brown bear from the Shan States, which appeared to represent a new form of the *A. arctos* group. It was named *Ursus arctos shanorum*, subsp. n.—Mr. R. E. Holding exhibited, and made some remarks on, specimens illustrating anomalies and variations in the teeth of animals; and Dr. Walter Kidd a second series of lantern-slides of sections of the skin from the palmar and plantar surfaces of mammals.—Dr. C. G. Seligmann read a paper giving, in tabulated form, the causes of deaths amongst the mammals and birds in the menagerie during 1905.—A communication from Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall contained descriptions of the species of the coleopterous genus Sciobius. The genus comprised 41 species, of which 22 were described as new.—Dr. Hans Gadow read a paper entitled 'A Contribution to the Study of Evolution, based upon the Mexican Species of Chemidophorus.' The main object of the paper was to trace the correlation of certain variations exhibited by the lizards of this genus, and the environmental, bionomic conditions.

Microscopical.—*March* 21.—Sir Ford North, V.P., in the chair.—The Chairman announced the death of Mr. J. J. Vezey, the Treasurer of the Society, a most active, useful, and valuable member of this and many other societies. Mr. Wynne E. Baxter had been appointed Treasurer in succession to Mr. Vezey.—Mr. J. W. Gordon exhibited and described a new retro-ocular or top-stop for obtaining dark ground illumination with high-power objectives, and increasing the definition of highly resolved images in a bright field.—Mr. C. F. Rousselet read a paper entitled 'A Contribution to our Knowledge of the Rotifera of South Africa,' illustrating the subject by lantern-slides of the organisms described and of the localities where they were obtained, as well as by mounted specimens under microscopes.—Mr. J. M. Coon exhibited and described a new form of finder, which could be used on any microscope, and by which the object registered on one microscope could be found on any other; it can be used with high powers.—An abstract of a paper by Mr. N. D. F. Pearce, 'On some Oribatidæ from Sikkim,' was read by the Secretary.—Mr. Michael said that absolutely nothing had hitherto been known about the Oribatidæ of Sikkim, and very little of those found in the tropics. The wide distribution of these creatures was remarkable, for in searching materials from various parts of the world he had generally found British species among them. Most of those described in the paper were very small and inconspicuous, and it was curious to notice that most of the tropical species were on the average smaller than those found in temperate climes.—A paper by Mr. E. M. Nelson, 'On the Limits of Resolving Power for the Microscope and Telescope,' was taken as read.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*April* 3.—Sir Alexander R. Binnie, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Harbours of South Africa, with Special Reference to the Causes and Treatment of Sand-Bars,' by Mr. C. W. Methven.—It was announced that 7 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 122 candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 2 Members, 83 Associate Members, and 2 Associates.

Royal Institution.—*April* 2.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. A. Adam, Mr. W. A. Harper, Mr. J. B. Lightfoot, Mr. G. A. Moore, Prof. J. Perry, and Mr. M. H. K. Poser were elected Members.

Society of Engineers.—*April* 2.—Mr. Maurice Wilson, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on 'Harbour Exigency Works,' by Mr. Frank Latham.

Aristotelian.—*April* 2.—Dr. Hastings Rashdall, President, in the chair.—Dr. F. B. Jevons read a paper on 'Timelessness.' Assuming time to exist, we have before us the alternatives that succession is the ultimate fact, and that past, present, and future cannot coexist; or that their coexistence and mutual interpenetration is the ultimate fact, and that they only appear to be spaced out and distinguished; or that they are ultimately in fact, as they are given in appearance, at once successive and not successive—in reality they both do and do not coexist. Things must exist if they are to coexist, or to succeed one another: what, then, is that present moment which was preceded by the past and will be succeeded by the future, if past, present, and future follow one another? It is, as it were, a vertical line having length, but no breadth: one side of the line is the past, the other the future, and between them is nothing, which is the present. And the past, which is no longer, and the future, which is not yet, are, like the present, non-existent. But if they do not exist, they can neither coexist nor follow one another; still less can they do both. If they appear to do either or both, they do so precisely because they are appearance and not reality. In time, as Mr. Bradley says, "we are forced to see the false appearance of a timeless reality."—The paper was followed by a discussion.

Physical.—*March* 23.—Prof. J. Perry, President, in the chair.—Prof. F. T. Trouton read a paper 'On Unilateral Electric Conductivity over Damp Surfaces.'—A paper on 'The Construction and Use of Oscillation Valves for rectifying High-Frequency Electric Currents,' was read by Prof. J. A. Fleming.—A paper on 'The Use of the Cymometer for the Determination of Resonance Curves,' was read by Mr. G. B. Dyke.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Geographical, 8.30.—'Recent Exploration and Survey in Seistan,' Col. Sir H. McMahon.
Tues. Asiatic, 4.—'Kapilavastu, Major Vost.
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'Australian Immigration,' Mr. Walter James.
— Faraday, 8.—'Note on the Rotating Electric Steel Furnace in the Artillery Construction Works, Turin,' Mr. E. Stassano; 'Electrometallurgy of Iron and Steel,' Mr. Ch. A. Keller; 'Recent Developments in the Gin Electric Steel Furnace,' Mr. Gustave Gin; 'Note on the Cleaning of Work by means of the Electric Current,' Mr. H. S. Coleman.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'On the Resistance of Iron and Steel to Reversals of Direct Stress,' Dr. T. E. Stanton and Mr. L. Bairstow.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'The Freshwater Fishes of the Island of Trinidad, based on the Collection and Notes and Sketches made by Mr. Lechmere Guppy, jun.,' Mr. C. Tate Regan; 'The Marine Fauna of Zanzibar and British East Africa from Collections made by Cyril Crossland in 1901-2: Alcyonaria,' Prof. J. A. Thomson and Mr. W. D. Henderson; 'Cyclonia in Osseous Fishes,' and 'Notes on Supernumerary Eyes, Local Deficiency, and Reduplication of the Notochord in Trout Embryos,' Dr. J. F. Gemmill.
Wed. Astronomical, 5.
— Japan, 8.30.—'Buddhism as We Find It in Japan,' Prof. J. Takakusu.

Science Gossip.

This year Easter falls on the same actual day by both the Julian and Gregorian styles, though the former calls it the 2nd of April, and the latter the 15th. It is ten years since Easter was kept on the same day in Eastern and Western Europe.

A complimentary dinner was given last week in Edinburgh to Dr. B. N. Peach, F.R.S., on his retirement, after forty-five years' service, from the Geological Survey of Scotland. Dr. Peach was presented with an illuminated address and a cheque for a substantial sum, and many tributes were paid to him as a naturalist and a geologist.

Next Wednesday Sir A. R. Binnie, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, will take the chair on the occasion of the hundredth distribution of certificates to the students of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Practical Engineering.

According to Dr. Strömgren's ephemeris, Ross's comet (*c*, 1906) will enter the western part of the constellation Taurus next week, moving towards the Pleiades. Its brightness continues slowly to diminish, and is now less than half what it was at the time of discovery.

Vol. I. (New Series) of the *Transactions* of the Liverpool Astronomical Society contains an account of the observations of the eclipse of the sun last August, for which a party of five members, under the direction of the Rev. R. Killip, proceeded to Burgos, and obtained some valuable photographs of the corona, the sky clearing just before totality. Mr. Dickson was successful in photographing the flash spectrum, which he estimated not to last more than two seconds.

No. 2 of the *Publications* of the Vassar College Observatory contains a catalogue of 408 stars within two degrees of the North Pole, deduced from photographic plates taken by Prof. Donner, of Helsingfors. The measurement and reduction have been carried out under the direction of Dr. Caroline E. Furness, assistant at the observatory, and the greater part of the expense has been defrayed by a grant from the Carnegie Institution of Washington. No. 1 gave those within one degree of the Pole: the present includes their places, together with those between 1° and 2°, for the epoch 1888, with complete lists of the precession coefficients, and the magnitudes, photographic and visual. The whole number of plates from which they are deduced is twelve.

FINE ARTS

ILLUSTRATED VIEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Cathedrals of England and Wales. Second Series. By T. Francis Bumpus. (Werner Laurie.)—In this volume Mr. Bumpus describes Canterbury, York, St. Paul's, Winchester, Norwich, Peterborough, Exeter, and Wells. The complacent spirit in which he has set about his work may be judged from the pride that must, he says, be taken "in the reflection that foreigners [fresh from Amiens or Beauvais, we may assume] are enabled to derive their first impressions of an English minster from Canterbury," which exhibits features calculated to surprise, if not shock, some of us. Mr. Bumpus approves, too, the pulling down of the west front of Peterborough. But in spite of this convenient blindness to some modern methods and expedients he is a very useful and well-informed guide, and his book should be carefully read before any of the churches he describes are visited.

Normandy. By Nico Jungman. Text by G. E. Mitton. (A. & C. Black.)—Mr. Jungman's art is curiously complete within its conventions: the spectator sees what is put before him exactly as the artist feels it;

his mastery over his powers of expression leaves nothing to be guessed at in his work. The choice of subjects in this book does not carry us far off the beaten track, but we do not consider that of itself a disadvantage. The text supplies a generally accurate and lively account of the history of the province so far as it affects its connexion with England and runs on pleasantly and discursively from place to place. A few errors occur: the Conqueror's thighbone disappeared in 1793, and his epitaph is wrongly given. Mr. Jungman's many admirers will find in the illustrations to this well-printed volume all the qualities they have learnt to expect in his work.

Normandy: the Scenery and Romance of its Ancient Towns. Depicted by Gordon Home. (Dent & Co.)—The illustrations to this book rank with the best of the season's work. It is difficult to find anything new to write or draw about such places as Rouen, Caen, or Mont St. Michel, but Mr. Home has been able to find many other subjects which combine artistic and literary interest. The sketches of the Château Gaillard, near le Petit Andelys, of the church at Gisors, of Evreux, of the Rue aux Fèvres at Lisieux, and others, are very successful examples of Mr. Home's powers in this direction. The tourist who has seen the places described and illustrated by him has seen the best that Normandy can offer, and any one who has not seen them may be recommended to to take him as a counsellor, if not a guide, in the selection of a new tour.

Summer Holidays among the Glories of Northern France. By T. Francis Bumpus. (Dennis.)—If it were only for the illustrations—good half-tone blocks from well-known photographs—every lover of Northern France and of architecture would feel compelled to obtain this book; but they are only one of its merits. Mr. Bumpus understands his subject so well that he is able to send his reader direct to the main point of interest in the building he is describing. He has a considerable feeling for the picturesque, and though he writes as a High Churchman and is keenly interested in liturgiological questions, yet his absorption in them never offends those not in sympathy with his views. Some of his criticisms are, we think, hardly justified, and are probably due to his preference for English architecture; but we agree with his praise of many churches generally overlooked by the tourist. We are sorry that Mr. Bumpus has omitted to visit such cathedrals as those of St. Omer and St. Quentin. We should have been glad to have his remarks on them, and to see them brought to the attention of the travelling public. This is a book which every one about to visit Northern and Western France should read.

The Cathedrals of Southern France. By Francis Miltoun. (Werner Laurie.)—Mr. Miltoun's book is so poor that one is driven to wonder how a man who has seen so many important buildings can know so little about them. He selects De Caumont's classification founded on ornament, a classification discredited before Mr. Miltoun was born. He seems unaware even of such well-known writers as Quicherat or Gonse, not to speak of Lefèvre-Pontalis, Dehio, Revoil, and others who have studied Romanesque and Southern French architecture. Miss McManus, who illustrates the work, has succeeded admirably in obtaining the general effect of the lithographic album popular forty years ago.

The Italian Lakes, painted by Ella Du Cane, described by Charles Bagot, is one of Messrs. Black's series of colour books. It contains a profusion of views with a great deal of pink about them. They may possibly recall the scenery depicted to those who have seen it; but we can hardly think that they will do much to give those who have not visited Italy any very vivid notion of that peculiar charm which Creighton (if we remember right) held to be something beyond the deserts of mere mortals. Mr. Bagot gossips not unpleasantly, if with no great indication of profound historical research, about ancient Lombards and modern countesses, with an occasional glance at Barbarossa and Charles: the lakes are rich in historical memories. It is a pity that the scheme of the work did not allow of the inclusion of the greatest and not least storied of them all, the mighty Benacus. To use once more a saying indispensable to the critic, "For those who like this sort of thing, this is just the sort of thing they will like."

THE BARBIZON SCHOOL.

The process by which a school of painting wins its way to financial favour is very curious. The new qualities that mark it as a school are at first cared for by very few. As, however, these qualities are not altogether incompatible with certain others that have long been regarded as admirable, the revolutionary artist maintains at first a precarious existence by producing work that satisfies this conventional standard in such directions as do not clash with the demands of his artistic conscience; and we may add, though it is an unpopular saying with partisans, that in so doing he usually produces some of his finest pictures—works full-blooded, yet restrained; and if he continued to produce such, he would probably continue to eke out a modest existence.

But human nature is not so constituted—a man with an idea rarely resists the temptation to carry it to extremes. So he neglects little by little, the demands (often reasonable enough) of the world, and leaves his work to stand or fall by its innovating idea, taking to himself great credit for this sometimes rather disastrous step (for which, we may say in passing, the critic might perhaps take his share of the blame on account of his incapacity to discern originality unless it is offered to him in crude lumps). And now ensues a battle royal, and the poor painter may starve, indeed, unless he find a few enthusiasts to come to his assistance with money as well as praise. Extravagant attack, however, calls up defence, and by the time the artist is very old, or dead, his innovations have been plausibly explained, and received that verbal justification without which no logical man nowadays will allow his eyes to enjoy themselves. Armed by this permit, capitalists begin to buy, and the painter's actual demise speedily puts his work on a very different footing. He is now a part of history, and every little daub that he ever executed is hunted out by collectors. Henceforward the limitations of the artist, which the true amateur of painting would pardon in favour of his merits, are themselves erected into virtues, and sedulously observed as such by a host of imitators.

Such was the typical course of the schools of painting of the nineteenth century—an age prolific of little artistic revolutions, each rather intolerant of the other—and it suggests that the critical sense of the public has been (and, for that matter, remains) rather immature. An intelligent visitor to our picture galleries would write down picture-lovers as a windy and hysterical race, making here a great fuss over very little, and again curiously blind to what an impartial observer would think much more interesting. Critics might well think about resisting this blind homage to an historic name, and establishing a saner way of looking at things.

To get to the immediate matter in hand, we submit that the esteem in which Barbizon pictures (of almost any quality) are held in England might well bear reconsideration. Some of the members of this school lived to see, as it were, in the distance the time when their work would become marketable, and were much tempted, realizing the less value their best work would have as compared with their most characteristic, to try to endow any little sketch from nature with some of the quality of the latter by a little artful retouching. Hence, among the smaller works of Corot, there are many very charming paintings that answer not very definitely to the public idea of what a Corot should be; yet there are amongst the more popular class that fulfil this idea not a few that are merely dull and fuzzy repetitions of old themes. It is because Messrs. Brown & Phillips have in their exhibitions of modern work displayed a *flair* anything but common that, when we find them engaged on the task of exploiting an outworn cult, we feel moved to speak frankly on the exaggerated deference paid to every few inches of murky paint that have come out of Barbizon.

One might propose to a critic a simple conscience test. Let him imagine this small canvas as it looked when it had just been painted (divested of the slight charm that years give to pigment), lying about, without a frame, in the studio of any of the half dozen finest painters known in this despised generation. For ourselves, we are constantly seeing Barbizon pictures that sell at from two to four hundred pounds apiece that we should hardly rank as valuable under such altered conditions; and, indeed, without going into such extremes in the present instance, we doubt if any one accustomed to the use of paint, and accustomed to admire its masterly use, could rank the first few Corots in the present exhibition as anything more than very moderate and rather dull performances, were these vouched for as modern pictures. If is but fair to say that the quality of the works of this painter improves as one continues round the room, till in No. 46, *The Seine at St. Cloud*, we have a painting of infinite charm. It has all the delicacy and softness Corot should have, all the truth of tone and harmonious simplicity of the Barbizon School; but it has also an alertness and a deftness of touch that answer to the early morning feeling of the subject, and that are not always conspicuous in a school that is sometimes a little heavy-handed and dull. Also, its colour-scheme is rather more varied in its brilliance than is usual in a painter who often bullied Nature a little to get her into the gamut of which he was master—a painter who was capable on occasion of painting even a cornfield a dun brown.

If there is a painter of all this band towards whose name, even in a catalogue, the heart goes out, it is the glorious Monticelli, whose difficulty with Nature was never, at any rate, that her hues were too brilliant for him to harmonize. It is disappointing, therefore, that he, the king of colourists, should be represented by one inadequate picture only. The *Group of Ladies with a Dog* looks as though some painter that had studied the matter thoroughly had put himself to do a Monticelli. The result is what might be feared: he has been driven to break his brilliant pigments into smaller strokes than usual, but still their contrasts fail to blend as parts in one simple movement of colour which is the picture. We do not mean to

contend that Monticelli never painted the picture, but to point out that he was incompletely Monticelli at the time. There is the same trouble with the Diaz, *Venus and Cupids:* it is manifestly Diaz trying to remember in an uninspired moment how he did better last time.

The most successful example here of the task that Diaz specially excelled in, the weaving on a tiny canvas a web of gemlike threads which yet suggest a kind of transfigured reality, is to be found in Troyon's *Diana*. Nothing could be more beautiful in colour, yet it is almost a literal possibility, and shows how the close study of nature that Troyon practised gave him fresh weapons for this sort of work. It is unfortunately spoilt to some extent by a want of nobility in the design of the figures. In the *Depths of the Forest* we find him again with a typical Diaz subject, but not venturing to push the colour to the Diaz pitch of intensity. On the other hand, it is a nobler conception of forest form than Diaz would have achieved, and the draughtsmanship is continued through plane after plane of swaying leafy veils with great firmness and a certain fluent tranquillity. Of the other pictures, Dupré's *The Storm* and Daubigny's *Riverside Town* win one by their intensity heavily charged with colour, and Rousseau's *Mountain View* by its masculine construction. *The Lake, Lane leading to Ville d'Avray*, and *The Old Bridge at Nantes* resemble good Corots.

WORKS BY MR. BYAM SHAW AND MR. D. S. MACCOLL.

By an irony of fortune we pass from the Barbizon School—whose greatest assets are its modesty and harmony of colour, whose defect is a certain unenterprising repetition of themes that have lost their freshness to the painter—to consider a modern artist whose work is the very antithesis of theirs, who has enterprise in abundance in attacking original subjects, who has great powers of realization, but whose sense of harmony is not merely defective, but even, we think, abnormally defective, and apparently growing worse. *Flora, the Earth's Dressmaker*, is the best of the new pictures by Mr. Shaw, which are now at the Dowdeswell Galleries. It shows great power of visualizing an imaginative conception: not a touch hesitates, everything is clearly seen. Time may do much for this picture in the way of toning down its crudity: the paint may shrink, flatten out, and, as the opaque colour becomes less opaque with age, give perhaps a little delicacy to these solid and metallic petals; the stream in the distance (how exquisite a thing is a stream in nature!) may get to look less like basketwork; every part of the picture may not have quite the same shrillness of competition it has at present; yet for all its faults here is the work of a strong man, and the vein of imagination yields better here than in last year's Academy picture beside it, which is by comparison commonplace, though again with bits of naturalistic painting in it of great ability. The "Prodigal Son" picture is a mistaken excursion from the region of painting by colour that alone is Mr. Shaw's province. It is very dull, and it is not in this direction that we should wish to see him develope; nor must a protest against his want of harmony be mistaken for any wish to tame his purples or cast a shade over his vermilions.

The latest development of Mr. Shaw's activity is in the direction of the *ikon*, the alleged religious picture plastered over with precious stones. Here he seems to us to make a deliberate attempt to deprive the beholder of the proper use of his faculties by a brutal attack on the optic nerve. It is like hypnotizing people by making them gaze at monotonously twinkling lights. It is the true instrument of priestcraft for a degraded population wrought up to hysteria. At the right moment the priest has but to draw the curtain a moment, and the crowd are convulsed with something between ecstasy and horror. Mr. Shaw's marvel is terribly effective for this, useless for anything else in the purely physical nature of its attack.

In a picture a year or two ago, not quite successful as a whole, an interior of an inn yard, Mr. Shaw did a group of street urchins with a delicacy, a humour, a power, that made one see him as a more gentle Hogarth. Nor have there been wanting some early studies of half-humorous pseudo-mediævalism where was apparent the patience of the painter who works in beautifully finished parts, adding dainty colour to colour. Can his power of realizing nature, moreover, exist without the power of subordination, if he cares to use it? These things we remember, and had hoped for a painter of small and unobtrusive, but brilliant and beautiful things. Instead we get sensationalism.

The rôle of the painter is so much superior to that of the critic that, were any other of our confrères the author of these drawings of Mr. MacColl's, we should bestow our blessing and beg him to leave off writing. In Mr. MacColl, however, we have a writer who is occasionally so suggestive to other painters, so apt to throw out projects for the future, that we cannot afford to wish ourselves so cheaply rid of him. Nor do we wholly criticize his drawings on the basis of other drawings of a like nature. Judged by that standard, they would be singularly satisfactory: his art is light and certain, and daintily accomplished; he eliminates with unerring tact those elements of the scene he represents that would clog his dainty technique, without proportionately enriching the aspect of the thing he wants to give. No. 13, *Chapel of Our Lady of the Waves*, is just how that building might appear, were it transmuted miraculously into some ethereal even-coloured substance that should throw into still greater relief the daintiness of the thing. *The Market-Place, Honfleur, The Hundred Masts*, and *The Riverside, Chartres*, are little masterpieces of easy delicacy. Noting only a certain inadequacy in dealing with one or two of the deeper-toned evening effects, we might continue in this strain, were it an affair of the painter only.

It is not. We are in the position of a practitioner called in to advise an eminent doctor as to his health. Doubtless it is his business to know himself, yet even the most eminent physician distrusts himself to the point of submitting sometimes to such examination. It is our opinion, then, that the rôles of painter and critic are in such a case as the present interdependent—that it is from his own experiences that the critic derives profit. Does he bitterly deride another's mistakes? It is himself that he is really deriding. Does he praise another's successes? It is a success that he is at least promising himself. If, then, such a man would be ever offering fresh suggestions to others, he must be ever testing the value of those suggestions; to be ready to supplement them or apologize for them, he must make essays, with however insufficient opportunity, in the highest branches of art which his speculations habitually touch, and establish a first-hand acquaintance, however disastrously in outward result, with the most difficult branches of the art he criticizes. To do this has a certain reward, though not in pence, and from this point of view this collection of drawings, eloquent of so much trained observation and absorbed industry, is yet a noble form of idleness: it is all so well within Mr. MacColl's range. Still, no doubt he deserved his holiday: there are some more beautiful drawings in the world, and he has plucked up fresh strength. "To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

The season for excavation in Egypt is nearly over, and reports of the work done are beginning to come in. In the current number of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archæology will be found a note by Mr. Ayrton, with a map and photograph showing the site of the tomb of Siptah lately discovered, as mentioned in these Notes (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4081), in the course of Mr. Theodore Davis's work at the Valley of the Kings. Unluckily, the water has got into the tomb, and destroyed some of the paintings in stucco; but "a very beautiful portrait of the king" is said to be left, together with some of the monarch's *ushabtis*, and will be published later. This should clear up all doubt as to his identity; but if he should really turn out to be the last king of the Nineteenth Dynasty, whose Horus name was Khā-em-khebit (rising in the North?), it is plain that Prof. Petrie was wrong when he said in the last published volume of his 'History of Egypt' that Siptah shared the tomb of his consort Tausert. Prof. Petrie himself does not appear to have been very successful, the site at Pithom that he had hoped for having been already assigned to M. Jean Clédat before his arrival in Egypt, and his work seems to have been entirely confined to Tell el-Yahudiyeh (the mound of the Jew), summarily excavated for the Egypt Exploration Fund by M. Édouard Naville in 1887. That this was the site of the schismatic Jewish temple erected by Onias was established by M. Naville, and in his letter to *The Times* of March 14th, Prof. Petrie claims to have discovered the remains of this temple itself. As the same letter tells us that the natives have "barely left the outline of the foundations of the temple," this is likely to be largely a matter of faith, and one's scepticism is not lessened by the statement that the proportions of the Holy of Holies are the same as those of Solomon's Temple. Of Mr. Garstang's excavations at Hieraconpolis and Esneh we hear nothing.

The excavations of the Fund at Deir-el-Bahari have, however, this year been very successful. Fully justifying the expectation expressed in these Notes (*Athenæum* No. 4086), M. Naville, soon after taking over the direction of the work from his co-concessionaire and lieutenant Mr. H. R. Hall, came upon the shrine of Hathor with the figure of the gilded cow intact, which has already been described in *The Times*. On this and the future prospects of the excavations he writes to us:—

"In view of the danger to which the shrine of Hathor and the statue of the goddess would have been exposed if left at Deir el-Bahari, M. Maspero has ordered them to be removed to the Cairo Museum. The cow has therefore been taken out of the shrine, and the sculptured stones forming the chapel taken down and numbered. The shrine will then be rebuilt in the Museum, and the cow will be on exhibition there in a few days. The shrine was in the north corner of the platform. We went on digging along the axis of the building in a wide avenue or court having a colonnade on each side of

it. When we had got as far as the sixth column, we found in the middle of the avenue a large granite stela in perfect preservation. It is a royal decree of Usertsen III. of the Twelfth Dynasty, in which he fixes the offerings to be made daily to the two gods of the temple, Amen and Mentuhotep. This shows that the temple we are excavating is the funereal temple of its builder, King Mentuhotep Neb-hapet-Ra. The presence of the stela also shows that we are getting near the sanctuary or the tomb. In fact, the day before we closed our work we discovered, also in the middle of the avenue, the entrance to a sloping passage cut in the rock, which must evidently lead to the tomb, and which goes towards the mountain. Next year's work will be to remove the mound of rubbish which now covers this passage; and as the mountain is on the other side of the mound, this will complete the work."

To which we will only add that the statue in the round of the goddess Hathor in the form of a cow here alluded to is of course in addition to the fine bas-relief of the same goddess already discovered by Mr. Hall.

Prof. Sayce has also published in the number of the *Proceedings* last mentioned three Hittite inscriptions, of which two now appear for the first time. All of them are of more general interest than most of their class. One of them from Erzerum gives, according to their decipherer, the Hittite words for horse and for chariot. These are *iua* and *tua* respectively, and Prof. Sayce is quick to note the apparent correspondence with the Iuaa and Thuaa which were the names of the father and mother of Amenophis III.'s celebrated Queen Thyi. He adduces in support the fact that a chariot was found in the tomb of the pair discovered last year (*Athenæum* No. 4047) by Mr. Theodore Davis, and this has certainly some value. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that Iuaa was "superintendent of the cattle of the god Min in Ekhmim" and his wife a priestess of Amen, neither of them appointments likely to be given to Hittites or persons not of Egyptian blood; and that Thyi's brother bore the thoroughly Egyptian name of Aa-nen. The second inscription, which comes from Palanga, relates to a "double gate" for certain gods, the hieroglyph used being, in Prof. Sayce's opinion, the original of the caduceus borne by the Greek Hermes. The third monument gives a reference to "the table on which the sacrificial meal is represented in Hittite sculptures as being placed," and Prof. Sayce declares, on the faith of a plate in Perrot and Chipiez, that this was in effect a communion table, made with cross legs, at which the deity was supposed to sit opposite the consecrating priest, and which is then represented as bearing six loaves or wafers, with a cup in the midst of them. Prof. Sayce claims that this was the form of the Mithraic communion, and that it can therefore be traced back to a Hittite source. It is by no means unlikely, but it will take a good deal of proving. The three monuments are in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople.

With this we may couple a curious discovery communicated to the Académie des Inscriptions by Father Jalabert, of Beyrout, who has found on the road from Beyrout to Saida, in the Druse village of Chueifat, a Latin inscription to the three great deities of Baalbek or Heliopolis, under the names of Jupiter, Venus, and Mercury. M. Héron de Villefosse, who presented the inscription to the Académie, had no difficulty in identifying Jupiter with Hadad, and Venus with Atargatis; but he was more puzzled with Mercury, and pertinently asks who was the Syrian god with similar attributes. According to Prof. Sayce it should have been Sandes, whose emblem was the caduceus or "double gate" with the serpents, and who acted in the Lydian pantheon the part of "Messenger of the Gods," assigned in Babylonia to Pap-sukal.

The long-standing mystery as to how the Greeks and Romans managed their oars in ships with many banks, such as the triremes, has been at last taken in hand by the Hellenic Society, and a spirited discussion upon it is now being waged. It was started by Mr. Tarn, continued by Mr. Cecil Torr—who generally takes an independently critical view in such matters—and the last contributor to it is Mr. Anderson. Many different opinions have been advanced, but the words of Galen, in a well-known passage, that the oars, though falling into the water in a line, were not all of equal length, must mean that the upper banks had more oar inboard than the lower one; and hence these upper ones must have been manned, like a barge's sweeps, by two or more men seated at the same bench. As for the three orders of rowers (*i.e.*, the thalamites, zugites, and thranites), there seems little reason to doubt that these refer to the parts into which the ship was longitudinally divided, the thranites being furthest astern, and the thalamites in the bows. Only, as the beam of the ship must have been greatest amidships, it would follow from this that the zugites must have had more men to each oar than their luckier fellows, and of this there is no hint, so far as can be remembered, in the texts. We are therefore still at a dead lock with regard to the question.

The quarrel started by Prof. Seybold's attack upon our countryman Mr. Evetts still continues, the *Revue Critique* of March 19th again devoting a special supplement to it. Mgr. Graffin is the last comer into the fight, and a certain Abbé—or ex-Abbé—Chabot is denounced by him as the villain of the piece. Prof. Seybold also seems to have replied to the attacks upon him that he will answer them in a German publication, which, as his French critics justly remark, is pretty much the same thing to them as saying that he will not reply at all. The quarrel seems to be spreading, but we must refer those who are interested in it to our contemporary's pages.

THE DENNY AND OTHER SALES.

Messrs. Christie's sale on Saturday was one of unusual interest, although the late Mr. E. M. Denny's collection was not of the highest quality, and the total which the 62 lots realized—28,906*l.* 10*s.*—was not big, as totals go nowadays. The most important picture was Gainsborough's stately three-quarter-length portrait of Harriet, Viscountess Tracy (married in February, 1755, and died in August, 1795), in blue dress, with white lace trimming at the neck and on the sleeves; and this fetched 6,000 gs.—a considerable advance on the 1,500*l.* which Mr. Denny paid for it in 1895. The portrait has suffered from time, especially in the flesh tints; but it is still an imposing picture, and dates probably from about 1784. The companion portrait of her husband, Viscount Tracy, belongs to Lord Burton, and both remained in the possession of the collateral descendants of their subjects until some ten years ago.

The most important of the four portraits catalogued as by Reynolds was a genuine picture of Nelly O'Brien (who frequently sat to Reynolds), a half-figure in white dress, with mauve ribbons round her waist and sleeves, and this brought 2,500 gs. The provenance of this picture goes with certainty no further back than the sale of the collection of Mr. John Gibbons, of Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, who died in 1851, and whose collection was apparently inherited by the Rev. B. Gibbons; there can, however, be little doubt that it is the same picture which was in the Charles Meigh sale of April 2nd, 1850, when it realized 49 gs. The second "Reynolds," a portrait of a lady in black silk cloak with white lining and large black hat, is a portrait of a Mrs. Molesworth. The present writer has little doubt that it is a very beautiful example of Sir William Beechey, painted under the distinct influence of Reynolds. It was at Messrs. Christie's on February 28th, 1891, when it realized 280 gs., and when its authenticity as a Reynolds was very much discussed, as it was last week, when it brought 1,520 gs. The third "Reynolds," a portrait of Miss Fuller, in blue dress with purple and white cloak, and pearl necklace, was engraved by R. B. Parker in 1876 as by Reynolds, but it is probably the work of Cotes; it realized 220 gs. The fourth Reynolds was a portrait of a lady in yellow dress and black cloak, and brought 200 gs. The Early English School also included: F. Cotes, Portrait of a Lady, in white dress with blue scarf, 180 gs. Hogarth, Portrait of a Young Girl, in brown dress with white lace trimming, 155 gs. Hoppner, Portrait of a Lady, in white dress with pink sash, 520 gs. T. Hudson, Portrait of a Lady, in white dress with pink ribbons and blue cloak, 420 gs. Lely, Hon. Mary Howard, in yellow dress with grey scarf, 130 gs. J. Lonsdale, Queen Henrietta Maria, in white dress with pink ribbons, 130 gs. Ben Marshall, The Sportsman, a portrait of J. C. Shaddick, with his horse and two pointers, in a landscape, carrying his gun and a pheasant, exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1801, 110 gs. (this fetched 205 gs. at Messrs. Christie's on February 28th, 1891). Sir H. Raeburn, Portrait of a Lady, in grey dress with white frill and cap, 100 gs. Romney, Mrs. Oliver, in white dress and flowing head-dress, seated, holding her young child in her lap, 1,250 gs. This realized 720 gs. on July 10th, 1897, and is one of two pictures which Romney painted of this lady. A so-called Romney portrait of Lady Hamilton, in pink dress, is not by Romney, nor does it represent Lady Hamilton, but it brought 380 gs. It fetched 90 gs, in 1891, when it appeared in the saleroom as by another artist, the attribution to Romney being an "afterthought."

Of the three water-colour drawings, D. Cox's Carthage: Æneas and Achates, brought 205 gs., and Sir J. Gilbert's Duke of Gloucester and the Murderers, 82 gs. The two realized 165 gs. and 160 gs. at the Quilter sale of 1889.

The Modern English School included: Constable, Salisbury Bridge, engraved by Norman Hirst in 1904, 2,700 gs. (this cost Mr. Denny 1,800*l.*); Strand-on-the-Green, 460 gs. A. C. Gow, War Prospects (Royal Academy, 1891), 115 gs. J. W. Godward, The Engagement Ring, 105 gs. J. C. Hook, Cornish Miners Leaving Work (R.A., 1864), 370 gs. C. R. Leslie, Sir Walter Scott, in green coat and buff vest, engraved by G. H. Phillips, 135 gs. P. Nasmyth, An Extensive View from Mr. Blackwell's Harrow Weald Common, with figures and cattle, 780 gs.; A Landscape, with a cottage among trees on the right, a peasant leading a horse along a road, 800 gs. (these were in Miss Elizabeth Hunt's sale in 1890, and then sold for 290 gs. and 260 gs. respectively; they were acquired by Mr. Denny for 800*l.*). F. Sandys, Valkyrie, 190 gs. (Leyland sale, 1892, 74 gs.). J. Stark, A View on the River at Thorpe, with wherries, cart, and figures, 400 gs.

Modern Foreign Schools: Rosa Bonheur, A Group of Ten Sheep in the Pyrenees, 1,020 gs. (H. W. F. Bolckow sale, 1891, 1,260 gs.). Madame Marie Dieterle (a daughter and pupil of Van Marcke), Cattle approaching along a Woody Road, 280 gs.; Cattle in a Meadow, 175 gs. A. A. Lesrel, Connoisseurs, 113 gs.

Probably the sensation of the sale was provided by the pair of splendid portraits by a Dutch artist almost unknown in this country, Nicholas Elias Pickenoy, a native of Amsterdam, where he was baptized on January 10th, 1588, and where he died between 1653 and 1656. He is well represented in the Rijks Museum by thirteen examples. The portraits in the Denny collection were both painted in 1632: one is of a lady in black dress, with gold-embroidered front, large white ruff, with lace cap and cuffs, and the other is the companion portrait of a gentleman in black dress with white lace ruff and cuffs; each is on panel. The pair cost about 1,200*l.*, and now brought 3,100 gs. G. Honthorst was represented by two works: Princess Mary Stuart, Princess of Orange, in yellow dress with pink bow, and William II. of Nassau, when a boy, in pink and silver dress, each on panel, and signed and dated 1639. They realized 950 gs., and had been in the following collections: Hamilton

Palace, 1882 (440 gs.), H. B. Mildmay, 1893 (400 gs.), and J. Ruston, 1898 (500 gs.). G. Jamesone, Lady Dundas, in black dress with white ruff, 330 gs. Bernardino Luini, St. Catherine of Siena (not "of Alexandria," as catalogue), in red, blue, and green dress, a decoration for an altarpiece, 300 gs. J. F. Tischbein, Fräulein Schmeide, in white dress with yellow sleeves, signed and dated 1799, 120 gs.

The miscellaneous properties (which realized 3,606*l.*) in the sale included little of note, but the following may be mentioned: Reynolds, Miss Penelope Bowyer, in white dress trimmed with ermine, 100 gs.; Mary, Countess de La Warr, in white robe, 480 gs. Romney, Lady Hamilton as a Vestal, in white robe and head-dress, 170 gs. P. Nasmyth, A Woody Landscape, with cottage and figures, 145 gs. Sir A. More, Mr. Thomas Gresham, 150 gs. A. Canaletto, Pair of Views on the Grand Canal, Venice, with gondolas and figures, 340 gs. Le Nain, A Company of Butchers, with an ox, 130 gs. Three drawings by J. Downman: Mary Isabella, Duchess of Rutland, in white dress, her hair bound with a scarf, 155 gs.; Lady E. Compton, afterwards Countess of Burlington, in white dress with large cap, 160 gs.; Admiral Philip Affleck, Dalham, Suffolk, in blue uniform, 100 gs.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 28th ult. the following etchings and engravings: After Rembrandt: Peasant Girl, by W. Say, 35*l.*; The Gilder, by J. Dixon, 30*l.*; The Night Watch, by C. Waltner, 30*l.*; The Syndics, by Koepping, 27*l.* After Turner: Calais Pier, by T. Lupton, 34*l.* After Meissonier: 1806, by J. Jacquet, 39*l.*

The same firm sold on the 2nd inst. the following drawings: Adam Buck, Mrs. Mountain playing a Guitar, 84*l.* E. Dayes, A Promenade in St. James's Park, 110*l.* J. Downman, Mrs. Broadhead, in white dress, with powdered hair, 325*l.*; Mrs. Ward, in grey coat, with powdered wig, 84*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

At the Fine-Art Society's rooms last Wednesday there was a private view of Mr. William Hole's water-colours illustrating the life of Christ, which we have already mentioned.

To-day is the private view, at Messrs. H. Graves & Co.'s galleries, of 'Landscape Paintings in Oil,' by Mr. V. de Ville.

This year again we are invited to view an Oxford Exhibition of Historical Portraits, which opens next Tuesday.

Messrs. Duckworth & Co. announce in their "Library of Art" the 'Life and Works of Sir William Beechey, R.A.,' by Mr. W. Roberts, who has devoted much research to this neglected painter.

One of the oldest representatives of the Düsseldorf School has passed away in the veteran landscape painter Prof. Albert Flamm, whose death in his eighty-third year is announced from Düsseldorf.

The death in his forty-ninth year is reported from Budapest of the talented Hungarian painter Alexander Bihari. His genre pictures are exceptionally clever, and he also achieved success as a landscape and portrait painter.

An elaborate edition in quarto, printed on Dutch handmade paper at the Chiswick Press, will be ready shortly of 'The Old Stone Crosses of Dorset,' by Mr. Alfred Pope. Monuments of the kind in Dorset are notable and abundant, and the author has spent many years studying them. The book will include a number of reproductions from photographs which have been specially taken to illustrate it.

An important work, under the title of 'Tableaux de Maîtres anciens appartenant à S.M. l'Empereur d'Allemagne,' is announced; it is to appear in twenty-four parts, and will be elaborately illustrated with reproductions from pictures in the various royal residences at Berlin, Potsdam, Königsberg, and elsewhere. The text is in the hands of Dr. Wilhelm Bode and Dr. Max Friedlander. Many of the pictures are well known, but others will be new to the general art-loving public. The Emperor lent a selection of his French pictures to the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The new publication is to be issued at five marks a part.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Queen's Hall.—*Bach Festival.*

The Bach Choir was founded thirty years ago by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, and at the first concert (April 26th, 1876) he performed Bach's 'Hohe Messe,' a work of which up to that time only one or two excerpts had been heard in England. Dr. Walford Davies therefore wisely included it in the scheme of his first Bach Festival held on Monday and Wednesday evenings at the Queen's Hall.

The programme of the first concert included three Church Cantatas. The first was "Erschallet ihr Lieder," composed the year after Bach's appointment at Leipsic, a magnificent work. The brilliant opening chorus is Handelian in its direct, diatonic character, but the beautiful duet "Komm, lass mich nicht länger warten," is altogether characteristic of the Eisenach master. The second was a solo cantata for contralto voice, "Schlage doch, gewünschte Stunde." The autograph of this work, impressive by reason of its simplicity, does not exist, and, further, there is only internal evidence as to its being Bach's composition. Anyhow, it is a noble work, and the representation of the passing-bell shows how effective touches of realism are when added by a master hand. The vocal part was rendered with artistic taste and genuine feeling by Miss Ada Crossley. The third cantata, also belonging to the early Leipsic period, was "Liebster Gott, wann werd ich sterben," another interesting composition. There is a mine of wealth in Bach's Church Cantatas—a mine which it will take long to exhaust. The composer, one might say, wrote to order; in other words, he was expected to provide cantatas for the services at St. Thomas's. That some of them are less impressive than others is therefore not to be wondered at; it is, however, astonishing to find among them so many grand specimens. Bach's heart and soul must have been in his work. The rest of the programme consisted of excerpts from other cantatas, and the great Organ Prelude and Fugue in E minor, skilfully and effectively performed by Dr. H. P. Allen, organist of New College, Oxford. The soloists of the evening, in addition to the one named, were Miss Gleeson-White and Messrs. Gervase Elwes and W. Forington, who all sang commendably: their duties were neither light nor at all times thankful. The choral singing was very good, the tone in the quiet passages being of delightful quality. Dr. Davies conducted with all due earnestness.

In a serious programme such as the one just described, light, secular music would have been out of place; but at his next Bach festival Dr. Davies might perhaps add a third concert, to show that the master could not only achieve the serious and the sublime, but that he could also be bright, humorous, and even downright merry, without lowering by one jot either his art or himself.

The second evening of the Festival was devoted to the B minor Mass. Mention has often been made of this great work, of its wonderful workmanship, its emotional power; and it would seem as if there were nothing new to say about it. Of late, however, the works of Richard Strauss have engaged public attention, owing to frequent performances of them by Mr. Henry J. Wood, and this Mass comes like a strong protest against the aims and achievements of the modern composer. In Bach we have consummate skill without eccentricity; in Strauss, skill of a high order with eccentricity. In Bach we have great boldness, yet on the whole respect for laws and customs; in Strauss, rather defiance thereof. Bach's music is now over two hundred and fifty years old, and some of the solos, undoubtedly, bear signs of age; but it may be asked, How will Strauss's music bear the test of time?

The performance of the Mass on Wednesday reflects great credit on Dr. Walford Davies. He is thoroughly in earnest—at times, perhaps, too much so: there was everywhere the right spirit, though in matters of balance of tone, light and shade, and *tempi*, certain points were open to criticism. On these, however, it is not necessary to dwell. We would far rather speak of the impressive rendering of the great choruses, particularly the "Cum Sancto Spiritu," the "Credo," and the "Sanctus." The last named was given with becoming dignity, and offered a notable contrast to the hurried rendering under Herr Weingartner's direction at Sheffield, whereby the music was robbed of much of its grandeur. The Bach Choir was reinforced for the occasion by singers from Oxford. The soloists were Miss Gleeson-White, Miss Ada Crossley, and Messrs. Gervase Elwes, and Forington, of whom the second and the last were the most satisfactory.

Musical Gossip.

A special feature of the sixth concert given by Miss Grace Sunderland and Mr. Frank Thistleton, at Broadwood's on March 29th, was the performance of Haydn's 'The Last Seven Words of the Saviour on the Cross,' arranged for quartet. They were originally written in 1785 for orchestra with bass recitative, to be performed at Cadiz Cathedral during Holy Week. The series consists of seven short movements, mood-pictures, answering to the Seven Words; there are also an introductory movement and a final one, entitled 'Il Terremoto,' "an example of the tremendous effects of an Earthquake," as it is described in the advertisement of *The Morning Chronicle* for the performance mentioned below. They were arranged by Haydn himself for string quartet. The work was produced in London

in 1791, under the composer's direction, apparently in the original form. The programme of the final concert of the Sunderland-Thistleton series, on the 26th inst., will be devoted to Purcell, Handel, and Bach, and is one of great interest.

The Joachim Quartet has been giving this week a series of five recitals at the Société Philharmonique de Paris, at each of which one of Beethoven's last five quartets was to be performed. The final recital is to-day, and, as already announced, Dr. Joachim and his worthy associates give their first concert at the Bechstein Hall on the 23rd inst.

It is reported that Herr Wilhelm Gericke is about to resign his post of conductor of the far-famed Boston Symphony Concerts, and that he will return to Europe. He was conductor of these concerts from 1884 to 1889, and was reappointed in 1898.

The fourth anniversary of the death of Verdi has been celebrated at Roncole, where the composer was born. In his will he left a small yearly income to fifty poor families, who, to show their gratitude, have placed a commemorative tablet on his birth-house. The *curé* of the village and these humble folk assembled in front of the house, kneeling and offering prayers, after which the tablet was unveiled.

M. Leoncavallo has gone to Spain to study the people, their customs, and especially their folk-songs, before writing his new opera, 'Figaro's Youth.' He hopes (according to an interviewer) "to produce a work which will occupy the same place in *opéra comique* as Bizet's 'Carmen' does in dramatic opera"!

A jury composed of MM. Vincent d'Indy, Gigout, Guilmant, Tournemire, and L. Verne has selected M. Joseph Bonnet, pupil of M. Guilmant at the Conservatoire, for the important post of organist at the church of St. Eustache, Paris.

The competition for the Grand Prix de Rome will begin at the Palais de Compiègne on May 5th, and the result will be made known at the Institut on June 30th.

Herr Wolf-Ferrari's new comic opera, 'Die vier Grobiane,' was produced at Munich on March 20th, and performed at the Berlin Theater des Westens next day, under the direction of Herr Bertrand Sänger. The libretto, after Goldoni by Giuseppe Pizzolato, was translated into German by Hermann Teibler, who died suddenly on the very day of the Berlin performance.

Madame Mathilde Marchesi de Castrone, who is still actively engaged in teaching, celebrated on March 26th the eightieth anniversary of her birth. Sixty years ago she studied under Manuel Garcia. Madame Marchesi taught singing for many years at Vienna and Cologne, but since 1881 has lived in Paris. Her daughter and pupil, Madame Blanche Marchesi, bears good testimony to the excellence of her mother's teaching.

There is a notice of Bizet's 'Don Procopio, recently produced at Monte Carlo, in the *Neue Zeitschrift* of March 21st, signed Max Rikoff. He speaks of pleasing melodies showing the influence of Mozart, Rossini, and Donizetti, but only in a small march does he find foreshadowings of the future creator of 'Carmen.' As to the Italian influences just mentioned, he quotes from a letter of the composer (dated January 11th, 1859) as follows: "Sur les paroles italiennes il faut faire italien. Je n'ai pas cherché à me dérober à cette influence."

The Beethoven-Haus at Bonn has recently added to its treasures the score of the 'Coriolan' Overture, which was purchased from some one at Weenen.

Messrs. Novello will shortly publish 'Programme Music in the Last Four Centuries,' by Frederick Niecks, Reid Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Fri.	Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Choral Society, 7, Albert Hall.
—	Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Lyric.—*Mauricette: a Comedy in Three Acts.* From the French of André Picard by H. B. Irving.

In adapting for his own use, and for production at the Lyric Theatre, the 'Jeunesse' of M. André Picard, Mr. Irving has adhered, during two acts, pretty closely to the story of his original. In the third he has ventured upon changes of interpretation, and, to a certain extent, consequently of conception, which have the effect of giving a somewhat melodramatic complexion to what in the original is comedy with a suggestion of cynicism. For a change of treatment there is every warranty. First produced at the Odéon on December 12th, 'Jeunesse' delighted during two acts by the freshness of its views and the sincerity of its treatment. As is too often the case with plays dealing with social problems, the last act failed to fulfil the opening promise, and even left the audience with an ill taste in its mouth. In fact, the social problems of a world in which institutions previously regarded as serious are placed debonairly on their trial will not always, or often, fit themselves to the issue complacently provided. The pent-up waters refuse to trickle down the channel, but force for themselves a passage of their own. Something of the kind is obvious enough on our own stage, and asserts itself in the best work of our Pineros and Henry Arthur Joneses; witness 'The Benefit of the Doubt' of the former, and 'The Masqueraders' of the latter. With French dramatists, less cramped in their efforts by the exigencies of Mrs. Grundy, the difficulty is besetting, and the conclusion of a work promising at the outset is continually disappointing.

A generation ago, in one of his divinely impertinent addresses to his reader, in which he anticipated the method of Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Alexandre Dumas *fils* gave the sage counsel, "Garde-toi des femmes jusqu'à vingt ans; éloigne-toi d'elles après quarante." That reasonable advice has since then gone out of date, and the love affairs of the man of forty years have long been a favourite subject with actor-managers. Another decade or so has been added in the present case to the years of the amorist, and Roger Dautran is, in the original at least, well over fifty years. Though married to a wife whom he owns to be a model of all the virtues, he is still given to make love to others less worthy of worship. Time, not Corydon, has at length conquered him, and he is down on his luck when the indiscretion of his wife brings him another chance. Sensible that the house is wanting in youth, she has the evil inspiration to secure as reader a bright, unconventional girl, the penniless daughter of a dead artist. The presence of this being suffuses the house with the light of youth and love, and, "pour le bon motif ou le mauvais," suitors swarm round Mauricette. Among them is Roger, whose experience and pleasing ways seize her heart. Madame Dautran soon learns the extent of her indiscretion, and Mauricette, who is attached to her, and would not wrong her, finds a way out of the difficulty by marrying Dr. Aubert, a loyal and devoted suitor. Here the story virtually ends. What is in fact a species of epilogue shows the triumph of the juvenile spouse over the would-be lover. Neither in the French nor in the English is the termination very natural or very effective, and the best thing that can be said about it is that it is of exemplary morality.

The English dialogue is good, the whole is well acted, and the piece is a success. In the part of the hero, played in France by M. Tarride, Mr. Irving shows more passion than psychology, and carries away the public by his earnestness and his energy. Miss Dorothea Baird is sympathetic and fascinating as Mauricette, a part taken in France by Madame Marthe Regnier. As Madame Dautran Miss Marion Terry gives still further proof of her incomparable art. Mr. Leslie Faber is good as the husband of Mauricette. A very warm reception was awarded the performance. The lighter scenes have, indeed, much that is pleasing. A satisfactory termination has yet, however, to be provided.

Dramatic Gossip.

'The New Clown' was revived at Terry's Theatre on Saturday last, Mr. James Welch reappearing as Lord Cyril Garston. With it was given 'A Lady Burglar,' a one-act play by Mr. Charles Brookfield. In this a young lady with advanced views as to property is detected by a barrister whose rooms she plunders during his supposed absence. After a conversation, to be expected in the circumstances, the relations of the pair become amorous, and the property seems likely to be conveyed to the lady by means other and more legitimate than those she at first contemplated.

R. C. Carton's one-act play 'Dinner for Two,' first produced in the spring of 1903, was revived at Wyndham's Theatre on Monday evening, when it was played before 'The Candidate' by Mr. Edmund Maurice and Mr. Yorke Stephens. The theatre closes this evening.

The first production of 'Dorothy o' the Hall' at the New Theatre is fixed for Saturday next. Two acts of this pass on the Terrace, Haddon Hall, and one in the Watch Tower, Rutland Castle.

'The Second in Command' will be revived on the same evening at the Waldorf Theatre, Mr. Cyril Maude reappearing as Major Bingham.

Thursday, the 19th inst., is fixed by Miss Lena Ashwell for reopening the Savoy Theatre with 'The Bond of Ninon,' in the cast of which Miss Beatrice Terry and Mr. Vincent Sternroyd have been included.

Owing to the indisposition of Miss Violet Vanbrugh, the revival at the Garrick of 'Monsieur de Paris' has had to be postponed until to-day, when it will be played both morning and afternoon.

The autumn season at His Majesty's will open early in September with 'The Winter's Tale,' with, as has been announced, Miss Ellen Terry as Hermione, and Miss Tree as Perdita. 'Macbeth' and 'Antony and Cleopatra' will follow.

Miss Margaret Halstan plays in 'Nero' the part of Acte created by Miss Dorothea Baird, whose part at the Lyric we notice above.

MISCELLANEA

CHAUCER BIBLIOGRAPHY.

There recently came into my possession a copy of John Stow's edition of Chaucer (1561) which is in several respects of special interest. The book is a very large copy (measuring $13\frac{3}{16}$ by 9 inches), with some edges uncut. It is in the original oak boards, which are much worm-eaten, and still have the greater part of the leather with which they were covered. On the back of the title, in a neat Elizabethan hand, is the passage from the peroration to 'The Persones Tale,' in which Chaucer mentions his principal works, apologizes for whatever may be amiss in them, and prays for grace to bewail his "giltes." This passage does not appear in the text of the book, because it is not in the manuscript used by the printers of the early folios. On the last leaf there is a note in a different hand :—

"Geffry Chaucer dyed 25 of October 1400 aged 72 yeares and lyes buriede in Westm. Abbey..... Afterwards Mr. Nicholas Brigham 1555 added this inscription on his tombe, 'Qui fuit Anglorum vates,'" &c.

A third note, dated 1807, is by W. H. Goldwyer, of Bristol, who surmises from the manuscript entries noted above, and from the fact that the initials I. S. are stamped on the sides of the book, that this was Stow's own copy. "It has been in my family almost two centuries," says Mr. Goldwyer, "and belonged to Henry Dudley, Vicar of Broad Hinton, Wilts, about the year 1670, my maternal grandfather."

Though I do not believe that the writing is Stow's, as Mr. Goldwyer supposed, it is pleasing to think that this may have been the editor's own copy. This theory receives some support from the initials I. S. and from the fact that the copy belongs to an early issue.

It is well known that the introductory leaves vary in different copies of the 1561 edition of Chaucer. There are two entirely different title-pages: one with a large cut of Chaucer's arms in the centre, the other with a picture of a king in Council at the top. Copies differ also as regards the 'Prologue,' some having woodcuts of the characters, and others not. These woodcuts, which are much worn, are identical with those in Pynson's edition of 'The Canterbury Tales,' 1526. By 1561 several of the blocks appear to have been lost, because some are made to do duty for more than one character; for example, the Wife of Bath is represented by the picture of the Prioress! For this reason, and because the blocks must have seemed somewhat primitive, it was evidently decided, after a few copies of the leaves had been struck off, to dispense with illustrations. The saving of space caused the number of introductory leaves to be reduced from fourteen to ten: the bulk of the volume is uniform in all copies. If the title with Chaucer's arms is called A, the title with the king in Council B, the introductory leaves with the woodcuts C, and the leaves without them D, the combinations usually found are A+D (by far the commonest) and B+C; these are the forms described in the 1893 catalogue of the Grolier Club. The fine copy in the Grenville Library and the copy in the King's Library in the British Museum are examples of A+D; while the third copy in the Museum is B+C. It is interesting to find that there exist copies with the other possible combinations, and copies which, from their condition, have clearly not been "made up." Mr. Hoe has a large copy with the title of the king in Council, and the 'Prologue' without the woodcuts (*i.e.*, B+D); while the copy now before me is the only example I can trace with the title with Chaucer's arms and the 'Prologue' with the woodcuts (*i.e.*, A+C).

George A. Aitken.

To Correspondents.—G. F. H. N.—J. L.—S. E. W.—J. L. W.—A. C. B.—Received.
S. S.—Books received.
J. S. P. T.—Controversy closed.
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LITERATURE

The Problems of Philosophy. By Harald Höffding. Translated by G. M. Fisher. With a Preface by W. James. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

"Small and precious—ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε," is the verdict which every lover of philosophy will pass on this book. Prof. James in his preface describes it as the Danish thinker's "philosophical testament." The expression were unfortunate did it mean that the veteran teacher has literally bequeathed to the world his *novissima verba*—he who but last year astonished London and Oxford no less by his perennial energy and fire than by his gentle wisdom. Clearly, however, no more is intended than that the thought here unfolded is, in the fullest and best sense of the word, ripe. One feels that a lifetime of patient, dispassionate reflection lies behind it. Hence the highly concentrated form which the exposition assumes, and that without loss of lucidity. Hence, too, a restraint and old-world academic formalism of phrase, wherein Prof. James, master of a very different manner, perceives a power of persuasion all its own :—

"Empiricist matter presented in a rationalist's manner—this to my mind gives their distinction to the pages that follow. They form a *multum in parvo* so well calculated to impress and influence the usual rationalistic-minded student of philosophy, that I put them forth in English for his benefit."

When Prof. James says "empiricism" he means "humanism"; for Prof. Höffding decidedly is on the side of the initiators of the new movement in the United States and England. On the other hand, their influence—and they need draw naught but comfort from the fact—would seem to have in no way determined this choice of position. It appears rather to be due to individual meditation, fortified by a sympathy with the general tendency of modern science to dispense with a materialistic basis, whilst holding equally aloof from the dogmatic alternative, namely, absolutism. Meanwhile, humanism, both in America and England, has adopted, for polemical and propagandist ends, a vernacular style uncountenanced by philosophic tradition. Its opponents, therefore, men of the old school, had some excuse if they mistook the mere sensation of being shocked for the authentic voice of outraged reason. Henceforward, however, they can plead no such excuse. Rationalism is assailed in its own language, and the long-deferred reply must be made to the objections which Avenarius, Mach, Ostwald, Bergson, Poincaré, and a host of others have for a long time past been industriously piling up against the day of reckoning. Gravely and decorously the rationalists are reminded that personality, time, a truth which grows, a plurality which is discontinuous and discordant—all these are actual, and cannot be thought away so as to leave much, if anything at all, behind worth thinking, or even thinkable. So gravely and decorously let them answer, or be accounted silenced.

Prof. Höffding's immediate purpose is to classify and review the main problems of philosophy. He finds them to be four—those of consciousness, of knowledge, of being, and of values. Treating them in this order, he makes psychology lead up to logic, and logic to metaphysic; then, finally, lest we stop short at a purely intellectualist view of the world, man's relation to the universe, in his capacity of feeling and willing subject, is taken into account from the ethico-religious standpoint. At the same time—and this gives the treatment its chief value—the four problems are represented as four beads on one string. The string is supplied by the supreme problem, What light do these departmental surveys throw on the general relation between continuity and discontinuity? That which is "continuous" is self-consistent, harmonious, one. That which is "discontinuous" is irrational, incongruent, plural. Now, though ideally philosophy should begin nowhere in particular, so that it may end everywhere at once, in practice it has to begin somewhere, and, given its beginning, one can generally make a shrewd guess as to how and where it will end. If we proceed from the whole to its parts, we start from something that somehow by abstraction we have made, or seemed to find, absolutely compact and stable, and are in that case pretty sure to end by denying all reality to whatever awkward facts we have abstracted from; hypnotized by our sacred formula, we cease to be aware of those brutal actualities the world, the flesh, and the devil. If, however, we start, as Prof. Höffding does, from the departmental problems, the parts, and seek to proceed to a revelation of the continuous and whole, the actualities are not likely to let go their hold on us, and it is the static concept of an immutable serene which in turn becomes thin and dreamlike. It is scarcely, however, as Prof. James suggests, a case of the street against the study. It is rather a case of the laboratory against the cell.

The first departmental problem is that of consciousness. In this, the domain of psychology, Prof. Höffding is thoroughly at home, and thus at the outset the reader's confidence is secured. It is impossible here to do justice to the many-sidedness and subtlety of his investigation. Suffice it to say that, whilst full emphasis is laid on the discontinuities (for instance, the qualitative differences between the various states and elements of consciousness, the abrupt and striking otherness of "my" individual consciousness to "yours," and the gap no specious phrase such as "parallelism" can bridge between the psychical and its physiological "correlate"), the argument for continuity is not neglected. This is no "psychology without a soul." Experimental psychology is warned that by its very methods it tends "to over-isolate single elements, to neglect the spontaneity of the conscious life, and to over-emphasize the external symptoms of inner states." On the other hand, however, synthesis in its turn may be overdone; and here let the humanists as "personal idealists" specially take heed:—

"In the idealistic camp there has often been an inclination to consider the concept of personality as settled, and to operate with it in cosmological speculation. This is to overlook the fact, emphasized especially by the Positivist school, that what we are so industriously working for is just to build up a concept of personality, just to spell out a psychological conception of the whole, even as biology is spelling away at a definition of life. But just as biology, in spite of its recognition of the individuality of the living organism, knows no other method than to seek, by means of observation, experiment, and analysis, to understand the complex processes through the simpler; so in like manner psychology, however earnestly it may assert the synthetic character of consciousness, can only bring into play the methods common to all sciences—observation, experiment, and analysis. The concept of personality stands as the ideal toward which we steer, as the enduring problem to whose elucidation all special methods contribute."

Passing on to the logical discussion, we are introduced to an "economic theory" of the principles of knowledge similar to that contained in the 'Kritik der reinen Erfahrung' of Richard Avenarius. Formulæ which fail to satisfy the demands of economy, either with respect to parsimony or to practicality, are not entitled to rank as objectively valid. Hence a new theory of truth—a dynamic, in place of the ordinary static, concept. No wonder that Prof. James was eager to have this book translated. Here is a weighty passage which might have been penned by the high-priest of pragmatism himself :—

"The significance of principles is, that

they may lead us to reach a rational understanding in our work. Their truth consists in their *valid application;* and this consists in their *working value.* That a principle is true, signifies that one can work with it, and this means, if the remark refer to the principles of knowledge, that one can with their help advance to understanding—firmly ordering and unifying the phenomena. The concept of truth is a *dynamic* concept, since it expresses in a definite fashion the application of mental energy; and it is a *symbolical* concept, since it indicates, not outward likeness or qualitative similarity to an absolute object, but relative similarity (analogy) between the things in being and in human thought. The old naïve concept of truth, according to which a cognition was true if it absolutely reproduced or mirrored 'reality,' is untenable, and it became so from the very moment when the subjectivity of sense-qualities began to be asserted. The subjectivity of sense-qualities, however, does not mean that they are invalid and unfit to guide us in the world. They stand constantly as tokens, signals, symbols, whose serial order we can point to as the expression of an objective series of events, although we cannot demonstrate that they are *copies* of the objective series. The same relation obtains with logical principles and other fundamental presuppositions of our knowledge."

Now it is not hard to see that, on such a view of the nature of truth, there must always remain a "discontinuity" or irrational relation between our working hypotheses, however fruitful, and the Being or complete experience they seek to render. Prof. Höffding goes on to illustrate this incongruity by dwelling on the failure of the mechanical or quantitative view of nature to account for qualitative differences; the hopelessness of all attempts, speculative or empiricist, to eliminate the time-relation in the interest of the causal concept; and the impossibility of getting subject and object finally clear of one another. At this point logic gives way to metaphysic. The only possible method of a metaphysic, according to our author, is analogy. We can at most but conceive the universe picture-fashion by regarding the whole as analogous in nature to some one of its parts which we more or less arbitrarily select as *Urphänomen*, or type; and, since into the choice of the type-phenomenon and into the working out of the analogy a distinctly personal element is bound to enter, a great philosophical system will be not so much a science as "a work of art, a drama."

The book closes with a chapter on ethical and religious problems, which, though extremely brief, is no less interesting than any that has gone before, if only because the ethico-religious corollaries of the humanistic position for the most part still await authoritative exposition. In this sphere it might seem that the discontinuity was nearly absolute. Indeed, at first sight, the concept of the type-phenomenon in metaphysic would almost cease to appear arbitrary when compared with the vague and shifting concept of an ideal measure for all values in ethics and religion. Still even here Prof. Höffding makes out a case for continuity, and that without unduly sacrificing the single instant to the whole life, or the individual to the society; for, as he well puts it,—

"Continuity signifies, not absence of distinction, but the ordering of differences in a graded series. Life as a whole can always be called to account by single elements in it. It will always seem an imperfection, when an instant, a period, a capacity, or an impulse is treated as a *bare* means to something other, without independent value of its own. The art of life consists in conferring immediate and mediate worth upon things at the same time."

Similarly, as regards the relation of the individual to the *soziale Lebenstotalität* (for which "social organism" is surely a misleading and inadequate translation), the test of the perfection of a human society becomes, To what degree is the individual so treated that he is not only a means, but also at the same time an end? Meanwhile, Prof. Höffding hopes and believes that the general stream of tendency in the world makes for continuity in this sense. This faith is his religion—nay, it becomes for him a symbol of the essence of all religion as historically and philosophically viewed. For a fuller treatment of this conception of religion as "the belief in the conservation of values" we are referred to his 'Religionsphilosophie,' which we hope to notice shortly in its English dress.

A Woman of Wit and Wisdom: a Memoir of Elizabeth Carter, one of the Bas Bleu Society (1717–1806). By Alice C. C. Gaussen. With Portraits, Illustrations, and Facsimile. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

We confess to a feeling of disappointment that Miss Gaussen has made little of excellent material. From the interesting manuscripts at her disposal it should have been possible to reconstruct a charming and unique personality in an atmosphere of congenial, if stiff and antiquated enthusiasm for culture. The Bas Bleu Society, indeed, has been a favourite subject for raillery; but it marks an epoch in the progress of women, and Miss Gaussen is probably right in declaring that "most of its individual members were entirely free from the pedantry and affectation" of which they were generally accused. But, unfortunately, she has given us no impression of "the set," no record of their meetings or aims, and no picture of their tastes and manners. We have, indeed, slight sketches of Mrs. Vesey, the Sylph, and of Mrs. Montagu, the "Queen of the Blues"; but these are so disconnected as to seem almost irrelevant.

Of Elizabeth Carter herself the picture is further confused by Miss Gaussen's perplexing habit of mixing quotations from Epictetus and his translator, and by the abrupt inconsequence of her style. The lady's nature was not particularly simple, though she remained unspoilt by ambition or fame, and proved herself a model of the domestic virtues. She

"contrived to live happily without 'spirit, taste, or sentiment,' or a hundred other fine things which her blue-stocking friends in town reckoned among the necessaries of life."

Mrs. Carter had a "laudable affection for conversation, but mortally hated talking"; she condescended, as a "person of superior talents," to play with "the men and women of this world"; and Dr. Johnson declared that "she could make a pudding as well as translate Epictetus, and work a handkerchief as well as compose a poem." Indeed, the true explanation of what she herself describes as the "inconsistency of her follies" was a certain alert eagerness for efficiency of all sorts, which was hardly seen in her chosen friends.

Her "intemperance in Hebrew and Greek" did not restrain her passion for "balls and assemblies." She studied half a dozen modern languages, and took "incredible pains" to learn knitting; she possessed "a strange, stubborn, constitutional disposition to be pleased that made her sociable and tolerant," though always a sufferer from "weak nerves and fluttering pulses." During a call she would "grow so restless and corky that she was ready to fly out of the window." She rose at six in the morning to tramp the hills of Deal; talked Latin with her father over the breakfast-table; watered her pinks and roses, sat down to a spinet, and then proceeded to some other amusement:—

"Thus between reading, working, writing, twirling the globes, and running up and down stairs to see where everybody is and how they do, I seldom want either business or entertainment."

She was not proud of her own accomplishments, and was evidently capable of laughing at her own enthusiasms:—

"My present reigning scheme is music. Having for some time past made a composition of noises between the hissing of a snake and the lowing of a cow upon a German flute, I am now set down to the spinnet, which unfortunately stood in my way, and before I can play three bars in any one tune, am trying at a dozen. I content myself with thinking it is a superficial world one lives in, and superficial understandings suit it best, so *vive la bagatelle*, I 'll e'en trifle on and be content."

Modern triflers have no such solid background, it is to be feared. Mrs. Carter certainly showed rare wisdom in her common sense and cheerful contentment—unusual wit in comment and description. But Miss Gaussen's summaries of her philosophy are not particularly impressive; and one is tempted to believe that the lady's feelings and instincts were of a higher order than her learning or her reason. Though accounted with some justice a prodigy of erudition, and always mentally industrious, she was no pedant; and the stimulus of cultured society only moved her to an enthusiasm for London as "the land of friendships." Regarding long life as a "tremendous blessing," she was enabled to reach her eighty-ninth year without making an enemy or stifling a regret.

Miss Gaussen has, at any rate, given us material for the study of a fascinating personality, hitherto little more than a name to most people.

Burford Papers: being Letters of Samuel Crispe to his Sister at Burford; and other Studies of a Century (1745–1845). By William Holden Hutton, B.D. (Constable & Co.)

Halfway between Epsom and Thames Ditton, on rising ground in the midst of a wild and almost trackless common, stood a hundred and fifty years back a rambling old mansion known as Chesington Hall. At the time of which we speak it was occupied by a family of three persons: an old bachelor named Christopher Hamilton; his sister Sarah, a sturdy gentlewoman of a certain age; and their niece, Miss Kitty Cooke, a good-humoured countrified lass, known amongst her friends as "Kitty Finder" or "Fat Kit Square." Hither, in quest of "an absolute Retreat," came, in or about the year 1762, Mr. Samuel Crispe, a travelled gentleman of taste and breeding, who, by an overfondness for fine company, good living, and costly curios, had contrived to impair a pretty fortune and a naturally sound constitution. And here, at first with his old friend the tenant of the mansion, and afterwards with Mistress Sarah Hamilton—who, on her brother's death, had turned the Hall into a boarding-house for the accommodation of a few old friends—he continued to nurse a gouty habit of body and an obstinate atrophy of purse till his death, at the age of seventy-six, in April, 1783.

Readers of Macaulay will recall the half-compassionate, half-contemptuous description which that facile artist has given, in his dashing, free-hand style, of the "distressed anchorite" of Chesington. In earlier days Samuel Crispe had, after the fashion then prevailing amongst literary aspirants, written a tragedy on the subject of Virginia, which in 1754 had been produced at Drury Lane by the author's friend Garrick. The play had, further, been read and commended by Pitt; and Garrick, besides furnishing a prologue and an epilogue for the occasion, had himself played Virginius to the Virginia of Mrs. Cibber. Yet, despite these advantages and the zealous patronage of Lady Coventry, 'Virginia,' although it ran for ten nights (one night more than Johnson's 'Irene'), had achieved at best but a *succès d'estime*; nor could influence or entreaty prevail with Garrick to revive it. The text of the play had been freely altered in the representation, and Crispe believed that his lines had been deliberately mutilated through the jealousy of the actor-manager, from whom, moreover, despite repeated applications, he failed to recover the transcript that had been entrusted to him—the one complete copy of the tragedy. According to Macaulay, Crispe's self-immurement at Chesington was due to this fancied discovery of Garrick's treachery. Now—not to say that Chesington, while secluded, was yet by no means the inaccessible and desolate hermitage that Macaulay makes out—we may observe that during the interval between the production of 'Virginia' and his settlement at the Hall, Crispe had betaken himself and his discomfiture to Italy, and, on his return, had bought and profusely furnished a villa at Hampton, where for a considerable time he had lived and entertained on a scale greatly beyond his means. It is difficult to believe in the sudden recrudescence, after eight years, of a chagrin which to all appearance had been cured by means of travel and social distractions. But we happen to have the most convincing evidence that Samuel Crispe's retirement was owing, not to a temper soured by ill usage, but simply to the loss of health and money. The style and contents of these letters prove beyond question that, so far from being (as Macaulay would have us believe) a dismal and cynical misanthropist, "Daddy" Crispe, as Fanny Burney called him, was, despite grave and growing infirmities and sadly impaired resources, as genial and as jovial a hermit as ever forswore the busy haunts of men. That he harboured illusions respecting the merits of his play and the motives which had actuated Garrick in suppressing it cannot be denied; but that he had the discretion to keep all such uncomfortable thoughts to himself may be inferred from the fact that, in a series of letters covering sixty demy octavo pages, the subject of 'Virginia' is not once broached.

An only son, Samuel Crispe had five sisters, of whom the fourth (Sophia) had, after the death of her husband, Philip Gast, settled at "The Great House" in the ancient town of Burford, in Oxfordshire. She was, says Mrs. Delany, "very ordinary in her appearance, but an excellent creature, and far superior to her sisters in understanding." Mrs. Gast, whose husband had been a merchant of Rotterdam, enjoyed, it seems, "the distinction of having been married at Canterbury by 'Nicholas Brady, Lecturer, of Clapham.'" According to her epitaph in Burford Church, she possessed, "besides a critical skill in the English and the French, a competent knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages," and "her favourite study was that of reading the Divine Oracles in the Original." Half of her income of 300*l.* a year, as we learn from the same source, was expended in charity. Alone of the five sisters she survived Samuel (her junior by two years), dying, at the age of eighty-five, in April, 1791. A series of twenty-four letters addressed to her by her brother between January, 1779, and July, 1782, were preserved in the family, and are now printed through the kindness of a kinswoman, Mrs. Edward Egerton Leigh, of Broadwell Manor, Moreton-in-Marsh.

Widely as they seem to have differed in habits and views, the correspondents were clearly on terms of frank and affectionate intimacy. "Honest Lem"—so Crispe ordinarily signs himself—never writes without an effort to lure his sister from her abode at "stupid, filthy Burford" to the cosy haven and the modest social comforts of Chesington.

"Dear Sop,—Burn You, why don't you answer my last letter? Are your Rheumatics so bad you can't?....By your own account of yourself your Electrifying Scheme seems to be at an End; and not without reason. You had better Success a pretty deal by the Jumble of travelling; have you forgot the surprizing effect of your Rapid Journies, the first Season you came hither? You seem'd new-made. Change the scene therefore as soon as possible—dispatch your beastly papers; get out of your abominable Hermitage next y^r^ dreary dismal Garden; and bring hither Yourself, your Maid, and those few papers you reserve for my sight. ....Seriously, I do firmly believe, the Journey, Change of Air, &c., will be of infinite Service to You; for Physic, to old, crazy Frames like ours, is *all my eye and Betty Martin*—a sea Phrase that Admiral Jemm [James Burney] frequently makes use of. I had yesterday half a Pipe of excellent old Port (25 Dozen and 2 Bottles) laid in, which will be in prime order for drinking when You come Up (for I shall not touch it myself till then), and I have besides left of my old Stock above 5 Dozen, which likewise I believe I shall hardly touch myself, as I am constantly drinking Cyder of my own making, which I really like better, and agrees with me better. Now all these Premisses being put together, who the Devil d'ye think must drink this Wine if You don't?—lay these things to heart, and then honestly draw the Fair Inference....Good-bye. Ham [Miss Sarah Hamilton] and Kate send all kinds of good wishes, and long to have you come—so Come and be hang'd *directly*. I don't hate you. Witness my hand, Lem."

But the old lady of The Great House, forby her "Rheumatics," had her own circle of intimates at Burford, from whom she was not lightly to be parted. It is, indeed, from one of her friends—Mrs. Hinde—that we derive the saying of old Sarah Marlborough, handed down through Mrs. Gast and her brother to Fanny Burney: "Prithee don't talk to me about books; I never read any books but men and cards." Then there were the Lenthalls of Burford Priory, descendants of the Speaker of the Long Parliament. What would poor, sickly Molly Lenthall say—the "M. L." to whom, "under an oath of secrecy and silence," Fannikin's letters to her Daddy were, by special favour of the writer, read aloud by Mrs. Gast? No. Chesington might be well enough in its way, for a short stay in summer-time; but Burford was her chosen home. So honest Lem must needs be content with a rare visit—though Sophia Gast was certainly present at her brother's death-bed on April 24th, 1783.

The letters afford some interesting sidelights on the social and financial conditions of the day. In January, 1779, Consols had fallen to 62; three years later (March, 1782) they were fluctuating between 54 and 55, though by the following May they had risen to 60. True to his happy-go-lucky temper, honest Lem counsels his sister to choose the sweet simplicity of the Three Per Cents. "I don't see how you could do better," he writes (May 23rd, 1782);

"my opinion of Stock is that they never can be a Solid and permanent Security, as I think it impossible in our irretrievable Condition that this ruin'd Nation can hold on paying the National Interest on the Debt already incurr'd; how then must it be when that Debt is, and must be, increasing every

hour in so frightful a Degree? Notwithstanding all this, we can do no better. We shall sink together; the Stocks at present pay 5 P. Ct, and may perhaps hold on while You and I live; and when we are gone, those after us must look to themselves. Indeed, nothing but Land, good Farms, are to be depended on; and even these, when the great Crash comes, will be miserably low—but let me turn away from this horrible prospect."

In September, 1780, he had informed his sister that houses in London

"are become such a drug that they (comparatively) fetch nothing; and more and more every day are quitted, and remain untenanted at any rent almost. At this very time houses in Grosvenor Square and Grosvenor Street and Brook Street (that us'd to be the Cream of London) are empty, which 3 years ago were let for no less than 450*l.* a year; and the Day before Yesterday Dr. Burney rec[d] here a proposal from the owner of a most magnificent house in Upper Brook Street that 6 years ago he bought at the price of 5,300*l.*, and which he now offers to sell for 2,500*l.*! Besides this, the Court of Chancery for some time past has absolutely refus'd to Mortgagees that brought Bills to foreclose, the liberty of so doing; so all the relief they can get from Chancery is the appointing a Receiver to receive the rents and pay them their Interest; their Principal, want it ever so much, they must content themselves to go without. Have you yet wrote to *** to pay off his Bond? Upon my word, Sop, You ought not to let that matter Sleep. Personal Securities at such times as these! Let me earnestly intreat You to make a point of it to get in that money directly....in such a Crisis [the reported revolt of the loyal Carolinians to Congress] the worst is to be apprehended; and for my part I think nothing but hard ready money is to be depended on; therefore, as Iago says to Roderigo, *put money in thy purse! fill thy purse with money!*"

For all his disparagement of physic, Daddy Crispe was far too well-bred to escape the fashionable craze for quackery, and he discusses ailments and their latest remedies with all the gusto of a connoisseur. Mrs. Gast's rheumatism was obstinate, and the poor body was distracted between the conflicting claims of "Fomentations," as prescribed by Dr. Lewis; bella donna (pronounced by the same authority to be "cooling and discutient in outward applications"); a certain "Oil of Charity," declared infallible by her friends the Torrianos; and an electrical machine invented and sold at six guineas by the famous Dr. Graham. Daddy Crispe enters with a zest tempered by sympathy into the rival virtues of these several cures, impressing on his sister, who flitted forlornly from one to the other, the prudence of giving a fair trial to one at a time. But his enjoyment becomes frank and unqualified when he describes Sir Richard Jebb's energetic treatment of the hapless Thrale. The good brewer, who was suffering from the effects of a long course of feasting, was, it appears, hustled off to bed,

"plied with strong white wine whey, with the highest things to eat, and with Port and Brandy mixed without stint. The bystanders were frighted, but the Doctor persisted, and at last by this hot work produced a violent Boil in the Nape of the Neck, which indeed proved a Carbuncle. Sir Richard still went on heating him and feeding him up in this manner, till—"

But let us draw a veil over the hideous carnival of the knife that followed. Suffice it that the victim, having escaped with his life from the sacrifice for which he had been fatted, and being presently pronounced a "restor'd Man," was dead within six months. It was Mrs. Thrale, by the way, who once repeated to Johnson Garrick's song in 'Florizel and Perdita,' dwelling with peculiar pleasure on the line

I'd smile with the simple, and feed with the poor.

Crispe, in a letter dated October 2nd, 1780, supplies a curious commentary on this anecdote:—

"I met a vast deal of Company at Streatham, where everything was most splendid and magnificent—two Courses of 21 Dishes each, besides Removes; and after that a Dessert of a piece with the Dinner—Pines and Fruits of all Sorts, Ices, Creams, &c., &c., &c., without end—everything on plate, of which such a profusion, and such a Side Board, I never saw at any Nobleman's"—

a description which lends additional point to Johnson's blunt remonstrance:

"Nay, my dear lady, this will never do. Poor David! 'Smile with the simple'—what folly is that! And who would 'feed with the poor' that could help it? No, no; let me smile with the wise, and feed with the rich."

To do her justice, the good-humoured hostess would always take in good part those rude puffs of criticism with which her formidable guest delighted to shatter her specious soap-bubbles of sentiment.

Of the Burney family and their friends, Patty and Sally Payne (daughters of "honest Tom Payne," the bookseller of the Upper Mews Gate), Daddy Crispe's letters are never without some news. Fanny, Kitty, and Suzette were constant visitors at Chesington, staying mostly at the Hall, but occasionally at "Polly Hubbard's" hard by. In 1780 "Admiral Jemm," home from Cook's third and last expedition, soon made his way to the hermitage, "being glad of a little rest and quiet and country Air and milk, &c., after being a Tennis Ball round the Globe for four Years and a half." The old man loved the cheerful society of the young folks:—

"In this cold weather I creep into the fire in my own great chair; for I make Fanny and Jem make room for me, and never mind them, nor put myself the least out of my way for them. When you come, you shall see Jem's Journal, which is very entertaining; it is judicious and solid likewise, and shows a depth of knowledge in his profession which will hardly be equall'd by any Officer in the Service of his Standing; but the Accounts of the Adventures, &c., from his own mouth are still more enlivening—a thousand little anecdotes and particulars worth all the rest."

A year later (October, 1781) he writes:—

"All our Jolly, Gay, Young Set (Alas!) are now broke up—and some weeks the sooner on account of Patty Payne's illness. ....I find Jemm has made some progress in his Attempt to lay close Siege to Sally Payne; for in a letter from Suzette she says—'James has din'd in Castle Street [the Paynes' London house] *only four times* since he came to Town (N.B., he has been in Town only five days). The *other* day he spent at the Denoyers'; *Mais Je ne crois pas qu'il ait l'intention de se Noyer.* He will be more likely to *Sally* forth, and gain possession of the Castle. His affairs are, I think, *en bon train*, but don't tell him I say so.'"

Six months later the old man reports that "the New Ministry have just given honest Jemm a fine 50 Gun Man of War [the Bristol]; so that now he must be a Post-Captain." In 1783, as captain of the Bristol, James Burney served under Sir Edward Hughes in the East Indies. On September 6th, 1785, he married Sally Payne, destined in after years to acquire immortality as Sarah Battle at the hand of Elia.

But enough has been said to show the multifarious interest which belongs to these frank, familiar letters. The papers which follow are not, it is true, of any great importance, literary or other; but at any rate they form, with the letters, a recreative and altogether delightful book—a welcome solace to the critic weary of preciosity and self-advertisement. The author has fished in the backwaters of eighteenth-century life and thought in England, and he gives us here the results—not very grand, perhaps, but novel and, in their quiet way, most attractive—of his pleasant labour. Mr. Hutton's style is simple and natural, and throughout he thinks rather of his subject than of himself. Amongst the many services we owe him, not the least is that of having exploded Macaulay's absurdly distorted account of Samuel Crispe, who now for the first time appears in his true light as the brave, cheery, kind-hearted old "Daddy" who presided langsyne over the frolics and the humours of Chesington Hall.

Le Canada: Les Deux Races. By André Siegfried. (Paris, Armand Colin.)

M. André Siegfried, who has already written an excellent volume on New Zealand, which our readers may remember, treats in his 'Canada' the most important points connected with the present and future of the Dominion.

There being, for the reasons which our author gives, no Labour party in Canada, and little that is specially interesting in Canadian legislation, as compared with that of Australia and New Zealand, he rightly devotes the whole of his attention to the conflict of Protestants and Catholics and that of British and French in the Dominion. The fiscal question as between the mother-country and Canada he passes over lightly, as do all those who are as well acquainted as he is with real Canadian opinion; and he attaches more importance to future trade relations between Canada and the United States than to those between Canada and the United Kingdom, except so far as these are similar to the relations between Canada and the rest of the world. His conclusion is that "colonists object to mixing sentiment with business."

The views of this impartial and skilled observer, himself a French Protestant, are of great interest to impartial Britons. At many points they conflict so sharply with our received opinions that they will raise dissent; but that they represent a perfectly sound judgment, exercised without leaning in any particular direction, we are convinced by our previous knowledge of the author's writings. He does not exaggerate in either a French or a Protestant sense, and unpleasant as are his facts, they are probably facts indeed.

Switzerland presents us with a country in which rival languages and fierce conflict between Protestant and Catholic are insufficient to weaken national unity. In the same way M. Siegfried shows that the fierce rivalry and the painful conflicts caused by race and religion form no bar to unity on behalf of Canadian nationality. The difference is not likely, he thinks, to lessen, and Canadian opinion of all shades will wander for ever between separatism, which is impossible, and complete union, which can never be. Some fierce Protestants of Upper Canada declare that the Dominion is to be Protestant or no longer to exist. But M. Siegfried gives his reasons for disbelieving that they will push their declarations to the full extent. Nevertheless, in a sense, the fabric of the Dominion is, he thinks, at the mercy of a tremendous accident which might strain fanaticism, either on the Protestant or on the Catholic side, to breaking-point. On the other hand, the vast majority of "the French of Canada will never like the English." The French Canadian (this careful observer is convinced) bears a permanent ill-will towards his British neighbour, but not towards the Imperial Government or the British across the seas. Some of M. Siegfried's quotations from fanatics on both sides are curious enough, as, for example, in the case of speeches of Papal representatives on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, at the end of November, 1904, in which were coupled "the sects of Mahomet and of Luther"—the latter being the Anglicans, Methodists, and Presbyterians of the Dominion.

Many writers have tried to draw pictures of Catholic Quebec, but few have succeeded better than M. Siegfried.

"Pour comprendre en effet tout le charme qui se dégage de cette antique maison, il faut avoir visité les bâtiments historiques de ce grand séminaire qui se dresse, altier et vénérable, sur le rocher de Québec, dominant, surplombant presque la ville et l'immense nappe d'eau du Saint-Laurent. Il faut avoir parcouru ses interminables et sombres couloirs, vrais couloirs de couvent ou de forteresse, éclairés çà et là de fenêtres étroites à travers lesquelles on aperçoit soudain, comme dans une vision, le merveilleux panorama du fleuve, avec son arrière-plan de montagnes bleues et découpées. Il faut avoir vu passer, dans ces antichambres, dans ces classes vieillottes et sombres, la procession des étudiants, milaïques, mi-ecclésiastiques, avec leurs uniformes curieux et d'un autre âge: longues redingotes bleues, écharpes d'un vert émeraude. Il faut surtout avoir conversé, dans l'intimité charmante et digne de petites chambres presque cellulaires, avec les maîtres ecclésiastiques, si français de langage, si canadiens, si catholiques et avec tout cela si lointains et si différents de notre France européenne et moderne: on devine alors, comme dans une révélation imposée par la *composition du lieu*, toute la forte tradition romaine qui a pétri ce pays et ce peuple, à tel point qu'il se sentirait orphelin, si le protecteur séculaire de son histoire venait à lui manquer."

In the University of Laval and the Catholic colleges of the Dominion Roman Catholic teaching is dominant in a sense in which it can hardly be found powerful in any university of the Old World, except, perhaps, Louvain. Even philosophy is taught only in Latin, and almost as a branch of theology—no modern teaching being mentioned, except for the purpose of refutation as contrary to sound doctrine. The result is that Laval is hopelessly distanced in modern ideas by the two other great universities of the Dominion, and that the Roman Catholic population are without the highest training for their future in the world. On the other hand, the schools of Upper Canada, being so anxious to be "Imperial" as to imitate the public schools of England, are also, according to M. Siegfried, somewhat behind those of the United States, although he shows much personal sympathy for the colonial schools and colleges in the matters in which they differ from their neighbours across the frontier. Cricket, at least, attracts him, though birching, perhaps, repels.

M. Siegfried has evidently been amazed at the extraordinary extent of the difference between the French Canadians, with their vigorous growth in numbers, and the rest of the civilized world. These Frenchmen who have never known the Revolution are more Conservative than the Russian peasantry, and are kept in such isolation from the world by their advisers that no admixture of ideas takes place:—

"After 150 years of life under the same laws and flag, these neighbours remain to them strangers and, generally speaking, opponents. They like one another no more than they did on the first day of the conquest, and it is clear that we find ourselves face to face with one of those deep and lasting antipathies against which conciliation breaks itself to pieces.....The English and the French Canadians live in the same house as *frères ennemis*....The fiction of friendly feeling is kept up on both sides. But it is a deliberate optimism, which does not represent reality....The mother-country does not interfere in the local quarrels, or, if it does, it is with so much reservation that intervention is not perceived. Although this good tradition was in some degree abandoned during the reign of Imperialist opinion, the Government in London is still the supreme arbiter....There is not among the Canadian French any hatred against England, but there is not affection. When the British armies were beaten during the Transvaal war the French Canadians rejoiced openly, but chiefly for the pleasure of annoying their neighbours in Ontario by treading on the British lion's tail, as a little revenge of self-love."

The Canadian British, on the other hand, are too much inclined, our author thinks, to "defend the flag, which nobody is in reality attacking." "Interest binds," and will ever bind the French-Canadian to the Empire; but it is a mistake to try his patience by calling upon him to take part in "Imperial defence," except in defending his own loved Canada. That, he is, M. Siegfried tells us, prepared to defend—even against France herself.

M. Siegfried is inclined to think, but does not prove his case, that Lord Minto did harm by his declarations on Imperialist doctrine during his tenure of office as Governor-General. It was a trying time, and it was as difficult for a Viceroy to accept the volunteering of the patriotic Imperialists of Canada without offending French-Canadian sentiment as it is for a Viceroy in Dublin to hold the balance even between Protestant Orangemen and Roman Catholic Nationalists.

NEW NOVELS.

The Angel of Pain. By E. F. Benson. (Heinemann.)

It is a little difficult to discover the philosophic point of view which Mr. Benson assumes in this novel. From his preface, which is somewhat gratuitous, we are justified in supposing that he disclaims the utility of pain. But the course of his story is in favour of its chastening value. The professor of the preface says:

"If we have thought that a man or a woman is our friend, and we find such acting evilly against us without cause, that pain too, though it is the hardest of all, is somehow necessary."

That is a statement of the plot of this novel. The hero considers that his friend has wronged him, because he has robbed him of his *fiancée*. A fair-minded man would have reasoned, albeit sadly, that it was the right and duty of two young people to find out their real feelings before it was too late. But Philip Home is not unskilfully drawn, and it is a testimony to the skill of his portrait to say that he strikes us as a man who would take his disappointment hardly. So, too, the picture of the painter Dundas is as clever as we are given to understand his own pictures were. The girl is also in keeping and successfully individual, while the hero's mother is delightful. Indeed, one can take no exception to the story until one comes to the Hermit. Bluntly, the Hermit will not do. He lives in solitary communion with Nature, charms nightingales to perch on his finger and sing, and dies under the hoofs of Pan. Why did Mr. Benson throw away an interesting book on this preternatural farrago? We have no patience with the chapters in which the Hermit appears.

Mara. By Chris Healy. (Chatto & Windus.)

Mr. Healy describes his new novel as "the story of an unconventional woman"; which the heroine may very fairly claim

to be. She is so "unconventional" that she haunts the streets of London, apparently with the object of being entertained at dinner by the satyrs of the pavement. She is not so unconventional in being admired and painted and adopted by a titled Academician, for such a fate frequently befalls heroines of fiction. Mr. Healy seems to hold a brief in this book for the weaker sex against the machinations and injustice of the male, and his conduct of it is highly sentimental. We regret that the knowledge of life which in his previous book he showed himself to possess, at least so far as the manufacturing towns of the North are concerned, does not seem to extend to London. His tale opens in East Anglia, which by this time novelists have rendered for us a social inferno, and marches along, without one convincing character, to what is an orthodox happy ending. Mr. Healy would do well to return to his Northern subjects.

The Man of Property. By J. Galsworthy. (Heinemann.)

This is one of the few volumes among recent works of fiction to which one thinks seriously of turning a second time. It is a book in which an intelligent man could browse with satisfaction, even with profit, during a chance hour of leisure. Perhaps it is because such hours come so rarely nowadays that books of which this can be said are rare in current literature. Here, at all events, is one of them. This story of an upper middle-class London family has in it some of the generous qualities which make 'Vanity Fair' the wholly delightful work it is. The character who gives the novel its title is only one of half a dozen equally well-drawn members of a family which illustrates a type that is as surely part of London as its omnibuses and the metropolitan police. These people are the principal pillars of the more solid clubs, their houses cover the western half of London in serried masses of solid, enduring comfort, wealth, and ugliness. They are never "smart," and always solvent. They are never brilliant or vicious, and always respectable. Law-abiding, well dressed, colourless, trustworthy, full of common sense, prosperous, shrewd, and dull, they maintain London's balance. They do not introduce, or initiate; they keep things as they are. Here they are presented with admirable clearness and exactness—in their own homes, among their own kind, pursuing their own characteristic ends. There is a story of a kind, connecting the long series of carefully finished pictures. But the pictures, the characterization, are the main thing. They are minute, vivid, and steadily interesting. The whole is a sound and equable piece of work, deserving high praise.

The House by the Bridge. By M. G. Easton. (John Lane.)

In 'The House by the Bridge' the 'prentice hand betrays itself in an exuberance of incident and coincidence which gives a sense of overcrowding, and puts rather too severe a strain upon the credulity of the reader. There is plenty of careful work in the story, but that intuition or experience seems to be wanting which knows exactly where work tells, and where it serves merely to confuse. The characters are so laboriously studied that they suggest types rather than individuals. The plot is, however, well constructed, and the mystery successfully sustained, though it is hardly consistent with the heroine's characteristics that she should not have plucked the heart out of the latter much earlier in her career. A commendable restraint in treatment and conscientious workmanship promise well for any future effort.

The Jungle. By Upton Sinclair. (Heinemann.)

This book, dedicated "to the working men of America," is a powerful story of the relations of capital and labour. It is not a pleasant affair. The detailed description of the chief industries of Chicago—the slaughter of animals, the manufacture of canned food, the transformation of waste products into "fertilizer"—is scarcely to be read without a feeling of nausea. But it is a book that holds the attention by its vividness, earnestness, and simplicity. Its principal characters belong to a little company of Russians, who, attracted to America as a land of freedom, are pitilessly crushed by the tyranny and corruption of the Beef Trust, in whose service they spend their strength. Foremost among them is a man whose struggles against the relentless forces that drive him down the industrial scale make a grim and moving tale. Mr. Sinclair has the power of making his strongly drawn characters part of the toiling mass; he succeeds in bringing the great figure of Labour itself into the book. For the most part, the story is told without any attempt to point a moral; but towards the close it degenerates into a Socialist argument, and thus loses a good deal of its artistic merit.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

Swahili is among the best-known members of the Bantu language-family, and was, for various reasons, one of the earliest to be fully studied; but comparatively little attention has been paid to the group of allied idioms which connect it with the mainland. These comprise Pokomo, Kamba, Digo, Shambala, Bondei, Zigula, Konde (to be distinguished from the Konde of Lake Nyasa), and others. Some of these were included by Krapf in his 'Vocabulary of Six East African Languages,' published in 1850; and other materials were collected by the late Bishop Steere between 1865 and 1882. Shambala and Zigula, not the least important of those enumerated, are spoken in adjacent districts—the former north of the Ruvu (Luvu) or Pangani river, the latter south of it, and separated from the sea by the strip of coast-land known as the Mrima, where the people speak a dialect of Swahili. Some Wazigula, however, appear to have migrated into the Shambala country. The Wa-Bondei occupy the country between Usambara and the coast. Bishop Steere in 1867 published *Collections for a Handbook of the Shambala Language*, having obtained his materials "from a native of one of the coast villages who was well acquainted with the Shambala country and language." He afterwards had these materials "revised by another man, a Zigula by birth, who made scarcely any substantial alterations." This little book has been reissued (Msalabani, East Africa; to be obtained at the office of the Universities' Mission, 9, Dartmouth Street, S.W.) by the Archdeacon of Magila, who, being on the spot, and having the advantage of several years' study at first hand, has subjected the whole to a thorough revision in the light of the most recent philological research. Prof. Meinhof devoted some months (August, 1902—February, 1903) to the study of Bantu phonetics, with the help of the phonograph, in Zanzibar and German East Africa. The results of his observations, embracing a large number of languages (two of them, Mbugu and Ndorobo, never before treated), are now in course of publication in the *Transactions* of the Berlin Oriental Seminary, and are referred to below. These essays deal largely in technicalities, which, though important enough in themselves, are unnecessary in a practical handbook like Archdeacon Woodward's. We cannot help thinking, moreover, that the orthography used in the latter serves all ordinary purposes as well as the more elaborate system proposed by Prof. Meinhof. *Gh* may be a less scientific way of writing the guttural (in such a word as *ghubika*, where the Berlin missionaries, when they heard it at all, wrote *r*) than *γ*, but it makes things easier for the printer. In connexion with this subject of orthography, we may remark in passing that the system followed by the German authorities is one likely to lead to hopeless confusion. In maps and other official documents we find "Sansibar," "Wuga" (for Vuga), "Muhesa" (for Muheza), "Kilimandscharo," &c.; while the Government schools teach the usual Swahili spelling—*w* and *j*, for instance, not having the German values of *v* and *y*. The official spelling is not even uniformly applied, since in a map before us we find "Uzi" by the side of "Sansibar."

One or two interesting points in phonetics may be mentioned. *P* does not seem to exist (except in borrowed words, and in combination with *m*), its place being taken by the aspirate, which, by the by, is "pronounced with a deep sighing sound, necessitating a slight pause before it." Thus the Swahili *mpunga* ("rice") becomes *mhunga; mpini* ("a handle"), *mhini; pita, hita; mpepo, mhepo;* the preposition *pa, ha,* &c. *L* often seems, to the beginner, to drop out (as it actually does in Swahili; compare *paa* and *impala, lia* and *lila,* &c.) between two vowels; or it is mistaken for *y*, probably owing to its palatal enunciation. Archdeacon Woodward fails to distinguish the two sounds of *ch* insisted on by Prof. Meinhof, though willing to admit that they may exist. Another feature is the "musical tone or accent" ("pitch" is perhaps a more correct designation than "accent"), which has been found to be present in several Bantu languages, and will probably, now that attention is directed to it, be discovered in many more.

The Shambala handbook forms an admirably practical introduction to the language. Each part of speech has a short section devoted to it, followed by a useful vocabulary. Finally, we have on p. 64 some interesting

information on 'Shambala Salutations'; then a list of 'Onomatopoetic Substantives' (by some called adverbs, and by others interjections); an account of the "tones" already alluded to; and a short native tale with vocabulary.

Archdeacon Woodward has also published *Collections for a Handbook of the Zigula Language*, much on the same plan as the foregoing, with the exception of the vocabularies, there being only one to accompany the two tales at the end of the book. It is, however, intended to issue some vocabularies and tales later. This language (formerly called Zigua or Zeguha, probably because the earliest information about it was obtained from Swahili-speaking natives, or possibly owing to the peculiar pronunciation of *l* already referred to) does not differ markedly in structure from Shambala, and appears to share many of its words and its dislike for the *p* sound. We find no indication of the Shambala guttural, the words containing it being spelt with *g—kiga, gubika, genda*, &c. We shall look forward with interest to the further collections promised.

Father A. von der Mohl, S.J., contributes to the eighth volume of *Afrikanische Studien* (which is published by the Berlin Oriental Seminary) a collection of fables in the language of the Lower Zambezi, which he calls "Ci-Tete," but which differs only dialectically from Nyanja or Mang'anja. The stories are of the familiar "Uncle Remus" type. The Rev. H. A. Fokken, of the Lutheran Mission, Kilimanjaro, has a careful study of Kisiha, a dialect of the Caga (Chaga, Dschaga) language, the variations of which almost constitute separate tongues. Another article dealing with Bantu philology is the continuation of Prof. Meinhof's 'Linguistische Studien in Ostafrika.' This instalment deals with Digo, Nika, and Pokomo. Dr. Lippert publishes in this number, with translations, some Hausa tales obtained from Mr. John Thornhill, of the Gold Coast Frontier Force. Of ethnographic as well as linguistic interest are the notes of the Rev. C. Spiess (of Lome, Togo) on the magic and mythology of the Anlō people, consisting of a series of native texts, with the translation in parallel columns.

Afrikaansche Studies. Proefschrift ter verkrijging van den grad van Doctor aan de Rijksuniversiteit te Gent door Pieter Jacobus du Toit. (Ghent, A. Siffer.)—The literature of the "Taal" is not very abundant, and Dr. du Toit's dissertation, while in the main following the same lines as Prof. Hesseling's essay ('Het Afrikaansch') reviewed in *The Athenæum* for November 11th, 1899, supplies some important corrections and additions to that work. Dr. du Toit, whose name indicates his nationality, and who is, as a matter of fact, a native of Hope Town, has the advantage of an inside knowledge of his subject, whereas Prof. Hesseling was forced to base his conclusions on a study of such materials as were accessible to him in print. It is, therefore, not surprising that he should have fallen into error on some minor points, on which Dr. du Toit is able to set him right. Among these are the etymologies of *assegaai* (as here spelt on p. 41)—a point touched on in the above-mentioned review—*paai-boelie* (p. 55), and *dollos* or *dolos*, meaning the "knuckle-bones" used by native diviners. This had been set down as of Hottentot origin, but Dr. du Toit explains it as a contraction of *dobbel-os*. *Dobbelen*, in Dutch, is "to throw dice," and it appears that these bones are sometimes, by children in their games, called "oxen." Prof. Hesseling's list of Hottentot derivations (see 'Het Afrikaansch,' pp. 80–81) is reduced (p. 21) to the following: *abba* (or *abbe*), *ghoenie* (*ghoen*), *hoeka* (*toeka*), *kamma*, *kammalielies*, *kamte*, *kastag*, *kierie* (*kiri*, or "kerry"). To these Dr. du Toit adds: *Boegoe* (*buχu*, in Sparrman *bucku*), an odoriferous herb. *Dagga*, the *Cannabis indica* (*bhang*). *Ganna*, a certain herb. *Gijtjie*, a kind of lizard—unless this word is the Dutch *geitje*, a little goat. *Gnu*. *Gonna* (*gonne*), an interjection of astonishment. *Gorra*, *gorratjie*, defined in the 'Patriot-Woordeboek' (Paarl, 1902) as "small holes in dry river-beds to get water filtering through sand." *Karro* (*karroo*). *Kwagga*. *Tonka*, or *konka*, a pot. We may remark in passing that *kaboe* or *koeboe* (*kabu*, *kubu*), stated by Mansvelt to be "a Kaffir word only used in the interior" (see also 'Het Afrikaansch,' p. 81), would seem to be the Zulu *um-caba*, boiled mealies, which, from the click, is not unlikely to be a Hottentot word.

A considerable part of Dr. du Toit's essay is of a controversial nature, being devoted to a refutation of the arguments advanced by Dr. Heinrich Meyer-Benfey in his article 'Die Burensprache und ihre Litteratur' (*Preussische Jahrbücher*, November, 1904). This writer, while acknowledging the value of Prof. Hesseling's researches, is inclined to think that the latter has exaggerated the influence of the Malayo-Portuguese linguafranca in producing the peculiar character of the "Taal":—

"Dass viele Wörter aus dem Kreolischen stammen, und darunter so geläufige wie *banja*, *baing*, *noi*, ist über jeden Zweifel erhaben. Einfluss des Kreolischen auf den *grammatischen Bau der Burensprache* scheint mir dagegen in keinem Punkt erwiesen oder anzunehmen notwendig, vielmehr dürfte für die bestehenden Aehnlichkeiten stets eine andere Erklärung zulässig und vorzuziehen sein."

The explanation preferred by Dr. Meyer-Benfey is that the phonetic decay and loss of inflections which give the Taal its "hyper-analytical" character are but the normal process of development—only more rapidly and energetically carried out—which has in course of time differentiated English from Icelandic. The causes of this more rapid and energetic development are the isolation and low degree of culture of the early colonists; their "Mangel an literarischer Tradition und an grammatischer Zucht und Kontrole"; and the adoption of the language by Hottentots and slaves of other alien races. After all, it seems as if Dr. Meyer-Benfey's view, looked at carefully, were not so very different from Prof. Hesseling's and Dr. du Toit's: the real point at issue between them is the importance assigned to the Hottentots as a linguistic factor. When we examine the specimens of Hottentot-Dutch patois reported by Peter Kolbe (1719) as commonly spoken by these people, whose women were employed as nurses by most colonial families, the hypothesis that the change in the language was chiefly due to them does not seem very unreasonable. Against this, however, we have to set the following considerations: The number of Afrikander words which can be traced to the Hottentot language is, as both Prof. Hesseling and Dr. du Toit have shown, exceedingly small, and some of the most characteristic peculiarities—*e.g.*, the loss of grammatical gender—are fundamentally incompatible with the character of the Hottentot language.

Intercourse between the colonists and the Hottentots only took place to a very limited extent up to the time of Kolbe's visit to the Cape (1705–13), and was at first carried on by means of interpreters. But the Afrikander Taal had by that time already assumed its distinctive character. It seems, therefore, more reasonable to suppose that the patois above referred to was that spoken by the imported slaves, and picked up from them—or from their masters, who had by this time begun to use it—by the Hottentots. Sparrman (1772–76) mentions some of the Hottentots as speaking Portuguese—evidently the "Malayo-Portuguese" jargon of the slaves. These involuntary immigrants were a mixed multitude, from Java, Ceylon, Bengal, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Guinea. Their common medium of intercourse was the sailors' lingua-franca, which at that time was spoken and understood all over the East. The substitution for this, at the Cape, of a Dutch jargon formed on the same lines seems to have taken place during the last forty years of the seventeenth century. Dr. Meyer-Benfey does not deny these facts. But the difficulties of communication were so great, when the settlers had penetrated further inland from the Cape peninsula, that, if his hypothesis had been correct, *two* languages must have sprung up, as Dr. du Toit points out (p. 20)—"a Dutch with Hottentot colouring," in the *Onderveld*, or up-country districts, and "a Dutch with Malayo-Portuguese colouring," in the Cape peninsula. But the surprising homogeneity (apart from insignificant details) of the Afrikander Taal has struck all observers; so that it must, as already stated, have been fully developed in essentials before the *Onderveld* was settled or the colonists had come into sufficiently close contact with the Hottentots for the latter to exercise any appreciable influence on their language.

Kolbe's specimens of "Hottentot Hollands" are very much like the Taal of the present day, with one exception, noticed by nearly every one who has written on the subject—the tendency to make all verbs end in *-um*: "Die oud volk altijd zoo *makum*, en daarom ons ook zoo *makum*";—"Gy ons immers *doodmakum*," &c. This peculiarity has now vanished; but it frequently appears in the English attributed to Australian aborigines and others—principally, we fancy, by writers of fiction. Is it a genuine phonetic feature, or a result of unscientific reporting—or merely due to an a priori conception of what "natives" would be likely to say?

On pp. 35–9 Dr. du Toit gives some interesting particulars—new to us in the main—as to the speech of the Cape Malays at the present time. Those living in towns have a limited amount of English, of a strictly professional kind, *e.g.*, "Nice banana, Mrs., —cheap,—shilling,—ten—Mrs. buy?" &c.; but they speak "perfect Afrikaansch," except for their inability to pronounce certain sounds; *e.g.*, they turn *eu* into *é* (*sletel* for *sleutel*), and give *j* the English instead of the Dutch (*y*) sound. One of the most curious publications ever issued is a Mohammedan prayer-book in the Taal, printed in Arabic characters, prepared (in 1869) for the use of Moslems at the Cape. An account of this is given by Prof. de Goeje in the *Nederlandsche Spectator*, No. 51 (1881).

In the concluding chapter of his essay Dr. du Toit compares the Taal with the Dutch patois spoken in the West Indies, of which specimens are supplied in a recent work by Prof. Hesseling ('Het Negerhollands der Deense Antillen'), and finds a series of instructive resemblances and differences. The result of his examination is to confirm him in the view already adopted both by himself and Prof. Hesseling, that "the Afrikander Taal was *on the way* to become a Creole dialect," but that its development in that direction was arrested. In the West Indian patois the process was completed. One of the features common to

both, but less marked in the Taal, "is the omission of the article, the conjunction, and sometimes of the relative pronoun." With regard to this last Dr. du Toit says: "In Afrikander this happens *only in the speech of the aborigines*, and especially in that of the *Kaffirs*." It may perhaps be pointed out that this is a natural consequence of the Zulu relative construction. Another idiom, the collective *baas-goet*, meaning "the master and those with him," may be compared with the Zulu collective plurals of proper nouns, *e.g.*, *o Zatshuke* = Zatshuke and his people" (or "party," "family," &c., as the case may be). All the remarks on pp. 103–7 as to the Afrikaansch spoken by Kaffirs should be carefully considered by students of the Bantu languages.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett publish *Six Years at the Russian Court*, by M. Eager, a lady who appears to have been a nursery governess from Ireland. Portions of it have appeared as contributions to *The Leisure Hour*. The life of the dependents of a great Court is a life apart, in a world of their own. Kings and queens are so cut off from the ordinary possibilities of friendship that they are much closer to their servants than is usually the case in other ranks of life. The English duke is like the English humble clerk in being somewhat aloof from the servant-life of his establishment. The attitude of the old lady, in all countries, towards her maid, and that of the French ecclesiastic to his old cook-housekeeper, are more on the footing of those of kings and queens to their children's governesses. On the other hand, the effect of innumerable royal friendships on the dependents themselves is almost invariably the same. The book before us is exactly what it was likely to be in such circumstances: well worth reading for those who have time, but not to be depended upon for a just view of anything or anybody. The charming sketches of the little Grand Duchess Olga, especially that which faces p. 162, are in themselves worth possessing, though we doubt whether the young princess intended her efforts for publication. Royal people, however, have no reticence: they are as fond of reading about themselves in the newspapers as is a newly elected member of Parliament. The author's view of Russia may be conceived in advance. She says of "the people" that "they are not capable of guiding themselves. The little nursery party in Tsarskoe Selo would be just as well able to arrange their daily life without the aid of 'grown-ups' as are the Russians in general." On the same page the author tells us that Russia has made since emancipation "gigantic strides towards civilization. In the matter of higher education for women she is well abreast of the times." It is, however, to the Revolutionist that this advance is due; and the extraordinary ability of the Russian women who have trained themselves at Zurich and in Paris owes little to the Government or Court of Russia for its development. Spasmodic efforts there have been, no doubt. It is characteristic of the Russian Court and Government that there should be; but such spurts, followed by hard repression, are not steps for which the author could claim credit on behalf of her late employers. It is somewhat shocking, when we remember what has since happened, to read that "the season of 1903 was exceptionally brilliant; the great event was the famous costume ball....The Empress's dress," with imitation antique ornaments made for the occasion, "cost upwards of a million roubles, more than a hundred thousand pounds of our money."

Our author exhibits the customary weaknesses of such work as hers. When she writes of her four Grand Duchesses from birth to middle childhood she is interesting. When she writes of Russia her observations are somewhat fatuous; and she has no knowledge, either of Russia in particular or of the Continent in general, to form a basis for observation. Her account of what she calls "the Greek Church" is strangely wanting in information; and the assertion concerning the Orthodox Church of Russia, that "Mass is sung in the vulgar tongue," is not strictly accurate in fact, as the archaic Slavonic language is one with which the Russian Nonconformists or Old Believers are alone familiar. The astonishment twice expressed at those who have business with the Imperial family, and are not entitled to wear uniform, coming to the palaces in "evening dress" displays a want of acquaintance with the customs of the world outside this country, even as known in Paris. The repeated use of the phrase "Heir Apparent" for "Heir Presumptive" shows a certain want of familiarity with cultivated forms of our own tongue. The Russian title signifies, indeed, only "Heir"; and we should have thought that the author would be familiar with it in the Court form "le grand-duc héritier." The account of the Russian peasant's bath, which implies that "warm water" (rather than hot air and twigs) is the essential article, and the account of the Russian land system, are equally wide of the mark. The author seems to think that the patches in the village strips of land are received by the peasant from the proprietor, instead of, as is usual in almost all the Governments of Russia, from the village itself. The peasants regard themselves, with some justice, as the real proprietors, and "the proprietor" as a modern upstart, who dates only from the time of the Empress Catherine.

The author disarms criticism in some points by repeatedly explaining that she knows hardly any Russian. But this should have prevented her from translating inaccurately—and indeed sometimes in varying fashions, all of them incorrect—such Russian words as Selo. Even towards the Cossacks of the garrison of St. Petersburg and of the Imperial Guard our author has not been open-eyed. She speaks of them as having two uniforms, one for "every day," and the other "on holidays." The Sotnia of the Cossacks of the Guard which wears the long scarlet coat reaching to the feet is as distinct from all the other Cossacks as is the Sotnia which wears white lambskin. The uniform of the Cossacks of the Don, which is that of the majority of the Cossack population of the empire—though only one out of innumerable varieties of Cossack uniform—is that which is distinguished by red cuffs. At the May Day review specimens of all kinds may be seen together in their glory. One of the strangest of the many errors in the book is the repeated use of the word "mangolias."

An attractive volume of little stories, which have on the surface a simple or child meaning, with a good deal of knowledge of Russia for grown people behind it, is published by Mr. William Heinemann under the title of *Serf Life in Russia*. The stories are ascribed to Alexandra de Holstein and Dora B. Montefiore, and appear to be by the former, with preface and some touching-up from the pen of the feminist writer whose name stands second. They are, however, intensely Russian.

Under the title *By-paths in the Balkans* (Chapman & Hall) Capt. von Herbert has put together a number of curious and interesting chapters about gipsies and their tongues and music, as well as remarks (less new, and perhaps in some cases less accurate) about all the Balkan languages and races. Those who are interested either in Eastern music or in gipsies will find the book worth perusal. We differ from the following statement, when we remember the work done by the American missionaries and by Robert College:—

"My Protestantism received a rude shock when I discovered that in the Balkan Peninsula not one Protestant sect is doing, or attempting to do, any good, whether among the Orthodox, or among the Jews, or among the Moslems."

Our reviewer was provoked to laughter by the statement about a doubtful Balkan witness, that "his veracity was vouched for by a dragoman of the Austrian Consulate."

The Librarian of the University of Toronto and Messrs. Morang & Co. of that city publish, in the "University of Toronto Studies," the volume entitled *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada for the Year* 1905. It is edited, as usual, by Prof. George M. Wrong and Mr. H. H. Langton. The volume contains, as it always does, a great deal of interesting information with regard to the French Canadians and to racial problems in the Dominion. But there is—by chance, no doubt—less important matter than usual bearing on Imperial questions of general interest throughout the British Empire.

A dissertation on the *English Craft Gilds and the Government* has been published by Miss Stella Kramer in the Columbia University "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law" (New York, Columbia University Press). It appears to be the work of a young student who has read widely and thought independently, but stands in need of more systematic historical training. The writer stands up boldly against the doctrines of some well-known economic historians, and in several of her contentions has, we think, right on her side; but she cannot be said to have learnt how to put her case effectively. She uses the interrogative far too often in passages intended to be argumentative, thus giving her contentions an air of doubt which she is far from wishing to convey. Sometimes the question is put to the reader and not answered; sometimes (and we have counted as many as five successive sentences ending with a mark of interrogation) the question is addressed to the adversary in criticism of his position. This rather lady-like weapon of controversy can deal no very deadly blow. The principal contention is that the craft gilds continued to flourish throughout the Tudor period, and that Tudor legislation was directed, not to their injury, but only to the removal of certain abuses of the system. There was, in fact, no such "decay of the craft gilds" under the influence of hostile statutes as has commonly been supposed. The best part of the paper is the latter half, the work on the Tudor period. The account of the mediæval craft gilds shows a somewhat meagre equipment, and, as is commonly the case in youthful self-training on the German method, the writer is found to be familiar with the special theme, and disproportionately ignorant of the subject of which that theme forms part. To discover the original of the text, "If a merchant throve, so that he fared thrice over the sea by his own means, then was he thenceforth

of thegn-right worthy," we are referred to Norton's 'Commentary'; the author furthermore calls this passage a "doom," and ascribes it to the time of Athelstan. This is but one example. Nevertheless, as the firstfruits of a term of historical research, the dissertation is welcome. Though a good deal has been written on the subject of craft gilds, much still remains to be done before we shall have a teachable, incontrovertible account even of the bare outlines. We hope that the present study may be enlarged and carried forward.

The series of "Tudor Translations" (Nutt) reaches its fortieth volume with the present instalment—two volumes containing reprints of the earliest versions in which three of Machiavelli's most important works were made known to English readers: Whitehorne's *Arte of Warre*, Bedingfeld's *Florentine Historie*, and Dacres's *The Prince*. Mr. Henry Cust contributes an Introduction, in which he says gracefully much the usual things about Machiavelli, Cæsar Borgia, 'The Prince,' and so on, from which the reader perceives that he has read Acton's and Mr. Burd's Introductions to the latter's edition of 'The Prince,' and probably Mr. Morley's Romanes Lecture. There is also some short account of the other works. We could wish that the proportions had been reversed. Information about 'The Prince' is at every one's command nowadays; indeed, the treatise is short, and a certain number of historical students, at any rate, have read it through. Some, we make no doubt, have at least sampled the histories. But we should be surprised to learn that more than half a dozen living Englishmen have read a book of 'The Art of War'; and yet there are passages in that work which need to be taken into account before Machiavelli's political and ethical position can be accurately judged.

The texts might, we think, have been a little edited. There can be no particular object in reproducing the misprints of the original—"Guibileo," "Piggibonsi," and the like. Whether the Elizabethan or the modern printer is responsible for "Mounsier de Vhigni" we do not know; but the reader can hardly be severely blamed who fails to detect "Ubigni" (Aubigny) under the odd disguise. However, we must confess a doubt as to how far these dainty books are meant to be read. The mere fact that it has not been thought worth while to furnish them with an index shows that the interests of students were not urgently present to the minds of those who planned the series. We wonder if Mr. Cust realizes that the person called Leonardo Bruni on p. xli of his Introduction is identical with the Aretino who appears some ten pages later. The latter name is generally used by English writers to denote a very different personage.

Essays on Economics. By H. Stanley Jevons. (Macmillan & Co.)—Those who value the works of Prof. Jevons and knew the man himself will be naturally interested in the little volume of 'Essays on Economics' by his son, Mr. H. Stanley Jevons. A singular similarity in experience has occurred both to father and son. Both, after receiving training and education in England, went for a short period to Australia; both, after a short sojourn there, returned to England. While Mr. Stanley Jevons was in Sydney he delivered a course of lectures on economics for the University Extension Board. This course was the origin of the present work. Mr. Jevons fortunately possesses a bright and attractive style, and he has not ventured too far on the wider course which might have carried him on to subjects too difficult to place before the classes whom he addressed. In the introductory chapter he explains the method he has followed. He rightly begins with the declaration that

"the means employed in obtaining knowledge of the kind which is called economics is the scientific or 'inductive' method; it is the same method as that used in all other sciences, and indeed, with modifications, the same as that by which knowledge of every kind is acquired."

It is pleasant and suitable to find him, when advising students how to set to work, recommending the study of his father's 'Principles of Science,' a work which has hitherto scarcely received the recognition it deserves. Naturally, from induction he proceeds to deduction, and continues with a paragraph which we wish those who continually express outspoken, but imperfectly reasoned opinions on economic subjects would take to heart:—

"The majority of mankind have little power of mathematical deduction, and know it, fortunately for science. What so many fail to realise is that they have equally little power of safe deduction in any other branch of knowledge."

The hints that follow on the need of verification and the study required to effect this are valuable, and expressed with a clearness of language which more experienced writers might envy.

Throughout the volume the subjects discussed are illustrated by diagrams designed with much ingenuity. If the reader thinks the illustrations to the 'Example of Intensity and Amount of Pleasure,' 'Complex Periods of Consumption,' and 'Intensity in Relation to Quantity Consumed,' suitable only to young students, he should remember that the book is based on a course of lectures which may have been delivered to a juvenile audience, to whom the illustration of the sensations of the pleasure "enjoyed by a girl dancing at a ball,—one of the first to which she has been invited, shall we say, so that the novelty has not worn off," and of the way in which "the change of intensity of pleasure, during a period of consumption of what is strictly one simple article, may be ascertained" by the example of "a boy eating chocolate," may have come home with a force which more serious examples might have failed to attain. The lines of the Italian poet come to the mind in turning over the pages:—

Così à l' egro fanciul porgiamo aspersi
Di soavi licor gli orli del vaso,
Succhi amari, ingannato intanto ei beve,
E da l' inganno suo vita riceve.

The process of instruction may not be so completely attractive as the medicinal treatment described by Tasso, but the reader who can appreciate the admirable course of instruction which is the basis of Mr. Jevons's elementary effort will discover that he has learnt how to apply and use good methods of argument, and be rewarded by finding that he has profited by the instruction.

We trust that Mr. Jevons will continue to work on a subject to which a powerful hereditary instinct has drawn him.

The Deep Sea's Toll. By James B. Connolly. (Bickers & Son.)—The eight stories contained in this volume are mostly deserving of high praise. They show a marked advance as compared with the author's previous work. They also are tales of ships and men out of Gloucester, and excellent pictures they give of the arduous exposed life of the North American fisherman. The tale of 'The Wicked Celestine,' a cantankerous craft that sailed like a witch on her starboard tack and wallowed hatches under when put about, is as good a piece of sea story as the reviewer has come upon in many days. The Celestine performed the miraculous feat of turning turtle and righting herself in one prodigious roll, while lying at a sea anchor off the George's Shoals, when skipper and crew were below perusing 'The Cloister and the Hearth.' The top of the cabin stove fell off and burnt the cabin roof, while the Celestine's deck was swept clean, and a round turn of cable was found to have been taken about her bows—a magnificent dog-watch yarn. Some stirring bits of fine seamanship are described here. It is a healthy, stimulating book, with the tang of salt air in every page.

The fellahîn of Southern Syria, essentially the same now as they were in the days of Ruth, the same then as when Abraham camped by Hebron, furnish the theme of *Peasant Life in the Holy Land*, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson (John Murray); and the author has embalmed in his treatise something of the sphinx-like fascination of their changeless life. In the course of work as a missionary he became well acquainted with the Christian peasantry, more especially those adhering to the old Greek, or Byzantine, Church of the country. Of them, and of the village customs, he writes with authority. The chapters on domestic life and agriculture offer a record of close personal observation, detailed and mostly accurate, though quite external. We think him a little too prone to exclaim at divers phenomena of ignorance and superstition, which are not peculiar to the Holy Orthodox Church or the Ottoman Empire. The children's game of rolling "pace-eggs," played at Easter, is not the only Syrian practice that has its counterpart in rural England. Mr. Wilson errs, we believe, in denying the antiquity of the *cufieh* as a headdress. He makes foxes raid vineyards "when the grapes are ripe," whereas the predilection of foxes—Syrian foxes, at any rate—is for sour grapes. But so long as he keeps to his subject he is trustworthy and most interesting.

It is only when he quits his own subject to indulge in speculations or a general view that he stumbles. The story of the sly *khatîb* bears evidence of a Christian origin. The nightly feast is part of the institution of Ramadan—not a mere reaction, as he seems to imply. More is known of the Druze religion than he imagines. The calf-worship story is pure calumny. The initiated are called not "Ulema," but "Ucal."

Mr. Wilson is too fond of airing his Arabic; he knows no rule in transliterating, and when he offers an explanation, it is not invariably the right one. For example, *khâtarak*, given as the form of leave-taking, is only a slovenly way of saying *bi khâtarak*, which means not "What is your will?" but "In your good pleasure" ("I depart," understood). The Arabic word *minâret* is emphatically not "incorrect" as applied to the muezzin's spire.

Liverpool Banks and Bankers, 1760–1837. By John Hughes. (Liverpool, Young & Sons.)—Mr. Hughes, in compiling a connected account of the origin and progres of the private banks which preceded the foundation of the great joint-stock concerns in Liverpool, has brought together a large amount of interesting and valuable information. One cannot but be impressed b the careful research which must have been requisite in order to collect the mass of detail that is laid before the reader. Mr. Hughes has recovered particulars of a number of private banking houses which have been entirely overlooked by previous writers on Liverpool history, and in many instances he corrects mistakes of earlier workers.

Indeed, there is monotony in the constantly recurring corrections of statements made in Picton's 'Memorials'; and so far as we can judge, Mr. Hughes is always justified in making these corrections. One is tempted to express the hope that if a fresh edition of Picton's book is ever brought out Mr. Hughes may have a hand in the editing.

The feature in Mr. Hughes's book that strikes us most is the melancholy succession of commercial disasters. Bank after bank rises, flourishes for a few years, and then suspends payment. It is difficult now to realize the state of insecurity and lack of public confidence that marked the opening years of the nineteenth century, and one appreciates the immense strides that commerce has made during the last hundred years in the direction of stability.

The volume is so carefully prepared and so thorough that it seems almost ungracious to complain of the minuteness of detail; but at times this becomes rather tedious, and, however much it may interest the genealogist, the ordinary reader could have spared such an item of information as that "during the mayoralty of Thomas Smyth his daughter was married, 24th May, 1790, at Childwall, to John Johnson, of London." On the other hand, we should like to have seen a fuller account of the methods of the early bankers, and, if possible, the details of some of their actual transactions. Mr. Hughes writes in a pleasant style, though he occasionally degenerates into slovenliness, and is guilty of such sentences as "Bold Street was commenced to be laid out in 1786." The book is well printed and illustrated, and includes a number of interesting portraits of Liverpool worthies, some of which have never before been reproduced.

A NEAT, well-printed edition of the great Dumas's works is always welcome, and we anticipate a wide success for the issue of *The Three Musketeers*, 2 vols., and *Twenty Years After*, 2 vols., just sent to us by Messrs. Dent. Fortunate are those who have the pleasure of reading these inimitable stories for the first time, and once started, they will not need the encomiums of the eminent supplied in the Introductory Note to the former. The translation is fluent and easy, and the printing comes from the United States, as is evident from the spellings "honor" and "favors." The few illustrations provided are creditable work.

BOOK-LOVERS of taste will rejoice in the luxurious edition of Byron's *Don Juan*, in two volumes, which has been sent to us by Mr. A. L. Humphreys. It is of ample size, 9½ inches by 7 and belongs to the "Chef d'œuvre" series of the "Royal Library," which is well known by this time for the excellence of its print and paper. We fancy that in the boudoirs of to-day Byron will go further than Marcus Aurelius. But, if the philosopher has more than a succès d'estime, the poet can hardly nowadays cause a succès de scandale. Mr. Humphreys should create, if not a zeal for masterpieces, an appreciation of the details of presentment which make reading a pleasure, even to the overtaxed and the idle.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

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Bolo (H.), The Beatitudes, 3/6 net.
Bouffier (G.), The Annual Retreat: Meditations, 3/6
Crockett (W. D.), The Books of the Kings of Judah and Israel, 5/ net.
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Kempis (T. à), The Chronicles of the Canons Regular of Mount St. Agnes, 5/ net.
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Tod (M. N.) and Wace (A. J. B.), A Catalogue of the Sparta Museum, 10/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Hazlitt (W.), A View of the English Stage, edited by W. S. Jackson, 3/6
Hick (G. W.), Smailholm Tower, 5/
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Beare (J. J.), Greek Theories of Elementary Cognition from Alcmæon to Aristotle, 12/6 net.

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Boyd (A. S.), Glasgow Men and Women, 30/ net.
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Robinson (J. H.), Readings in European History, Vol. II., 7/

Geography and Travel.

Abbott (G. F.), Through India with the Prince, 12/6 net.
Cassell's Guide to London for 1906, 6*d*.
Comyn-Platt (T.), The Turk in the Balkans, 3/6
Dry (W.), Northamptonshire, 2/6 net.
Howe (M.), Two in Italy, 7/6 net.

Philology.

Andreas, and The Fates of the Apostles, edited by G. P. Krapp, 8/6
Deinhardt-Schlomann Technical Dictionaries in Six Languages, by K. Deinhardt and others: Vol. I. The Machine-Elements and Tools for Working in Metal, 5/ net.

School Books.

Byron, Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Cantos III. and IV., 1/
Histoire d'Aladdin, edited by L. A. Barbe, 1/6
Philips' Model Atlas, 1/ net.
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Groth (P.), An Introduction to Chemical Crystallography, translated by H. Marshall, 4/ net.
Hardy (G. F.), Memorandum on the Age Tables and Rates of Mortality of the Indian Census of 1901, 1/2
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Perrigo (O. E.), Modern Machine-Shop Construction: Equipment, 21/ net.
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Royal Statistical Society, Journal, Vol. LXIX. Part I., 5/
Smith (J. D.), Economic Entomology for the Farmer, &c., 10/6 net.
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General Literature.

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Cutting (M. S.), Little Stories of Married Life, 5/
Dent's Everyman's Library: Dumas's Three Musketeers; The Plays of Euripides, Vol. I.; Butler's Analogy of Religion; Lockhart's Life of Scott; New Testament, arranged by Principal Lindsay; Robinson Crusoe; Lyrical Dramas of Æschylus, translated by J. S. Blackie; The Mabinogion, translated by Lady Guest, and other Volumes, 1/ net each.
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Proceedings of the Southport Literary and Philosophical Society, Vol. V., 1904-5.
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Woods (D. W.), John Witherspoon, 5/ net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Benattar (C.), Sebaï (El Hadi), and Ettéalbi (A), L'Esprit Libéral du Coran.
Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium: Scriptores Æthiopici, Series II. Vol. XX., Textus et Versio, 8m.
Feret (Abbé P.), La Faculté de Théologie de Paris et ses Docteurs les plus célèbres.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Lambeau (L.), Bibliothèque du Vieux Paris: La Place Royale, 12fr.
Marthold (J. de), Daniel Vierge, Dessinateur et Graveur, 15fr.
Meissner (B.), Seltene assyrische Ideogramme, Part I., 10m.
Mourey (G.), A. Besnard, 25fr.
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Drama.

Larroumet (G.), Études de Critique dramatique, 1898-1902, 2 vols. 7fr.

Philosophy.

Gaultier (J. de), Les Raisons de l'Idéalisme, 3fr. 50.

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Cabanès (Docteur), Les Indiscrétions de l'Histoire, Series 3, 3fr. 50.
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Recke (E. von der), Nogle Folkevisеredactioner.

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Saint-Point (V. de), Un Amour, 3fr. 50.
Siegfried (A.), Le Canada: Les Deux Races, 4fr.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

JOHN FOXE AND THE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF DANTE'S 'DE MONARCHIA.'

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks.

IN the year following the accession of Queen Mary, John Foxe, sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, left England, and joined the Protestant refugees in Germany. In 1555 he went to Basle, where he found employment as a reader of the press in the printing office of the Protestant publisher Johannes Oporinus (Johann Herbst). In 1559, while Foxe was still at Basle, Oporinus published a small volume (now exceedingly rare), containing a collection of five tracts concerning the relations of the Empire and the Papacy, in which was included (second on the list) 'Dantis Florentini de Monarchia Libri Tres,' now printed for the first time. It is by no means improbable that this volume was seen through the press by Foxe. At any rate, Foxe was acquainted with the 'De Monarchia,' for he quotes it (though not by name) in his 'Book of Martyrs.' Speaking of Dante, whom he describes as "an Italian writer against the pope," he says: "Certayne of his writinges be extant abroade, wherein he proveth the pope not to be above the Emperour, nor to have any right or jurisdiction in the empyre." This is an undoubted reference to Dante's arguments in the tenth chapter of the third book of the 'De Monarchia.' Further, Foxe was certainly familiar with this very volume, for in the paragraph following the above passage he continues:—

"Hereunto may be added the saying out of the boke of Jornandus, imprinted with the foresayd Dantes, that forsomuch as Antichrist commeth not before the destruction of the Empire, therefore such as go about to have the empire extinct, are forerunners and messengers in so doing of Antichrist."

The work here referred to as "the boke of Jornandus" is evidently the 'Chronica M. Iordanis, Qualiter Romanum Imperium translatum sit ad Germanos' (the fourth of the tracts contained in the volume in question), in which (on p. 225) occurs the original of the passage cited by Foxe :—

"Item nota, quod cum Antichristus venturus non sit, nisi prius imperium destruatur, indubitanter omnes illi qui ad hoc dant operam, ut non sit imperium, quantum ad hoc, sunt præcursores et nuncii Antichristi."

It thus came about, by a curious combination of circumstances, that Dante's 'De Monarchia' first saw the light in the guise of a Reformation tract, and was in all probability corrected for the press by an Englishman, an Oxford scholar, one of the most ardent followers of that "leader" whose name Dante was supposed, by certain enthusiasts, to have prophetically anagrammatized in his prediction of the advent of the VELTRO (LVTERO).

Five years after its publication by Oporinus 'Dantis Monarchia' was placed on the 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum' promulgated by order of Pope Pius IV. in 1564, at the close of the Council of Trent. In the same list, among the "scriptores, qui aut hæretici, aut nota hæresis suspecti fuerunt, quorum scripta, non edita solum sed edenda etiam prohibenda sunt," figure the names of "Joan. Foxus" and "Joan. Oporinus."

PAGET TOYNBEE.

FROUDE'S 'NEMESIS OF FAITH.'

Bombay.

SINCE the story of the burning of Froude's famous book has again turned up, it may interest some to know Froude's own account of it, which has been exaggerated into a regular myth in our own doubting and scientific age. Max Müller, who was a close friend of Froude at Oxford and throughout his life, gives the account, and says that he had it from Froude at the time (that is, 1849) the incident occurred. It may be quoted here, as, though the book, 'Auld Lang Syne,' is well known, I have not seen this particular passage referred to anywhere. "What really happened," says he, in the first series of his reminiscences,

"was, as I was informed at the time by Froude himself, no more than that one of the tutors (Dr. Sewell) spoke about the book at the end of one of his college lectures. He warned the young men against the book, and asked whether anybody had read it. One of the undergraduates produced a copy which belonged to him. Dr. Sewell continued his sermonette, and warming with his subject, he finished by throwing the book, which did not belong to him, into the fire, at the same time stirring the coals to make them burn. Of what followed there are two versions. Dr. Sewell, when he had finished, asked his class, 'Now, what have I done?' 'You have burned my copy,' the owner of the book said in a sad voice, 'and I shall have to buy a new one.' The other version of the reply was, 'You have stirred the fire, sir.' And so it was."—'Auld Lang Syne,' First Series, pp. 76-77.

The owner of the copy thus burnt was Arthur Blomfield, afterwards rector of Beverston, in Gloucestershire ('Dict. National Biography,' vol. li. p. 290). R. P. KARKARIA.

LYTTON'S 'JOHN ACLAND.'

A DICKENSIAN throws out, in *The Athenæum* of March 10th, the interesting hint that a new edition of Dickens's Letters would be welcome. I should be glad of an opportunity of supporting the suggestion, and adding the hope that the edition will include those letters to Wilkie Collins which have hitherto been accessible in a separate volume only. It would be better still were the whole edition judiciously annotated, inasmuch as many of the allusions are now followed with some difficulty, or, to the uninitiated, are a complete mystery.

One of these has lately exercised the minds of Dickens students to an unwonted degree. It is the letter in which the novelist, as editor of *All the Year Round*, explained to the Hon. Robert Lytton why he could not continue the publication of his story 'John Acland' as originally projected. Dickens's letter was peculiarly apologetic in tone, and manifestly he desired to salve Lytton's wounded feelings; though obviously he had no alternative but to discontinue a story which he discovered "had been done before." But here follows the bewildering series of facts. The story of 'John Acland,' begun in 1869, was of a man mysteriously murdered by his closest friend, his body untraced, his probable reappearance in the flesh suggested, the corpse ultimately discovered in an ice-house, and identity established by means of a watch. It is at once apparent that this plot closely resembles in outline the plot of 'Edwin Drood.' Yet Dickens, finding the story had been "done before," stopped Lytton's story in 1869, and six months later began a similar one himself! On this the following queries arise :—

1. What was the original story that was so like Lytton's 'John Acland,' and where is it to be found?

2. Are the parallels such as to suggest that Lytton copied from that story, or are they merely coincidences?

3. Has any explanation been given why Dickens, knowing Lytton's work and aware of its similarity to another story, should at a later period decide to deal with the same theme?

J. CUMING WALTERS.

*** We insert our correspondent's letter, but we cannot publish guesses at the plot of 'Edwin Drood,' which has been amply discussed elsewhere.

"THAT TWO-HANDED ENGINE AT THE DOOR."

New York.

A CRUX in literary exegetics has been the passage in Milton's 'Lycidas' with which St. Peter closes his denunciation of the faithless and self-indulgent shepherds :—

But that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.

I have not seen any clear exposition of it. Masson says :—

"The last two lines of the passage are the most obscure. There is the powerful image of some 'two-handed engine' at the door of the corrupted Church, soon to smite it in, as with the blow of an axe or battering ram. But what *is* the implement, and is it about to be wielded by the hands of one attacking figure, as an axe or two-handed sword would be, or to be propelled by the joint force of many? On the whole, if the image is a Biblical one, we are referred, I think, to the first three chapters of the Book of Revelation, where St. John sees the awful vision of 'one like unto the Son of Man,' and receives from him the messages to the Seven Churches of Asia. Part of the description of the divine figure is that 'he had in his right hand seven stars,' and that 'out of his mouth went a *sharp two-edged sword*.'"

Masson developes this suggestion, and, like other scholars, sees the application, or prophecy, of the figure in the fact that a few years later "the doors of the Church of England were dashed in" by the "English Parliament with its two Houses."

Text-books that I have seen follow Masson, but it appears to me that they have quite missed the Biblical reference. The point of the denunciation is that these hirelings were the clergy of the Church. It is "at the door" of their temple that the "two-handed engine" stands, ready to smite—not necessarily, nor probably, to smite the door, but to smite the false shepherds.

The reference *must* be a Biblical one. It cannot well be that of the Son of Man, with His sword in His mouth, and seven stars in His hand. Such a reference is, as every one sees, forced and incongruous. And it does not explain the position of the engine "at the door." Neither can it well be the angel who guarded the gate of the Garden of Eden, for his purpose was not to smite, but to protect the tree which might otherwise give immortality. There is, however, another Biblical passage which seems to me completely to meet the exigency. Why it has escaped the commentators it is not easy to explain.

In Ezekiel viii. the prophet denounces the abominations practised in the Temple at Jerusalem. He is carried (verse 3) "to the door of the gate of the inner court," where was "the seat of the image of Jealousy, that provoketh to jealousy." Jehovah shows him "the great abominations that the house of Israel do commit here, that I should go far off from my sanctuary." He then shows the Prophet "other great abominations": the idols painted on the walls; the seventy, "every man with his censer in his hand"; then, "at the door of the gate of Jehovah's house," the "weeping for Tammuz"; then "into the inner court of Jehovah's house," where he is shown the five-and-twenty men worshipping the sun. And Jehovah says (verse 18): "Therefore will I also deal in wrath; mine eye shall not spare, neither will I have pity."

Chap. ix. 1, 2, describes the divine vengeance :—

"Then he cried with a loud voice saying, Cause ye them to have charge over the city to draw near, every man with his destroying weapon in his hand. And behold six men came from the way of the upper gate, which lieth toward the north, every man with his slaughter-weapon in his hand..... And they went in, and stood beside the brazen altar."

The slaughter-weapon is translated in the margin, by the Revisers, "battle axe" as the definition of the Hebrew words *kh'lî mappâts*. The Septuagint translates it πέλυξ, a kind of axe. The prophet goes on to tell of the man with the writer's inkhorn who was to put a mark on the foreheads of "the men who sigh and cry over all the abominations"; and then to the avenging angels Jehovah says :—

"Go ye through the city and smite: let not your eye spare, neither have ye pity: slay utterly the old man, the young man and the virgin, and little children and women: but come not near any man on whom is the mark; and begin at My sanctuary. And they began at the old men that were before the house."

Here we have the precise parallel—the priests of the Temple with their abominations, the anger of Jehovah, His vengeance, and the weapon of slaughter, or battle-axe, a "two-handed engine," and "at the door"; for the command was "Begin at My sanctuary," with "the men that were before the house." The word *mappâts* occurs only here in the Old Testament, and once (with a change of vowel) in Jer. li. 20, where it is translated "battle axe" in the text and "maul" in the margin of the Revised Version. Probably *maul* is to be preferred to *battle-axe*, but in either case it is a "two-handed" weapon. The word "engine" easily applies to a battle-axe or a maul, considering that De Foe calls arrows and clubs "engines of war"; and Pope even applies

the word to a pair of scissors, in his 'Rape of the Lock.' It corresponds to the word "destroying *weapon*," "slaughter (battle-axe) *weapon*," Hebrew *kh'lî*. The Vulgate has "vas interfectionis," "vas interitus." With Milton's "two-handed engine" may be compared Spenser's "three-forked engine" as applied to the lightning's "dart" ('Faery Queen,' I. viii. 9).

It may be added that with this explanation of the poet's meaning it will not be necessary to imagine any forced and prophetic allusion to the coming breaking of the door of the Church by "the two Houses of Parliament."

The expression "smite once, and smite no more," had another Biblical reminiscence. Milton recalled, doubtless, the words of Abishai to David when they found Saul lying asleep and unguarded in his camp: "God hath delivered up thine enemy into thine hand this day: now therefore let me smite him, I pray thee, with the spear to the earth with one stroke, and I will not smite him the second time."

William Hayes Ward
(Editor of *The Independent*, New York City).

*** For the convenience of readers we add the abstract of interpretations which is given in the excellent edition of Milton by Prof. M. W. Sampson (New York, Henry Holt). The two-handed axe used eight years later to behead Archbishop Laud (Warton), the two Houses of Parliament (Masson), the sword of justice (Verity), and the axe that "is laid unto the root of the tree," Matt. iii. 10 (Newton), are all suggested for this difficult passage.

As for Mr. Ward's explanation, we note that the word used in Ezek. ix. 2 is *mappâtz*, but it is clearly a "nomen actionis," the term *keli* (instrument) preceding it, and the whole making an "instrument of shattering." In Ezek. ix. 1 the word is not used. In Jer. li. 20 the form *mappêtz* (not "mappatz") is used, and there it clearly means a "war-club," or some sort of battle-axe, though metaphorically applied to persons. There is nothing in the word itself to suggest the idea of "two handled," the root-meaning being that of shattering.

Literary Gossip.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald contributes a paper to the May issue of *Chambers's Journal* upon 'Other Times, Other Manners,' in which he contrasts the days of 'Pickwick' with our own. Mr. George Clinch writes on 'English Antiquities, Genuine and Spurious,' and Dr. R. T. Halliday in 'The Bulwark of our Indian Empire' describes the military defences of the Indian frontier.

Dr. Jamieson Hurry, the author of an exhaustive 'History of Reading Abbey,' is about to publish, through Mr. Elliot Stock, a smaller work, entitled 'The Rise and Fall of Reading Abbey.' It will give extracts from ancient documents, and illustrations of seals, coins, charters, and plans, as well as of the building and its surroundings.

Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole has revised his history of 'Mediæval India' for the new edition which Mr Unwin is about to publish.

The Author for April contains an account and criticism of the decision of Judge Sanborn, of Chicago, respecting abandonment of copyright in the case of Harper & Brothers *v.* M. A. Donohue & Co., in regard to the reprinting by the defendants of 'The Masquerader,' which is the novel known in England as 'John Chilcote, M.P.' It is a long and elaborate case, which should be studied by all who are concerned with book rights in the United States.

Mr. T. E. Maw writes from the Stanley Public Library, King's Lynn:—

"I should like to draw the attention of publishers to the occasional difficulty experienced by librarians and others in identifying some books which have lost their cover and title-page. In many instances the record of author and title appears on the title-page only, the page headings being either the name of parts into which the book is divided and the chapter headings, or chapter headings only. It would be an easy matter to print the name of author and short title at foot of the first page of each sheet, near the signature, and thus save either loss of much time or possible loss of identity."

A vacation course is again to be held in Edinburgh University this August. The foreign lecturers who have been secured are: for French, first course, Profs. Rances (Paris) and Paul Besson (Grenoble); second course, Profs. Paul Passy (Paris), Legouis (Paris), and H. Hauvette (Grenoble): for German, first course, Director F. Dorr (Frankfort), Prof. Elster (Marbourg), and Dr. Behrend (Berlin); second course, Dr. I. Freund (St. Andrews), and Prof. Viëtor (Marbourg). Signor Agnoletti will lecture on Italian; and Mr. Adolphus Jack, Prof. Henry Sweet, Prof. Kirkpatrick, Prof. Elton, and Mr. W. L. Carrie will give courses in English.

Mr. Edwin Collins Frost writes from 11, Arnold Street, Providence, R.I.:—

"In a review of Mr. Livingston's 'Auction Prices of Books' in *The Athenæum* of March 10th, p. 295, col. 2, it is said that the recently discovered copy of 'Titus Andronicus,' 1594 (misprinted 1574), was sold privately to Mr. Marsden J. Perry, of this city. This error is so prevalent that I feel that it ought not to be allowed to receive the seal of so high an authority as your columns. Since I am at present engaged in preparing a catalogue of Mr. Perry's Shakspearean library, I am in a position to give you positive assurance that he did not buy the quarto in question, though he doubtless would have done so had it been offered to him first. It is true, however, that the volume is in this country. But the purchaser seems to prefer that his identity should not at present be known. I happen myself to have learnt the secret, but see no reason for betraying it. If Mr. Livingston had been acquainted with all the facts of the case, it is possible that he might have mentioned the transaction, as your reviewer says that he should have done. He told me, however, not very long before the publication of the last volume of his book, that he was as ignorant of the purchaser's identity as I myself then was."

'The Secret of the Ivory Room,' a story by Mary C. Rowsell, will be issued in the course of this year by Messrs. Tillotson, of Bolton. The scene is laid in Northern France during the time of the Terror.

Mr. J. H. Hubback writes with regard to last week's notice of 'Jane Austen's Sailor Brothers':—

"I should like to mention that our instance of inaction during a naval blockade is limited to the period of Lord St. Vincent's command off Cadiz in 1798–9. According to Francis Austen's log, the London was at anchor amongst the fleet for weeks together, and one cannot study the record without seeing that it was necessary to arrange employments for the crew, as there seems to have been no 'rowing guard,' or other boat-work as a rule. Of course, the Boulogne blockade of 1804 and that which culminated at Trafalgar were entirely different; no long inaction there!"

M. Émile Baillière contributes to the *Bibliographie de la France* for Saturday last a notice of Désiré Dumoulin, who died on March 29th, and whose signature for thirty years has appeared on that publication. M. Dumoulin was a printer of taste and experience. Born in 1830, he took up the management of a printing office in Paris in 1857. In 1863 he became head of the "Bureau des Impressions" of the Librairie Hachette. In 1865 he was called to direct the printing of the celebrated Ambroise Firmin-Didot, and for a period of ten years saw some notable publications issued by that house. In 1876 he joined M. Pillet in a printing firm which produced some fine work. M. Pillet retired in 1886, and for fourteen years Dumoulin conducted alone the business which is now in the hands of an accomplished son.

Alexander Kielland, whose death was reported on the 7th inst, as the result of a heart attack, was a well-known Norwegian writer. He was born in Stavanger in 1849, a town he chose as the scene of many of his stories. He wrote ten or twelve novels which gained him a high reputation in Norway. Two have appeared in an English translation. In 1891 he retired from literary life, at the height of his popularity, and became mayor of his native town. His works generally attack prevalent conservative ideas, whilst his background is the varied life in the seaports of South-Western Norway, with the many influences from the world outside, or the desolate region of Jæderen, the moorland by the sea. Only last year he began publishing again with an historical sketch of Napoleon, which, however, was coldly received by the critics.

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Lectures on Tropical Diseases: being the Lane Lectures for 1905. By Sir Patrick Manson. (Constable & Co.)—The author has done a service to the public by printing the lectures on tropical diseases which he delivered at San Francisco in August, 1905. They should be read by every one who is intending to go to a tropical country, even if it be only on an expedition to shoot big game. They tell of the mode in which some of the common diseases in hot climates are transmitted, and of the simple means by which they may be avoided.

Those who are not intending to leave England may read the lectures for the fascination of the stories, and for the insight they give into the mysteries of nature and the marvellous manner in which means are adapted to an end in the animal economy. To the general practitioner of medicine many of the facts will be new, and Sir Patrick Manson's lectures will show how much has still to be learnt in diagnosis, prophylaxis, and treatment. The publication of the lectures must necessarily silence criticism as to the need for special schools of tropical medicine and the advantage of establishing such centres for the teaching of young medical men who are going to practise their profession in the tropical parts of the Empire.

The lectures do not deal systematically with tropical diseases, but various isolated subjects are taken, in many of which Sir Patrick Manson has been himself a pioneer in gaining knowledge. Each subject is treated with the wealth of detail and the picturesqueness of expression which are only possible for a masterly exponent, and which add greatly to the pleasure of reading. The stories of the Anchylostomum which causes tropical anæmia, of the guinea worm, of the lung fluke, of the Bilharzia, and of the filaria are all well told. The gaps in our present knowledge of their life-history are indicated, and the points which still need investigation are thus made clear. A lecture is devoted to malaria, and considerable pains are taken to show that every fever contracted in the tropics is not of malarial origin. Much information is given about the sleeping sickness which is threatening to depopulate Tropical Africa. The disease is spreading so steadily that Sir Patrick Manson expresses a well-founded fear that it may invade Tropical Asia, and it will then be a matter of vital importance to our Indian Government, for its ravages are not confined to the native races. Considerable space is given to kala-azar, a disease which is marked by enlargement of the spleen and liver, anæmia, recurring fever, and a fatal issue after several months, or it may be one or two years. The latter part of the book is devoted to the diagnosis and treatment of tropical fevers, and there is a final chapter dealing with some of the problems of tropical medicine, and especially yellow fever. The book is illustrated with photomicrographs of many of the parasites which cause the diseases described.

Confessions of an English Doctor. (Routledge & Sons.)—The title of this book invites comparison with that by Veresaef called 'The Confessions of a Physician,' which we reviewed on September 17th, 1904, but the resemblance goes no further. The unpleasant details of the Russian work are fortunately absent from this somewhat prolix collection of experiences of an English doctor. The appropriateness of the title is open to question: "impressions" rather than "confessions" would better convey the scope of the book. The utility of books of this kind must surely be very limited: they possess little or no interest for the general public, and they can hardly attract the medical reader. No doubt the author is a man of wide and varied experience, but the impression conveyed throughout is that he does not hold a very lofty view of the aims and work of his profession.

In the first part of the book the author gives a brief account of his course as a medical student, embellished with a rather uninteresting description of a few types of men associated with him during that period. The book seems to be pervaded by the idea that a medical practitioner should adopt a special manner, and should cultivate good feelings rather with an eye to the main chance than from higher or purer motives. In the chapter called 'The Secrets of Success' the writer suggests that simple right conduct is not possible in the medical profession. With this we entirely disagree, as we do when he states that "neither business nor professional men can be strictly and constantly honest nowadays."

Although it is not obvious for what class of readers the book is intended, it contains a good deal of common sense, and certainly an abundance of home truths.

The Bacteriology of Peritonitis. By Leonard S. Dudgeon and Percy W. G. Sargent. (Constable & Co.)—There was hardly a surgeon twenty years ago who would meddle with a case of peritonitis; then came the time of heroic measures, when attempts were made to cleanse the peritoneum thoroughly by washing and rubbing it; now it is thought best to allow the abdominal cavity to perform its own toilette with as little interference as possible. The present monograph on the bacteriology of peritonitis shows how completely the latter-day practice is in accord with the results of laboratory work, and illustrates anew the debt of modern surgery to pathology. The greater part of Messrs. Dudgeon and Sargent's work is highly technical, but is of the deepest interest to the bacteriologist, for amongst much that is valuable the authors are able to draw attention to a form of diplo-streptococcus, hitherto undescribed, which they have isolated from peritonitis in connexion with ulcer of the stomach. The surgeon is told why peritonitis occurs so often after operations where the patient has suffered from intestinal obstruction, and he is afforded the poor comfort of knowing that the inflammation sometimes rises from inside the body of his patient and is not always introduced from without. The general practitioner is taught that it is wrong to give opiates at any time in peritonitis: at first because important symptoms may be concealed, and a wrong diagnosis may be made in consequence; in the later stages because an opiate may increase the intestinal paralysis, and "a dose of morphia superadded to the toxic paresis of the bowel may just turn the balance against recovery." It is obvious, therefore, that the teachings of bacteriology harmonize with those of clinical experience in pointing to purgatives, and not to opiates, as the right drugs to be given in peritonitis.

The monograph is dedicated to the staff of St. Thomas's Hospital, and in substance it formed the basis of the Erasmus Wilson Lectures given at the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1905. The book is well written; there are ten illustrations, and a good bibliography, but we regret to notice that there is no index.

BIRDS' EGGS.

Ootheca Wolleyana: an Illustrated Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs formed by the late John Wolley, Jun. Edited from the Original Notes by Alfred Newton.—Part III. *Columbæ—Alcæ.* (Porter.)—In our notice of Part II. of this work on March 7th, 1903, we expressed favourable anticipations of the issue which is now before us; but we hardly expected that this would include the gare-fowl or great auk (*Alca impennis*), with which the name of Prof. Newton is specially associated. The mention of a species popularly bracketed with the dodo, and one which has become extinct within the memory of living men, offers a strong temptation for a facile notice without regard for sequence or proportion; but this must be resisted, and we begin at the beginning.

The Columbæ call for no special remark, but interesting details are given about some eggs of the three-toed sand-grouse laid in Europe (four of these in aviaries, and one at Ringkjöbing, in Denmark) during the irruption of 1863. It may be remembered that, in the subsequent and vastly more important invasion of 1888, two clutches of eggs were taken near Beverley, in Yorkshire, and a young bird was found on the Culbin sands, Moray. From this locality a downy nestling was in 1889 sent to Prof. Newton, described by him in *The Ibis*, and figured by Mr. Frohawk. Meanwhile, special legislation had been invoked for this erratic species, and, sanctified by the trivial name "grouse," the "new British game-bird" was welcomed with enthusiasm; but by the end of the year these damp islands were abandoned, as was to be expected, by birds whose proper home is in the dry deserts of Central Asia. Among the rarities added of late to this collection are the eggs of the remarkable long-tailed representative of our black grouse, from Russian Georgia; and, of still greater scarcity, eggs of *Lagopus hemileucurus*, a species confined to Spitzbergen, and considered, by those who have observed it, to be more closely allied to the willow-grouse than to the ptarmigan.

At p. 57 begins Wolley's account of the nesting of the crane. This was virtually a discovery, for the information supplied by Naumann was scanty, and almost unknown in this country. As Prof. Newton observes,

> "it is most likely that no English naturalist since the days of William Turner, more than four hundred years before, had seen a crane's nest; while it is certain that if any one had done so, he had kept the information to himself."

Sir Thomas Browne mentions the crane as merely a winter visitor to East Anglia, and we think that undue stress has been laid, by Hewitson and others, on a passage in Evelyn's 'Diary' supposed to indicate that this species bred in Norfolk up to the time of Charles II. When Evelyn set down, under date of October 17th, 1671, that, "amongst other curiosities, Sir Thomas had a collection of the eggs of all the fowle and birds he could procure [in Norfolk], as cranes, storkes, eagles, and a variety of water fowle," he was not writing with any special knowledge of birds, but merely jotting down his recollections after the excitement of passing a few hours in "a paradise and cabinet of rarities, especially medails, books, plants, and natural things." Assuredly no storks were ever known to nest in Norfolk; nor eagles, unless the marsh-harrier passed for such. To return to Wolley's experiences: the graphic details of finding the nestling cranes, which walked about him and pecked the gnats on his fingers, followed by the account of taking the eggs next year, will warm the heart of many a collector, and in Part I. is a capital illustration (tab. E) of the nest, with figures of the cranes by the late Joseph Wolf.

The pedigrees of the eggs of the great bustard taken in Norfolk (chiefly on Great Massingham Heath) and Suffolk have an interest which ranks as historic, since it relates to the produce of our largest indigenous species, forced by circumstances to cease breeding in Great Britain more than sixty years ago. Wolley's acquisition of an egg of the little bustard (*Otis tetrax*) is valuable from a different point of view, for the well-sifted evidence leaves small room

for doubt that it was laid by a bird which was shot about the middle of June, 1848, near Wick, Caithness—a locality fully three hundred miles to the northward of any breeding-place on record. This, however, may be considered as treasure trove.

Among the group popularly known as waders is a bird for which Wolley arduously sought, and with which his name will always be associated, viz., the dusky redshank, of which the first genuine eggs were figured from his specimens in the last edition (1856) of Hewitson's 'Eggs of British Birds.' There were then so many difficulties in reaching the breeding-place in time that even Wolley did not actually handle the eggs in situ; and with all the modern facilities for travel and the advantages of acquired knowledge, not more than three or four Englishmen have succeeded in this up to 1905 inclusive. The nesting-place of the green sandpiper baffled the research of Wolley, for the good reason that he went too far to the north; and he left Scandinavia in 1857, at a time when neither he nor any other Briton, except, perhaps, the writer of a valuable article in *The Ibis* for 1859 (p. 40), was aware that this wader habitually deposited its eggs in deserted nests of squirrel, thrush, ringdove, &c., and rarely, after the usual manner of sandpipers, on or near the ground. There is, of course, an excellent series of eggs in the collection, with particulars of this mode of nidification, which has, however, been shown of late to be slightly less abnormal than was once supposed. Valuable details are given of the eggs of the sanderling, grey plover, and little stint, but none of these fell within the scope of Wolley; he was, however, the first to make British oologists acquainted with authenticated eggs of Temminck's stint, and especially those of the jack snipe.

As a rule little mention is made by Wolley of the drawbacks to bird-nesting in Lapland; but in describing the haunts of the jack snipe he breaks out with "The gnats, however, are there so terrible—voracious—destructive—no word is too strong—that tar oil, Templar caps, veils, and thick leather gloves are indispensable." To the same effect he expresses himself in the account of the nesting-places of the broad-bill sandpiper, also in Lapland; but now that the nearer Dovrefjeld is easy of access, the tourist can "rush" that district, visit nests marked down for him, and escape with a very short period of suffering.

In dwelling upon Wolley's personal contributions to oology in days when egg-collecting was young, we have been by no means unmindful of the numerous and valuable additions to the joint collection made by Prof. Newton. And now, passing over the gulls and terns, we come to the great auk, the main object of the expedition of Wolley and Prof. Newton to Iceland in 1858. An abstract of their researches was given by the latter in *The Ibis* for 1861, pp. 374–99, and acquaintance with this aids the understanding of allusions to the place whence several of the eggs now enumerated were obtained, namely, Eldey or the Mealsack. This is one of several volcanic islets off Cape Reykjanes, and near the latter Wolley and his companion passed two months in the vain hope that the weather would permit a visit. It was at Eldey that most of the skins and a large proportion of the eggs still in existence were procured, between the years 1830 to 1844 inclusive, none of later date being known from any place whatever. Tab. L, facing p. xxxv in the Memoir issued with Part II., is from a drawing by Wolley, and gives some idea of the desolated "land of fire"; the white spot on the horizon to the right is the Mealsack, and merits the name. Wolley himself possessed two eggs of the great auk (tabb. xiv. and xv.), the former being remarkable for the scrolled character of its markings, and for this he paid twenty-eight shillings in 1846. Another (tab. xvi.), also from Eldey, has been added by Prof. Newton, and the gradual unravelling of its history affords some very suggestive reading. Four, presented by the fourth Lord Lilford (tabb. xvii.–xx.), were probably from Funk Island or other islets off Newfoundland, for one or two have been marked "Pingouin," a French variant of our "pin-wing," applied to the great auk many years before it was transferred to the penguins of the southern hemisphere, in consequence of a superficial resemblance. These four specimens are decidedly handsome, and the large holes at the pointed ends of three of them indicate that they had been sucked by the matter-of-fact takers, as a preliminary to the preservation of the shells as curiosities. Little did the fisherman who was killing gare-fowl for food, and slaked his thirst from time to time by sucking an egg as it came in his way, realize that his after-thought would be worth many times the weight in gold of the intact egg, not to mention that of the shell which he took home to show his sweetheart how much bigger were the eggs of the "pingouins" of Newfoundland than those laid on the cliffs of Normandy and Brittany. The last illustration in this volume (tab. xxi.) is from a plaster cast, by the late John Hancock, of an egg formerly in the collection of the late Mr. John Scales, now only known from the replica, for it was burnt in a fire at Cork. Besides the above, Prof. Newton gives particulars of his ten plaster casts of other eggs, six of them made by the above unrivalled hand, and it may safely be said that no such record, illustrated by six accurate and full-sized coloured plates, of the eggs of this extinct species is to be found elsewhere. Mr. H. Gronvold, the artist, has done his work well.

As with its predecessors, intense care has been taken with this volume, and we now await the concluding portion, which should contain an account of the nidification of the smew—one of Wolley's greatest discoveries.

Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum. Vol. IV. By Eugene W. Oates, assisted by Capt. Savile G. Reid. (British Museum.)—This fourth volume corresponds with Dr. Bowdler Sharpe's similar number of the 'Hand-List of Birds,' noticed by us on February 27th, 1904, so that it seems not unreasonable to expect another volume before long. Like the 'Hand-List,' this work on eggs treats of the Passerine birds from the Timeliidæ to the Certhiidæ inclusive, and the natural colour and beauty of nearly all the examples figured afford scope for the display of Mr. H. Gronvold's artistic talent. No fewer than 620 species and 14,917 specimens are catalogued, their number having been greatly increased by large donations from Mr. W. Radcliffe Saunders and Mr. C. B. Rickett. The scientific names are those set forth by Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, and therefore no criticism of them is permissible in a notice of this egg-book; but there is great utility in giving a trivial or English name in the text, for it might not otherwise be realized that *Aëdon megarhyncha* is our nightingale, *Sylvia simplex* the garden-warbler, or *Phylloscopus minor* the much tossed-about chiffchaff. On the other hand, a too literal translation may be misleading, as in the case of *Lophophanes inornatus*, which is rendered "American Plain Titmouse," the second word meaning, of course, unadorned, and having no relation to a flat country. There are some mistakes, which need not be particularized, in localities and collectors assigned to specimens in the Seebohm collection; but these are in no way attributable to the editors, who have done their work admirably.

SOCIETIES.

Entomological.—*April* 4.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Leonard Doncaster, Major F. Winns Sampson, and Mr. Raleigh S. Smallman were elected Fellows.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe exhibited a specimen of the very rare ant *Formicoxenus nitidulus*, a female, recently found in a nest of *Formica rufa* at Weybridge.—Mr. G. C. Champion showed a specimen of *Platypsyllus castoris*, Ritsema, a coleopterous parasite of the beaver, from France.—Mr. W. G. Sheldon exhibited several specimens of a Noctua, which he said corresponded to Dr. H. Guard-Knagg's original description of *Agrotis helvetina* ('Entomologist's Annual,' 1872). He had purchased them at the sale of the late Dr. Mason's collection, in which they were labelled as light varieties of *Noctua augur*, to which species he thought they should be referred.—Mr. A. H. Jones exhibited examples of butterflies taken by him last year in Majorca, showing injury to the wings, caused, in his opinion, by the attacks of lizards.—The Rev. F. D. Morice gave an account of the calcaria observed on the legs of some Hymenoptera. They were, he said, quite constant in each species, and useful, therefore, as distinguishing characters, the only Hymenopteron he had come across without them being the ordinary hive-bee. Kirby and Spence considered that they were used for walking or climbing, but this was unlikely, as the spurs occurred in species which did not climb at all. So far as he had noticed, they were used by members of this order for the purpose of cleaning themselves.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse said that similar spurs existed in the Trichoptera, though they did not assume beautiful forms as in the Hymenoptera; but as to their uses, he was not aware that any observations had been published or made on the subject.—Mr. G. C. Champion remarked that they were also well developed on the hind-legs of some Coleoptera.

Historical.—*April* 5.—The Rev. W. Hunt, President, in the chair.—Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Garter King-of-Arms, Sir Henry Howorth, the Rev. C. E. Hopkins, Mr. C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, and Mr. T. Rice Holmes were elected Fellows.—The Library of Kansas University was admitted as a subscribing library, the Earl of Ilchester, Sir Henry Howorth, and Mr. C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, were elected Honorary Vice-Presidents.—Miss Shillington communicated a paper on 'The Diplomatic and Economic Relations of England and Portugal in the Middle Ages,' referring to the early Crusading aid given in the foundation of the kingdom of Portugal, and to the close relations in the fourteenth century, the commercial treaty of Windsor between Edward III. and the Portuguese merchants, and the English aid to King John I. against Castile, when he, by the victory of Aljubarota, established his country's independence. The marriage of King John with Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, sealed the alliance with the house of Lancaster; and the subsequent marriage of this daughter with Philip of Burgundy confirmed the triple alliance in politics and trade between England, Portugal, and the Netherlands.—The President gave an interesting address upon some further aspects of the subject, and Mr. Marsden spoke on early maritime connexions and the wine trade.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Wed. Aristotelian, 5.—Symposium: 'Can Logic abstract from the Psychological Conditions of Thinking?' Messrs. F. C. S. Schiller, B. Bosanquet, and H. Rashdall.
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'Some so-called Vagaries of Lightning Reproduced Experimentally,' Mr. A. Hands; 'Note on the Value of a Projected Image of the Sun for Meteorological Study,' Miss C. O. Stevens.
— Microscopical, 8.—Exhibition of Lantern-Slides of Plant Structure.

Science Gossip.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the British Association begins on August 1st at York, when Prof. Ray Lankester, President Elect, will deliver the address. There are eleven sections, which include, besides the ordinary subjects, 'Economic Science and Statistics,' 'Anthropology,' and 'Educational Science.'

Mr. J. B. Freebairn writes:—

"In your most interesting notice last week of 'The Birds of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight' you state that the cormorant is known there as the Isle of Wight parson. Curiously enough, in the neighbourhood of Luce Bay, Wigtownshire, this bird is called the Mochrum elder. That two localities so far apart should go to the Church to express a sea-bird metaphorically is worthy of note. Perhaps the cormorant's sable covering and pious demeanour as, bolt upright, he basks in the sunshine upon a boulder at the water's edge, may have suggested both appellations."

A number of valuable prizes were awarded at last week's meeting of the French Institute. The Prix Osiris of 100,000fr. has been given to M. Albert Sorel, member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, "pour l'ensemble de ses ouvrages sur l'histoire diplomatique de l'Europe, aux deux derniers siècles." The Prix Debrousse of 30,000fr. has been allocated in the following manner: 20,000fr. to the Académie des Sciences, half of which is to go towards the cost of publishing the works of Leibnitz, while the other half goes to M. Deslandres for his researches "sur la marche du soleil"; 5,000fr. to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres for the reproduction of some miniatures by Foucquet; the balance being equally distributed between the archæological investigations and restorations at Rome and Constantinople.

Baron de Haulleville read a paper on the religions of the Congolese natives before the Colonial Club at Antwerp a few days ago. The lecturer began by describing Tizambi, the supreme being of the blacks, who lives below the waters, and who is described by his dusky votaries as indifferent to the fate or conditions of his followers. It is curious to note that water represents all that is mysterious in nature for the negro, just as fire does for the Eastern mind. The negroes regard as a confirmation of their belief in the mystical force of water the fact that the white man came by it across the ocean, and up the Congo and its numerous tributaries. M. de Haulleville's main conclusion is that the Congolese have no religion and believe only in magic. Their priest is the fetish doctor, in other words a magician. Unfortunately, the "mganga" class still exists, and the *mot d'ordre* of the body or craft is, Death to European influence! The human sacrifices associated with the order cannot be ended in a generation, and it will be two centuries, the lecturer declared, before they are entirely forgotten. Any excuse has been taken among the Africans for a human sacrifice, but none has been more utilized than the interment of a chief or the burial of humbler individuals. "Red funerals" have had a gruesome significance in Central Africa.

The death is announced, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, of Dr. F. M. Karlinski, for many years Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics at the University of Cracow, at which town he was born on October 4th, 1830. He was assistant at the observatory there from 1851 to 1855, and afterwards at that of Prague until 1862, when he returned to Cracow, as Director and Professor, retiring in 1902, after forty years of energetic service. His observations, principally of planets and comets, were very numerous until weakness of sight compelled him to desist, and he subsequently devoted most of his time to literary work, publishing a large number of treatises on astronomical (especially historical) and meteorological subjects, most of them in Polish, some in Latin, and others in German. He had been in failing health for a considerable time, and died on the 21st ult.

Dr. E. Anding, observator in the Bavarian Geodetic Commission and extraordinary professor at the University of Munich, has been appointed Director of the Ducal Observatory, which was removed to Gotha from Seeberg in 1859, whilst Hansen was Director.

The period of the variable star 29, 1906 Persei (see our 'Science Gossip' for the 24th ult.), has been found by Prof. Pickering to amount to 13·20 days.

Seven small planets are announced as having been photographically discovered last month at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg: one on the 14th, and another on the 20th, by Herr Kopff; and two on the 17th, one on the 18th, one on the 20th, and another on the 21st, by Prof. Max Wolf. It appears also that one photographed by Herr Kopff on the 21st and 22nd of February, and supposed to be identical with No. 546, which was discovered by Herr Götz on October 10th, 1904, is really new. No. 543, also discovered by Herr Götz on September 11th in that year, has been named Charlotte; whilst No. 546 has received the designation Herodias. It was again observed by M. N. Liapine at Pulkowa on the 15th ult. Dr. J. Palisa publishes in No. 4081 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the results of a number of visual observations of recently discovered small planets which he has obtained at the Imperial Observatory, Vienna.

FINE ARTS

THE EARLY HISTORY OF PLAYING CARDS.

Les Cartes à jouer du Quatorzième au Vingtième Siècle. Par Henry René d'Allemagne. 2 vols. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)

The history of playing cards has great attractions for many classes of students, and may even be expected to interest large numbers of readers not usually included in the widest extension of that term. The passion for gambling has so far saturated modern life as to have become almost an instinct, while card-playing, its most important development, seems to have superseded all such forms of excitement from the first moments of its appearance in Europe. The Church, the law, thundered against it in vain. It spread over the Continent with the rapidity of the plague. It created new arts, new trades. The study of cards leads the sociologist through all classes of society, the psychologist into the deepest recesses of the mind. It raises for the student of art the problems of the origin of wood-cutting and engraving; it furnishes him with the materials for a history of traditional design; it trenches on the great question of the origin of printing. It cannot, therefore, be said that the subject of these important volumes is unworthy of the treatment it has here received. How generous that has been is shown by the statement that the work contains 3,200 reproductions of cards (956 in colour), 12 hand-coloured plates, 25 phototypes, 116 wrappers, and 340 vignettes, plans, and engravings of various sorts, while the text extends to over 1,100 quarto pages.

Histories of playing cards abound, but few of them are of any value whatever, as they belong to the pre-scientific period. If we set aside the eighteenth century, the most important are Singer's 'Researches into the History of Playing Cards,' 1816, Chatto's 'Facts and Speculations,' 1848, and Merlin's 'Origine des Cartes à jouer,' 1869; and amongst reproductions, Duchesne's 'Jeux de Cartes,' 1844, and Lady C. Schreiber's 'Playing Cards,' 1892. Since these books were written, many valuable documents have come to light, a number of important monographs have been written, and the catalogues of many collections, such as those of the British Museum and several German museums, published. The time was therefore ripe for the publication of a new history, embracing and co-ordinating all the known facts, and taking advantage of modern methods of reproduction. M. d'Allemagne has written one, conceived with all the logical completeness of the French mind, and carried out in general with the thoroughness and accuracy of a scholar and a student. A glance at his scheme will make this plain.

The first chapter deals with the origin and transformations of the game of cards, its most important division being that dealing with French cards, where six schools of card-makers are described in the seventeenth century, and nine in the eighteenth—a classification of the greatest interest, worked out for the first time. The second chapter deals with legislation, and the manufacture and sale of cards in France. A duty was imposed on them in the sixteenth century, and continued till the middle of the seventeenth. It was reimposed in 1701, and ceased in 1719; reimposed in 1745, and ceased at the Revolution; reimposed in 1798, and remains in force. Wrappers for the pack were enforced in connexion with the tax, and continued even after the issue of special Government-made paper and the mark on the ace of clubs, which is the method by which the French tax was collected in the nineteenth century.

The manufacture of cards is then shortly described and a wholly inadequate list of card-makers in Europe added. In the third and fourth chapters the history of gaming and of fortune-telling by cards is rapidly dealt with, and the first volume ends with some interesting notes of the ways in which our economical ancestors utilized the backs of old cards.

So far M. d'Allemagne has followed the beaten track, but his second volume is a work of quite other interest. It is nothing less than a history of the craft in France,

opening with a short account of the trades and craft guilds in France from their organization to their abolition in 1791, and then passing to a detailed study of the card-makers of France, arranged according to the pattern in use in each particular place—Paris, Burgundy, Lyons, Auvergne, Dauphiny, Provence, Languedoc, Guyenne, or Limousin. The whole closes with an appendix of original documents printed for the first time, a list of all the card-makers of France, a very good index, and a bibliography.

It will be seen that this work is not only of great interest to students of the history of art, but, containing as it does the history of a trade from its origin to the present time in France, is also of first-class importance to the student of economic history. This by the way, for space would fail us to enter on the discussion of the facts brought forward, or of the way in which they are understood; and for the remainder of this notice we shall devote our attention to some of the less satisfactory aspects of the work. Let us hasten to reaffirm the excellence of the book before we enter on them. And first let us hope that if the late Chief Librarian of the Arsenal had been a librarian instead of an eminent poet, we should have been spared the 'Bibliography' given at vol. ii. p. 551 *sqq*. Take, for example, the entry, "Augsburg Burgomeister books for 1418, Augsbourg 1418," which has every fault possible. It suggests that the work is in English, that it is in print, and printed in 1418. As a matter of fact the books have never been printed, and the only quotations published from them appear in a periodical so rare that there are not two copies of it in the United Kingdom, a periodical not even named in the book before us. Worse still, a number of the works cited by M. d'Allemagne do not appear in the 'Bibliography,' while English names receive the usual short shrift.

The insularity of French savants is a constant complaint. To them the history of culture is a chapter of the history of France. M. d'Allemagne seems to have conceived and carried out his book as a history of French playing cards, and to have neglected all other sources than French. To take one example, Sir E. A. Bond, a scholar of European eminence, communicated to our columns in 1878 a description of a MS. which disproved the whole theory of the origin of cards current at that time. This description was cited in a paper on the origin of cards printed (1900) in *Archæologia*, a publication which no mediæval scholar has any right to pass over, but which apparently M. d'Allemagne has not seen. The description in our columns and the paper in *Archæologia* are quoted and summarized in an official publication which must be on the shelves of the Arsenal — the 'Catalogue of Schreiber Playing Cards in the British Museum' — yet M. d'Allemagne long remained ignorant of their existence, and only at last learnt by accident of the existence of the MS. from a friend whose name he duly associates with the discovery. We feel sure that a more prolonged study of this most important document would have profoundly modified his views, and perhaps saved him from the heroic attempt to claim for France priority in the use of cards by an interpretation of "Ludus ad paginas" (1337) as cards, on the strength of a (1408) phrase "Papier pour jouer." M. d'Allemagne is not happy in his conjectures. Another totally uncritical assumption is that the "naibi" of 1379 were identical with the so-called "Mantegna" cards of 1470, the latter evidently an educational variant of the ordinary Tarot pack. We do not insist on this, as the assumption is common; but a graver reflection on M. d'Allemagne as an "archiviste-paléographe" rests on his account of the famous cards at Paris. He says, "Aucune inscription ni aucune lettre n'indiquent la manière de ranger les cartes," and certainly his facsimiles show none. But the paper in *Archæologia* already referred to states that all the cards (except two which are never numbered) bear numbers; the photographic reproductions given there show these numbers clearly, and the numbers date from the middle of the fifteenth century. By not observing this M. d'Allemagne has missed the evidence that this collection is made up from two sets—one a Tarot, the other a Minchiate pack. Moreover, the cards are evidently not Venetian at all, but a French copy of very fine Italian originals. The numbers given them by M. d'Allemagne are absolutely unjustified. His account of the famous Stuttgart pack is also very incorrect. It really dates from about 1430 (not "les dernières années du quatorzième siècle"), and shows strong traces of Flemish influence. It contains 52 vellum cards painted in tempera on a gold gesso ground and mounted on cardboard. The four suits are stags, dogs, ducks, and falcons, the court cards being king, over-knave, and under-knave in falcons and ducks; queen, lady, and maid in stags and dogs.

If we mark on a map of Central Europe all the places at which cards can be proved to have existed in the fourteenth century, we shall find them all on the great trade routes which centre at Venice. If we couple the natural inference from this with the fact that cards, when introduced, were substantially the same as we know them to-day, we are driven to accept Chatto's theory of their connexion with the Indian game. M. d'Allemagne disposes of this theory too summarily by a somewhat droll argument in the mouth of an "archiviste":—

"Les relations suivies entre l'Asie et l'Europe ne datent guère, en effet, que de la première expédition faite dans ces contrées par Vasco de Gama en 1498, et depuis plus d'un siècle déjà le jeu de cartes était pratiqué dans toute l'Europe."

The suit-marks we now use are first met with early in the fifteenth century in France, Italy and Spain using coins, cups, swords, and staves, Germany leaves, bells, acorns, and hearts.

During the first century of cards in Europe many attempts were made to vary and enlarge the game. Among the unsuccessful ones were those to increase the number of plain suits. Several of the beautiful engraved packs are composed of five or even more complete suits, in spite of M. d'Allemagne's dictum to the contrary. A more successful variant was the invention of "triumphs," or trumps, early in the fifteenth century. These were 22 picture cards in series, the subjects being drawn from popular art, and the game being to make "flushes" or "sequences." The 22-card variety is the Tarot, another of 41 cards being the Minchiate pack. Later these sequences were amalgamated with the ordinary four-suit pack, the "triumphs" becoming a permanent suit of trumps. The most beautiful pack of these cards known is that figured by M. d'Allemagne after *The Burlington Magazine*, but he dates them too early: they were made for the marriage of Visconti and the daughter of Amadeus of Savoy in 1427, as shown by their bearing the alternate shields of Visconti and Savoy on the "lovers" card.

We must not conclude our notice of these magnificent volumes without noting that they are printed and illustrated according to the best traditions of French work. We have noticed only one misprint in the thousand pages, "dix" for *deux* (p. 391), which would seriously incommode a reader, and one mistake. The engraving on p. 387 is not a game, but the ordinary process of arithmetic: the person standing has done his sum by figures, the seated one is checking the result by counters. Publishers and author alike have merited the warmest thanks and support from the world of letters.

Longton Hall Porcelain. By William Bemrose. (Bemrose & Sons.)—Admirers of early Georgian porcelain who may also happen to be interested in the story of the potteries where it was produced will be glad to see that Mr. W. Bemrose has again taken up the subject of the Longton Hall wares. It will be remembered that in a previous work, wherein the author edited some unpublished documents relating to the history of English eighteenth-century porcelain ('Bow, Chelsea, and Derby Porcelain,' 1898), he devoted a chapter of the appendix to a short account of Longton Hall. In the present volume he has collected what information is known concerning this particular Staffordshire pottery, and, with the addition of numerous illustrations of its porcelain, has compiled a monograph which will be serviceable alike to the student and the connoisseur. That Longton Hall porcelain and its maker, William Littler, should hitherto have found such brief record in literature is easily explained: the factory lasted no longer than six years (1752–8), and when it terminated, so also did the career of its owner as the proprietor of a porcelain manufactory. As far as the few known facts of Littler's story authorize any definite conclusion, it would appear that he suffered the not uncommon lot of the inventor in losing what little capital he had, and ending his life in extreme penury, whilst others acquired wealth by his discoveries. He must have been a born potter, since before he was out of his teens he invented improved methods for making salt-

glaze. But his chief aim was "to produce a porcelain like unto the Chinese," and this he succeeded in accomplishing before he reached his majority, being also the first Staffordshire maker of porcelain. Probably in no circumstances would Littler have acquired a fortune as a manufacturer, since he was evidently lacking in the business faculty. Still, in more favourable times he might have achieved higher things as a potter, and his lot in life might have been happier. For this Staffordshire lad had the soul of an artist, and was evidently capable of producing pottery of a very different calibre from eighteenth-century Chelsea china; such also, it may be believed, was his ambition. He knew, however, that it was not genuine artistic work which was wanted, and, at least in part, endeavoured to suit his wares to the fashion of the day; he even sent his porcelain to a London sale-room to be sold by auction; needless to say, it was coldly received. The arbiters of taste, and especially the arbitresses—the Papilias, the Narcissas, and the Chloes—demanded that their china should be neatly finished and smartly gilded, the ground-colour even, and, above all, that the ornament should be "genteel." All this they found in the Chelsea frivolities, but, as Littler apparently could not attain to this ideal, he had to close his factory.

On the question of Littler's colour Mr. Bemrose justly remarks:—

"It [the Longton Hall pottery] had also special qualities that appeal to the sense of colour. Does not this partly arise from the fact that the cobalt-blue has been laid unevenly on the biscuit body, with a tendency to run when acted upon by the glaze and the heat of the oven? The streaky effect of this, with its innumerable degrees of light and shade, gives it the colour value it certainly possesses. This streaky appearance in to-day's modern porcelain would be condemned, for few dealers (and they largely rule, often unwisely, in matters of taste) will purchase an object with a ground colour that is not dead even in colour, and without blemish. Compare the effect of the two methods of dealing with grounds, and it must be admitted that the play of colour in the accidentally coloured ground is far preferable to the dead evenness of modern taste. In nature we seldom see dead levels in colour; the charms arise from the delicate and beautiful gradations or blending of one or more colours in her handiwork."

The collector will find Mr. Bemrose's explanations of the technical features which characterize the Longton Hall pottery of great assistance in identifying specimens, and he will be aided thereto by the many well-selected illustrations. In one instance, however, Mr. Bemrose's colour-printer has somewhat failed him by reproducing Littler's fine cobalt in a cold Prussian blue, or it may possibly be an aniline dye: fortunately, the author has given detailed descriptions of the originals, including that of their actual colours.

The collector also will do well to meditate on Mr. Bemrose's warning respecting the foreign forgeries of this and other English wares, which find their way into this country in large quantities. The time has surely arrived to put a stop to this nefarious practice by ordering all imported china to bear the maker's mark stamped in the body.

In the second edition of his book the author may perhaps see the desirability of omitting the few lines at the top of p. xii; and if his publishers will print the volume in the same type and on the same paper as they used for Mr. Solon's 'Old English Porcelain,' future readers will be duly grateful.

We are very glad to see a new edition of *A Handbook of Greek Sculpture*, by Prof. Ernest A. Gardner (Macmillan). The book first appeared in 1897; it has since been reprinted four times, and now it appears in a revised form. This steady demand shows what is clear to expert students of Greek archæology—that in Prof. Gardner we have an authority who has written a much-needed book. The point at which theories reach the stage that demands dissent or approval of them in a student's manual will always be differently decided by archæological doctors, but we think it will be generally agreed that the new Appendix is both lucid and satisfactory as to recent discoveries at Crete, Delphi, and elsewhere. The illustrations and index are alike admirable, and the references added at the bottom of the page show Prof. Gardner's exhaustive acquaintance with foreign work. A long note is devoted at the end of the section on Phidias to the important speculations of Prof. Furtwängler on the Lemnian Athene. Scopas, or some one associated with him, is credited with the splendid seated Demeter from Cnidus in the British Museum, which the present reviewer has always associated with Praxiteles; but the masterly character of the work, which is little known to the general public, is fully recognized. We hope that this book will not only be a boon to students, but also encourage many to visit some of the great museums which show the work of the unequalled Greek mind.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR'S THIGHBONE.

Your reviewer notwithstanding, William's thighbone does still rest beneath the flooring of St. Etienne at Caen. The reviewer of my book on Normandy says: "The Conqueror's thighbone disappeared in 1793."

What I say in my book is:—

"His tomb was broken into by the Huguenots, and again by the mob in 1793, and the remains disturbed. All that was preserved was a thighbone.....and this was reburied, and now lies before the altar."

The only authority I can get hold of for the moment is Black's guide to Normandy, and there (p. 92) I read:—

"In front of the high altar a whitish veined marble slab covers all that remains of William the Conqueror—*a thighbone*—which was saved when the tomb was broken into by the Huguenots in 1562, and again by the mob in 1793."

G. E. Mitton.

*** Miss Mitton should look at Murray's guide. Hare and Baedeker are also correct. She will find an accurate account of the relic and its fate in Mr. Gordon Home's 'Normandy,' reviewed at the same time as her own book: "Owing to the perpetuation of an error in some of the English guides to Normandy, it is often thought that a thighbone of the founder of the abbey is still lying beneath the marble slab in the sanctuary...." Freeman's 'Norman Conquest' (iv. 723) has the words, "A modern stone....marks the place where the bones of William the Great no longer lie." It is true that Robillard de Beaurepaire seems to imply that the "cercueil en plomb" was re-interred in 1802 by General Dugua, the préfet who ordered the new stone; but his remarks carry no authority.

THE QUILTER SALE.

The sale of Mr. Harry Quilter's collection of pictures by old masters and modern artists, drawings, and engravings, at Messrs. Christie's on Saturday and Monday, contained many features of interest. Mr. Quilter ranks as a good all-round judge of the fine arts, but his pictures were those of a man with refined tastes rather than such as are usually to be found in the collection of the wealthy amateur to whom price is a secondary consideration. This accounts for the wide variation in prices in Saturday's sale—prices which ranged from five shillings to 1,100 gs. per lot.

The chief picture was the Gainsborough evening scene known as 'Repose,' a group of cattle enjoying a shady spot near a fountain, with a peasant lying asleep on the grass. This work, which realized 1,100 gs., was presented by the artist to his daughter Mrs. Fischer as a wedding gift, so it must have been painted in or before 1780. It was lithographed in December, 1824, by Richard Lane, a connexion of the Gainsborough family, and at this time was in the possession of H. Briggs. In 1827 it appeared at the British Institution. The account of this picture is imperfectly given in the Sale Catalogue, and the various collections and sales in which it has appeared may be thus summarized: British Gallery of Art, 1851 ("from the collection of R. Briggs, of Leamington"), 900 gs.; Bicknell, 1863 (April 25th), lot 91, 780 gs.; Gillott, 1872 (April 27th), lot 286, 900 gs.; Kirkman D. Hodgson, M.P., whence it passed by private purchase into the possession of Mr. James Price, at whose sale in 1895 it was bought by Mr. Quilter for 1,400 gs. It was purchased on Saturday by Messrs. Agnew.

The most important work of the Dutch, Flemish, and German schools was a characteristic example of P. de Koninck, an extensive view over a landscape, with a town on a river in the middle distance, figures and sheep on a winding sandy road in the foreground, signed and dated 1645, 750 gs. (at the Heywood sale in 1893 this picture, which has been much over-varnished, brought 900 gs.). Roger van der Weyden, a triptych with three subjects illustrating the Crucifixion, saints and donors on the outside of the wings, brought 160 gs. (at the Howel Wills sale, 130 gs.).

The Italian School included a striking portrait by A. Bronzino of Leonora di Toledo, wife of Cosmo di Medici, in rich dress with pearl necklace, her son at her side, half-length, on panel, 620 gs. (Hamilton Palace sale, 1882, 1,750 gs.; H. Bingham Mildmay sale, 1893, 780 gs.). Spinello Aretino, Madonna and Child Enthroned, with numerous angels, signed, 115 gs. (at the Howel Wills sale, 1894, this was bought for 7*l.* 5*s.*). A Mantegna, Madonna and Child, enthroned beneath an archway, St. Francis and St. Jerome on each side, and two angels playing instruments, on panel, 135 gs. (S. Boddington sale, 1881, 92 gs.; Howel Wills, 1894, 40 gs.). Perugino, The Madonna, in red and blue dress, in the attitude of prayer, on panel, 110 gs. L. da Vinci, Madonna and Child, with St. Jerome and an angel holding a pair of scales, on panel, 210 gs.

The only picture of note by a French artist was F. Boucher's portrait of Madame de Pompadour, in white satin dress, standing in her boudoir, resting her left hand upon the keys of a piano, 310 gs. (in the R. Williams sale of 1862 this realized only 30*l.*; while in the Clifden sale, 1895, it brought 500 gs.).

The other pictures included: Ford Madox Brown, Work, 1863, small replica of the picture in the Birmingham Gallery, painted for Mr. James Leathart, 390 gs. G. F. Watts, The Rainbow, extensive view from high ground, over a valley, with many heavy clouds and rainbow above, painted in 1884, 400 gs. (W. Carver sale, 1890, 510 gs.); Little Red Riding Hood, small full-length figure of a little girl in red cloak, standing in a landscape, holding a basket in her arms, on panel, 90 gs. (C. H. Rickards sale, 1887, 85 gs.).

Monday's sale included the following drawings in pen and ink: Millais, Lorenzo and Isabella, 36 gs. D. G. Rossetti, Meditation, 22 gs.; Venus Verticordia, 44 gs.; Head of a Man, a study of the picture of Mary Magdalen at the door of Simon the Pharisee, 20 gs.

The two days' sale realized 8,140*l.* 11*s.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

We are sorry to notice the death on Thursday last week of Sir Wyke Bayliss, who was knighted in 1897, and had been President of the Royal Society of British Artists since 1888. He was born in 1835, and educated by his father, a teacher of drawing, and at the Royal Academy School

of Design, but got his chief training in an architect's office, which led to his success, continued over many years, as an architectural artist. He was also a fluent writer, publishing several books on the ideals of art; but the best known of his works is 'Rex Regum,' 1898, an elaborate study of the traditional likenesses of Christ. His 'Seven Angels of the Renascence,' which we shall review next week, is a good specimen of his charm of style.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell from the 23rd to the 28th inst. the third and concluding portion of the collection of engravings and drawings made by the late Edwin Truman. He was best known as an enthusiastic admirer of Cruikshank's works, but he was most proud of his set of early engraved portraits, mostly English historical prints; and as his knowledge in this line was exceptional, his collection contains many fine and rare specimens. There are a number of important typographical items, including the series of original drawings made for the engravings in "The Stationers' Almanacs." The water-colour drawings include some Turners, three Bentleys, and several pieces by G. Shepheard (1770–1842).

The death is announced of M. Jules Grosjean, the sculptor, at the age of thirty-four. A pupil of Barrias and an exhibitor at the Salon, he had received only recently the commission for the monument to Gérôme.—The death is also announced of M. Édouard Gerspach, a former *administrateur* of the Gobelins manufactory, and the author of several works, including 'L'Art de la Verrerie,' 'Les Tapisseries Coptes,' and 'La Mosaïque.' He organized, and for some time managed, a national factory of decorative mosaic work. M. Gerspach was a native of Thann (Haut-Rhin), where he was born in 1833.

The Chief Commissioner of Works has received a present of a fountain in bronze and marble, which is to be erected between Hyde Park Corner and Albert Gate.

The Council of the Society of Antiquaries have issued a memorandum on 'The Sale of Church Plate and Furniture,' which has our warm commendation, and will, we hope, be widely circulated among the clergy. We have had more than once to call attention to the shameless sale of church articles, not to mention their ruin through damp or dirt. It is now suggested that church plate which is obsolete or worn out should be placed for preservation in the nearest public museum.

MUSIC

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. Vol. II. (Macmillan & Co.)

The original work bore the date 1879; the Appendix that of 1889. Since even the latter year there have, however, been many changes, so that this new edition is welcome. The present volume begins at F, and extends to the end of L. Articles have been revised and brought up to date, while some have been withdrawn and others added. Among the additions we find a special one on Sir George Grove, the original editor of the 'Dictionary,' from the pen of Mr. C. L. Graves, whose 'Life of Sir George Grove' appeared two years ago. Then those on Lohet and Fischer are valuable, especially that on the latter, who was an immediate predecessor of Bach. Leonardo Leo was already in the 'Dictionary,' but a new article has been contributed by Mr. J. E. Dent, a specialist in old Italian music. Of Italian composers, we find Mascagni, Leoncavallo, and Puccini; of French, César Franck, Lekeu, Lenepveu, and others; while of German one name is specially prominent, that of Humperdinck. We note among names of rising native artists that of Mr. Josef Holbrooke; but why is not Mr. Hamilton Harty mentioned? The article on 'Libraries' has been greatly extended, special information being given concerning those in America.

Under the title of the old 'Dictionary' was written "(A.D. 1450–1880)," hence Greek music found no place in it. This limit, however, is now removed, and that interesting subject is ably dealt with by Mr. H. S. Macran; while for further information—an exhaustive exposition being impossible within dictionary limits—works by various authorities are named. In Mr. Macran's article the vexed question of Greek tonality or modality is touched upon; the two views are set forth briefly, and reasons given for not accepting the theory adopted by Westphal, Bellermann, and others. Another interesting feature in the article is the reference to the "rudimentary," or it might be called accidental, harmony produced by the sounding together of melody and instrumental accompaniment notes. A useful list is also supplied, in a separate article, of all the incidental music written by British composers for the performances of Greek dramas at Oxford and Cambridge, with mention also of the music supplied by Mr. C. F. Abdy Williams for the Greek plays at Bradfield College.

In the article 'Fidelio' we read that Beethoven's opera "was produced a third time....as 'Fidelio,'" but only lower down is it stated, and correctly, that the opera was never given under any other name. The matter is of some importance, for owing probably to a slip of the pen in a letter by Stephen Breuning, even Otto Jahn was led into error. Again, with regard to Beethoven, under 'Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Wilhelm,' we read that "it is difficult not to refer to him" the composer's canon, "Hoffmann! Hoffmann! Sei ja kein Hofmann!" Nottebohm, however, in his 'Thematisches Verzeichniss,' more reasonably connects it with Joachim Hoffmann, a composer who settled in Vienna in 1815.

There is also a statement under 'Haydn in London' which ought to be altered. We read that C. F. Pohl's second volume of his 'Mozart and Haydn in London,' published at Vienna in 1867, "has hardly been superseded by the author's great 'Life of Haydn,'" *i.e.*, the two volumes of the unfinished biography which appeared in 1875 and 1882. There is no question of supersession: Haydn first arrived in England on New Year's Day 1791, and the second and last volume of the great 'Life' ends with Mozart bidding farewell to Haydn as the latter was starting on that first journey. The article is signed G., *i.e.*, Grove, who in the first edition of the 'Dictionary' very naturally stated—Pohl being then alive—that that author's great 'Life of Haydn' would to some extent supersede the earlier work. In the new edition the signature G. is retained, although the original words have been altered, and for the worse.

We note under 'Life for the Tsar' that it was performed at the theatre in Great Queen Street (in Russian) in 1887. A Russian company appeared at that theatre, but only in 1888; and, Glinka's opera though announced, was not performed. The death of Gabrielle Krauss is said to have taken place in 1903—a statement which, owing to a false report, found its way into print and apparently remained uncontradicted until the death of the singer last January, when it was evidently too late for correction.

We mention points such as these in no carping spirit, for we are aware that to keep quite clear of mistakes in a large dictionary is nearly beyond hope. It is, of course, impossible for Mr. Maitland to verify every statement made in old articles and in those of new contributors.

Musical Gossip.

The programme of the third Philharmonic Concert last Thursday week included a second set of four 'Old English Dances' by Dr. F. H. Cowen. The first is a bright 'Maypole,' the second a realistic 'Peasants' Dance,' while the third dainty number is entitled 'Lovers' Minuet,' the final one consisting of Variations on a sturdy old melody not of the composer's making. The 'Minuet' is the most taking of the four movements, and charmingly scored. The work was produced at Glasgow last January. Admirable performances were given of the 'Love Scene' and 'Queen Mab' Scherzo from Berlioz's dramatic symphony 'Roméo et Juliette'; while the rendering of the Tschaïkowsky Violin Concerto by the boy Mischa Elman was that of a mature artist. The impression he created when we first heard him is as strong as ever. The programme ended with Liszt's attractive, though seldom-heard symphonic poem 'Tasso.'

Miss Marie Hall gave at Queen's Hall last Saturday her first recital since her return from America. She played Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor; but it was in a group of short solos that she best displayed the qualities which have won for her public favour: her tone is pure and sympathetic, her technique finished, and her style of interpretation refined. Mr. Hamilton Harty was at the pianoforte, and a more able accompanist it would be difficult to find.

M. Reynaldo Hahn, who has recently given a highly successful Mozart festival at Paris, announces a recital of his own compositions at Bechstein Hall on the afternoon of May 16th, this being his first appearance in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mallinson and Miss Ada Crossley will give a series of four song recitals at Bechstein Hall on the evenings of May 8th and 22nd and June 15th and 29th. Mr. Mallinson, a clever and interesting composer, has written over five hundred songs, about eighty of which will be included in the programmes.

The Lower Rhenish Musical Festival will be held at Aix-la-Chapelle from June 3rd to 5th. Miss Katherine Goodson has been engaged, and she will play Liszt's E flat Concerto.

The opera season opens at Covent Garden on May 3rd with a performance of 'Tristan und Isolde,' in which Herr Burrian and Frau Wittich will take the principal rôles. During the first week Cornelius's 'Barber of Bagdad' and Poldini's 'The Princess and the Vagabond' are to be performed, and this early production of novelties is a change in the right direction.

A *Festgesang* for voices only, composed by Wagner, words by Hohlfeldt, and performed at the unveiling of the statue of Friedrich August I. at Dresden, on June 7th, 1843, has just been published at Berlin. Mr. Ellis, in his 'Life of Richard Wagner,' vol. ii. p. 26, mentions that the ceremony of 1843 was brought to a close with a "chorus" composed by Mendelssohn. Wagner, however, in a letter (July 13th, 1843) to his half-sister, Cäcilie Avenarius, referring to the ceremony, describes both his composition and that of Mendelssohn as a *Festgesang*. Wagner, by the way, in the letter to his sister, curiously notes that his simple and elevated work totally eclipsed the complicated and artificial strains of Mendelssohn. *Le Ménestrel* of April 8th states that there is no trace of Mendelssohn's composition. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of June 9th, 1843, published at Leipsic, in its account of the ceremony gives, at any rate, the poems of both compositions, and both are described as for male chorus. One begins,

Der Tag erscheint, der Ihn uns wieder gab;

the other,

Seht, die Hülle ist gefallen.

But the names of the respective composers were, apparently, not thought worthy of mention.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Sat.	Mischa Elman's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Comedy.—*The Drums of Oude: a Miniature Melodrama.* By Austin Strong.—*Punch: a Toy Tragedy.* By J. M. Barrie.—*Josephine: a Revue in Three Scenes.* By J. M. Barrie.

What, a few years ago, was popularly known as a triple bill now holds possession of the Comedy Theatre, a house whereat change has been frequent during the present year. Of the novelties now given, one, 'The Drums of Oude,' is a mere conventional *lever de rideau*, showing an episode, real or imaginary, in the Indian Mutiny. Holding against the rebels an Indian palace, an inmate of which is the woman dearest to him in the world, an English officer is on the point of blowing it up, for the purpose of preventing the seizure by the enemy of its stores and the subjection of its female inmates to a fate worse than death, when at the moment of supreme trial relief arrives. Miss Mabel Hackney presents the heroine, before whom so dismal an alternative is placed by the man she loves, who is played by Mr. Matheson Lang.

The following pieces are of common authorship, and are both of them burlesque actualities in the latest vein of Mr. J. M. Barrie. According to the teaching of 'Punch,' the day of that comic miscreant is over. He is a dim discrowned god, and his thunders move nothing but derision, and his business of hanging the executioner, formerly an irresistible attraction, provokes nothing more than ribald outcries. Once more the truncheon falls with lethal effect on the head of a butcher boy who, with indiscreet frankness, tells Punch that his occupation is gone. Then, announcing himself as the new Punchinello, appears Mr. George Bernard Shaw under the name of Superpunch, and exhibits before a delighted public the new humour, in presence of which the most recent importation from Scandinavia seems superannuated. Mr. Boucicault gives a clever representation of Punch, and Miss Eva Moore is delightful as Judy, the sharer in his tribulations. Mr. A. E. Anson presents Mr. Bernard Shaw. Some protest is uttered against this introduction on the stage of a living dramatist. Such an appearance is, however, justified by the licence accorded to old Greek comedy.

Mr. Barrie's 'Josephine' constitutes the *pièce de résistance*, so far as such a term can be used in the case of a work so trivial. It presents banter rather than satire upon some aspects of political life, and as such is polished and amiable, though not in any sense dramatic. As a humorist Mr. Barrie is indeed light, sparkling, inventive, resourceful, but in dramatic grip there has been a constant declension, and later pieces are not to be compared in that respect with 'The Little Minister,' or even 'The Professor's Love Story.' The vein of pretty sentiment in which Mr. Barrie formerly indulged is absent, moreover, from the later works; and the unbridled drollery which brought with it compensation for many shortcomings is no longer assertive. In its place comes a sort of freakishness which is effective when it hits, but which does not always hit. It is difficult to refuse admiration to the cleverness of the workmanship, though the sense of dullness is never far away. The action of 'Josephine' passes in three scenes, whereof the first two take place in the country house of Mr. John Buller, and the third in his town mansion, which is also the House of Commons. John Buller, the somnolent type of the Englishman of old days, in blue coat, top boots, and other signs of agricultural occupation, has four sons, all of whom are anxious to enjoy the supremacy, otherwise the conduct of affairs, which involves the Premiership. Each of these is distinguishable as some recent Prime Minister or the representative of some power in the State: Andrew, given to ploughing a lonely furrow, is Lord Rosebery; James, with his vacillations, is Mr. Balfour; and Colin is Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; while a fourth—a huge and formidable figure—is Bunting, standing for the Labour party.

Not very brilliant in conception is all this; nor do the amours of James with Josephine or his dalliances with Free [Trade] or Fair [Trade], two nymphs of rival and well-balanced attractions, impart any great probability or vivacity to the proceedings. All that can be done in the way of acting to supply animation is done, and the Josephine of Mr. Boucicault is both comic and artistic. Humour is shown in the portrayal of the various characters, but what is most effective and risible belongs to detail, and is scarcely inherent in the idea. Reluctant as we are to judge by a critical standard work so unpretentious, candour compels the avowal that the whole, though unambitious, must be regarded as failure. The inception is trivial, and the execution pedestrian. Whether a more trenchant style of treatment would have been more effective is capable of dispute. The unwritten law which banishes politics from the stage seems invented in the interest of the dramatist.

'LA RÉVOLTE' AND 'THE FOOL OF THE WORLD.'

Produced by the New Stage Club on Thursday, the 5th inst., and repeated last Saturday, 'La Révolte,' by Villiers de l'Isle Adam, translated by Lady Barclay, and 'The Fool of the World,' a morality by Mr. Arthur Symons, have this in common, that they are not plays at all, but literature: there is not really a single moment of drama, of dramatic action, in either of them; they are both the dreams of a poet about life which has interested him only abstractly; they are just thoughts about life, which is itself a dream of the poet, and has little reference to morality.

Thus, while in 'La Révolte' we seem to find an anticipation of the 'Doll's House,' written by an "aristocratic" Ibsen—an Ibsen who had once been a poet, a Symbolist—its only possible interest for us now is its curious historical significance as a sort of forerunner of a drama which has interested the world so deeply. It has no life in itself, is fantastic, and in its immense seriousness a little absurd, and thus it really bores us on the stage in a way that it cannot do in the study, where we may consider it easily enough with the historic sense that is almost impossible in the glare of the footlights.

It is the revolt of a "romantic" woman who is married to a man of strictly practical virtue that is without morality, and really draws its life from the soul of the woman, who—curiously, we may think—is even better at affairs than her husband. In spite of her success, for her ability has made her husband rich, she revolts, and wishes to live a free life in the country without him; for he disgusts her, as she suggests, with his talent for meanness and success. But as a matter of fact it is merely his mediocrity that bores her; if he were a more brilliant adventurer, she would certainly worship him; and even as it is, though she leaves him, she soon returns, and the last words she speaks are really an expression of hopelessness at his stupidity.

Miss Millicent Murphy as Elizabeth, the wife, was at times excellent; and if occasionally monotonous, she is to be excused when we remember how much of 'La Révolte' is monologue. Mr. Vincent Nello could make nothing of Felix, the husband.

In the "Morality" of Mr. Arthur Symons we have really a poem, delightful and

beautiful as just that, but a little lacking in humanity, a little vague and indecisive. Yet it has so much beauty of phrasing, diction, and rhythm that it fascinated and pleased rather than convinced. It had the effect of a perfect quatrain—a quatrain perhaps by Omar Khayyám, with much of the indecision that is so fascinating to our generation in those beautiful and sensuous verses. Man, unhappy and restless, without a thought of the sun or the earth, kneels in a wood praying, when Death comes to him—Death the Fool, who in cap and bells cries up his Friendship, and, hearing Man's fears of the spade, the coffin, and the worm, summons them in scorn, that he may see their feebleness, and learn their secret. Also there come to him Youth, Middle Age, and Old Age, no whit less ignorant of that which must befall. But at last, in agony, Man turns to Death himself, and begs the secret, when, with a cry for Pity, Death confesses that he is blind.

The verse of Mr. Symons—always so precise and exquisite—loses much in the mouth of an actor, though Mr. Vincent Nello as Man and Miss Louise Selous as the Fool certainly spoke carefully and with a sense of music; but we have lost the art of speaking verse on the stage. A word of praise must be given to Miss Amy Sawyer for the designs of the dresses, which were charming. E. H.

LE SONNET D'ARVERS.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VIe), April 8, 1906.

In your issue for January 20th Mr. D. N. Samson, after mentioning an imitation of this sonnet by Pailleron, quotes some verses by Cocquard (published in 1754), in which Arvers's final idea is expressed a long time before Arvers was born; and Mr. Samson suggests that Arvers had taken the idea from Cocquard.

It has escaped Mr. Samson's notice that Arvers honestly entitled his sonnet "imité de l'italien." The quaint last verse, therefore, does not pretend to embody a personal and original feeling, but simply reflects an Italian *concetto* which Arvers, and previously Cocquard, had found in their reading, with the difference that Arvers did not conceal the borrowing—while Cocquard did.

The history of literature is full of conscious or unconscious imitation and reminiscences: literary, as well as mechanical, inventions continue to live, and even, *parce detorta*, may pass for new inventions again. The *concetto* which goes by the name of Arvers's sonnet is an instance of this rule.

Now, who is the Italian *sonneur de sonnets*, Petrarch or another, who was the originator of this *concetto?* *That* is the question.

By the by, I may mention that in a recent edition of Arvers's 'Poésies' (Paris, 1900, Introduction par Abel d'Avrecourt) is to be found a facsimile of the celebrated sonnet, with a note that it is "imité de l'italien" in the author's own handwriting. The MS. of the 'Poésies' prepared by Arvers for the press has been preserved. H. Gaidoz.

Dramatic Gossip.

The English Drama Society will give three representations of 'Love's Labour's Lost' on Tuesday, the 24th, and on the day following in the afternoon and evening. The performances will be held in the Bloomsbury Hall. The cast will include Mr. Arthur Curtis, Mr. Arthur Goodsall, Mr. Bertram Forsyth, Miss Ina Royle, and Miss Isabel Roland; while new recruits are Miss Katherine Stuart and Mr. Percy Goodyer. No money will be taken at the doors, but seats can be had from Mr. Nugent Monck (the secretary), 20, Regent Street, S.W.

Mr. F. R. Benson will give at Stratford-on-Avon on May 2nd a revival of the first part of 'King Henry VI.,' to be followed on the 3rd and 4th of the month by the second and third parts. These will be the first recorded performances of the plays since the eighteenth century.

Mr. Fred Terry has renewed for a further term of six months, beginning on January 1st, 1907, his lease of the New Theatre.

Mr. Lewis Waller will in October remove from the Imperial to the Lyric, at which house one of his earliest productions will be a drama by Messrs. Henry Hamilton and William Devereux on the subject of Robin Hood.

The Mermaid Society has, we notice, repaired its drooping head, and promises at Terry's Theatre three afternoon performances of a translation of 'The Bezsemenovs' of Maxim Gorki. 'Colombe's Birthday' is to be given in May; while for July are fixed some open-air presentations of George's Peele's 'Arraignment of Paris.'

An English adaptation of 'Les Plumes du Geai,' a four-act play of M. Jean Jullien, given in February at the Théâtre Molière, is being executed by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton for Mr. Charles Frohman.

'Prunella; or, Love in a Dutch Garden,' the Pierrot play by Messrs. Laurence Housman and Granville Barker, will be revived on the afternoon of the 24th inst. at the Court Theatre, the scene of its first production.

The main feature in the cast with which 'The Winter's Tale' will be given in the autumn at His Majesty's is the engagement of Mr. Charles Warner for Leontes.

The rights for Sweden of 'The Song of Liberty,' a three-act drama by Mary C. Rowsell and H. A. Saintsbury, have been secured by the managers of the Folk Teater, Gothenburg; and the play will be produced in the autumn. The scene is Strasburg in the height of the Terror.

To Correspondents.—R. P. C.—F. J. H.—H. G.—Received. W. B.—J. M. C.—Next week.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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ROBERT T. JONES, Secretary.

Town Hall, Birkenhead, April 4, 1906.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for appointment to the undermentioned posts at the L.C.C. RESIDENTIAL AND DAY TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN ELEMENTARY TEACHERS, Avery Hill, Eltham, S.E., which will be opened in OCTOBER, 1906:—

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6. MODERN LANGUAGES MISTRESS (English and French), (resident or non-resident). Salary 120*l.* a year with Board and Lodging, or 150*l.* a year without. Applicants must be able to teach French orally. A knowledge of Latin is desirable.

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Successful Candidates will be required to take up their duties after the Summer Holidays.

Applications should be made on the official form, to be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 A.M. on MONDAY, May 7, 1906, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

Candidates applying through the post for the Form of Application should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

Candidates, other than successful Candidates, invited to attend the Committee, will be allowed third-class return railway fare, but no other expenses.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be considered a disqualification.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.

The COUNCIL of the COLLEGE of PRECEPTORS will shortly proceed to the appointment of additional EXAMINERS in ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ENGLISH HISTORY, SCRIPTURE HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, FRENCH, and GERMAN. Candidates must be Graduates, and should have had experience in Teaching. Applications (Twenty Copies), stating Age, Degree, experience in Teaching and Examining, &c., should be addressed to THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE not later than MAY 31. If Testimonials are sent, they should be not more than Three in number, and Twenty copies of each should be forwarded.

C. R. HODGSON, B.A., Secretary.

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BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (University of London),

YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.

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ready 25th April

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LITERATURE

The Plays and Poems of Robert Greene. Edited, with Introductions and Notes, by J. Churton Collins. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

The long-heralded edition of Greene's 'Plays and Poems' by Prof. Churton Collins raised the highest expectations. As things go now, Dyce with his critical insight and Grosart with his plodding talent have ceased to satisfy Elizabethan students. A more accurate text, more scholarship in commentary, and no little critical courage in sifting the confused material—all these are conditions imposed on a new editor. Prof. Collins has never lacked energy, and he has fought hard for the claims of scholarship: on these qualifications, among others not less important, we based a hope that at last we should have an edition of this difficult writer which would be final in every reasonable sense.

Prof. Collins cannot be charged with an excess of enthusiasm in this venture. There are signs of weariness in the attempt to correct and improve upon his predecessors. Thrice in his short preface he tells the reader of "pains" unspared and "time and trouble bestowed"—more, indeed, than he "cares to remember"; and he half fears that all is ἐπὶ τῇ φακῇ μύρον. This, in ordinary circumstances, might be modesty; when read with the whole editorial context, it is evidently the vexation of an old hand. For in other parts of the book, and chiefly in the notes, he is not too patient of the worries of interpretation, as when he says of a difficult passage, "What this may mean I cannot explain, and *probably no one can.*" This is an ill-judged confession to the reader. An editor, and especially an editor of Greene, is expected to take great "pains": this is assumed between scholars. And no editor who is wise as well as tolerably learned should in his despair ban future inquiry. Experience reads us this lesson often.

The materials for a life of Greene are, as the editor says, "very ample." The difficulty is how to disentangle the authentic details and to explain the contradictions; also, we may add, to keep a just proportion in the narrative and criticism. We have no desire to minimize the importance of Mr. Collins's biographical researches, but they do not add enough to our knowledge to justify the curtailment of the later sections of the Introduction. On p. 13 we read:—

> "It now remains to determine if possible whether the poet, that is presumably the Robert Greene baptized in 1558, was the son of the innkeeper or the saddler."

Only on p. 54 does Mr. Collins begin the literary estimate, on which his extended opinion would have been welcome; and he is done at p. 60. The remaining nine pages are concerned with the plays attributed to Greene and the problems of 'Selimus' and 'Henry VI.' Mr. Collins's reticence is the more remarkable after his opening sentence that Greene's "services to English literature were great," in novel, lyric, and drama. It is of course right in a book of this sort to settle carefully the rival claims of father innkeeper and father saddler; but literary ancestry is not less important. With the short thesis on the latter we are in general agreement; but one or two statements call for comment. Can it be said that "Greene followed Sannazzaro in interspersing prose with poetry," even if we take "follow" in the loosest sense? Was it Greene "who first brought comedy ....into contact with poetry, into contact with romance"? for what of Lyly? And what is the critical "inwardness" of a later note to the effect that "Greene's hexameters are as detestable as Gabriel Harvey's and Stanihurst's"?

It is right, however, to say that the editor bases his chief claims to the consideration of Elizabethan scholars upon his text and notes. For the first he takes only a share of the credit; he has relied on a friend for the "regulation" of it, and on the readers of the Clarendon Press, who took upon themselves "much mechanical drudgery" which, he admits, "fell properly to his lot." The collaboration, as far as we have been able to test it, has been successful. A modernized text, such as Dyce gave us, is of no account. In the case of a classic, say Shakspeare, it is desirable to supply a version for the reader who is not a specialist; but in that of writers of the third and lower grades, in which Greene must find his place, there can be no such demand. It is gratifying, therefore, that those who have been longing for a trustworthy reprint, as near as may be *literatim et verbatim*, can now be satisfied.

Mr. Collins mingles his praise of Dyce with sundry charges of shortcoming. He tells us that his predecessor was too "sparing in his elucidatory notes." Possibly. Dyce never allows us to feel that he has given us all that he could have given. We feel this, even in his heavily annotated Skelton. But it is different with Mr. Collins, who frankly says that his notes "have purposely been made as full as possible," and who conveys the impression that he has generously given us all that he had to give. The editor, we think, has paid some penalty for this gathering of all his strength. If in some of his notes he has helped us to fresh points of view and to some new facts, in others he shows certain limitations, which in a book of this kind, intended for scholars, are certainly unfortunate. We cannot rid ourselves of the suspicion that he lacks confidence in his knowledge of the byplaces of Elizabethan literature. Had he been less dogmatic, the suspicion might have been less pressing. One or two examples may be selected.

"What is meant by 'wide with a witness,'" says the editor (ii. 381), "I do not know; there is apparently some corruption." The phrase, which means "excessively," is by no means rare. We need go no further afield than the well-known letters of Spenser and Harvey on 'Reformed Versifying,' for there we find in the verses of "snob" Harvey

> French camarick ruffes, deepe with a witnesse, starched to the purpose.

"Single goby," in the line which Mr. Collins thinks "no one can explain," yields its mystery if printed "single go-by." "Bright of blee" (ii. 373) is a stock tag of the alliterative romances. The long note on "Pentageron" loses, we think, much by the omission of reference to the "pentangle" of these romances and to the *locus classicus* in 'Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight.' "'The bird crocodile' is of course ignorant nonsense," says Mr. Collins, "like Bottom's 'wildfowl' for a lion" (i. 299). The phrase cannot be dismissed in this fashion, even if it turn out to be a "faked" piece of natural history in the Lylyean manner. "Bird," meaning the young of *any* animal, is a familiar usage. Many examples can be found in the literature of the decade in which Greene's 'Looking Glasse for London' appeared. A prosaic statute of 1597 orders the slaying of "woolfes and woolfe-birdes." The note on "sheat," with Dr. Skeat's ingenious reference to O.E. *sceot*, must fall, if we read "feat" in the line printed (ii. 41)

> Neat sheat and fine, as briske as a cup of wine.

The collocation of the words "neat" and "feat" with "fine" is so common (even in reference to drink) that illustrations are unnecessary. And here we are tempted to say that the editor makes scant allowance for the strange pranks done to authors' copy in the Elizabethan printing-houses. What, for example, is gained by writing a sentence such as this?

"Of Greek they [Greene and Marlowe] probably knew little or nothing; and in one of the few passages in which Greene ventures on a Greek phrase he lays himself open to the suspicion of having mistaken the future middle for the infinitive mood" (i. 16).

Mr. Collins is referring to a line in the 'Address to Gentlemen Scholars' in 'Mourning Garment.' A correction in a school edition might be necessary; but even there comment of this sort would be out of place. What would Mr. Collins say of Lodge's scholarship in the topsy-turvy reference to Persius, 'Prol.,' i., in the phrase "a well of the Muses which Cabelimus calleth Porum," or to the hundred and one other examples which could be culled in an hour? The old exegesis made a pretty thing of Shakspeare in its pedantic treatment of the text. We are supposed to be wiser now: at least our truer knowledge of the conditions of Elizabethan literary craftsmanship should not be forgotten when we are dealing with the darker places and exploring the Greenes and Marlowes for scholars.

Emerson's Complete Works. Centenary Edition. 12 vols. (Constable & Co.)

There can be nothing but praise for this edition. It appears, indeed, that, in the opinion of Emerson's literary executors, there is sufficient unpublished manuscript to form three or four more volumes. To these additions one looks forward with some apprehension; but the twelve volumes now produced contain so much varied criticism of life that a larger acquaintance with the author's writings is unlikely to make much difference to the resultant impression. The notes, which are from the pen of Edward Waldo Emerson, the author's son, are perhaps too discursive, and even at times too trivial, to recommend themselves very heartily. They profess to be "sidelights on the man, his surroundings, his work and method," and to have been "gathered from the journals, the correspondence, reminiscences, and works written about him." Too much time is taken up with quoting from other works of the author, especially from the poems, passages which contain the same thought as the sentence annotated, and this is not worth doing.

There is a great deal in these volumes about the scholar. A noble conception of his true place and function was Emerson's constant monitor and support: "In the right state he is Man Thinking." Nature has dearly at heart his formation: "It is an end never lost sight of, and is prepared in the original casting of things." Yet we are enabled in all this earnest writing to see only with difficulty and interruption the face of a scholar in the full sense of his own definition—one of those

"who see connection where the multitude see fragments, and who are impelled to exhibit the facts in order, and so to supply the axis on which the frame of things turns."

Time is very hard on the literary man who is almost a philosopher. A strong practical sense may keep his memory green when speculative philosophy has gone down before the gales of fashion or the breeze of change. Never to use an argument when a simile will serve; never to cease placing facts in mysterious relations out of time and space; always to be *feeling* for explanations, or finding them in the principle that all is one—this is to fall somewhere between literature and truth. Emerson had a vivacious and most delicate imagination: it was capable of sustained and severe effort in no ordinary degree. Its movements are not steps, but a flight. Yet imagination is not thought. After a certain level has been reached Emerson ceases to rise, and begins to hover: if he is lost to sight, it is rather because there is mist in his atmosphere than because he has gone very far. "I incline," he writes to Carlyle in 1840, "to write philosophy, poetry, possibility—anything but history." In his preface to the 'Essays' Carlyle tells the English public:—

"Notions and half-notions of a metaphysic theosophic kind are seldom long wanting in these 'Essays.' I do not advise the British public to trouble itself much with all that: still less to take offence at it."

Most of what Emerson wrote was "possibility." In this we find its interest and its weakness, its extravagances and its limits. Take, for example, the essay on 'History.' Admit at once that what are called the facts of history exist by no means as mere facts, but as proceeding from, and appearing to, the human mind and will. How strenuously this truth is distorted under Emerson's exposition! The argument—for it seems to be an argument—gets as far in the first minute as in an hour, and at no time is it at any one stage more than another. Perhaps, however, it is not meant to be an argument at all, but is only some mystic "half-notion," as Carlyle would have said, that has no real relation to the special truth that at times appears to be the object of his thought:—

"I hold our actual knowledge very cheap. Hear the rats in the wall, see the lizard on the fence, the fungus under foot, the lichen on the log. What do I know sympathetically, morally, of either of these worlds of life?"

Again, in the essay on 'Contemplation,' having given examples of how one extreme leads to another—if you tax too high, the revenue will yield nothing; if you make the criminal code sanguinary, juries will not convict—Emerson reflects at once:—

"These appearances indicate the fact that the universe is represented in every one of its particles. Everything in nature contains all the powers of nature."

And in another moment:—

"The true doctrine of omnipresence is that God reappears with all his parts in every moss and cobweb."

This is but Spinozism with the philosophy left out. In Hegel's language it is introducing God "out of a pistol."

On the whole, we should say that the two greatest things which these volumes contain are the oration on 'The American Scholar' and the 'Address delivered before the Senior Class in Divinity College, Cambridge, on the 15th of July, 1838.' Both are in the first volume. The latter especially presents Emerson's pure ideals of life without the thin-worn ends of argumentative justification, and lights them up with a beautiful sincerity.

De Flagello Myrteo: CCCLX. Thoughts and Fancies on Love. (Elkin Mathews.)

The first edition of this rare, intimate, and beautiful book was published last year; it now appears with over a hundred more "thoughts," of equal value with those first published. A book of "thoughts" can never expect a wide audience, and this book, speaking only on one subject, will have done excellently if it should reach those few lovers of love who might be capable of doing it no injustice. "It is the privilege," we are told in it, "of a few elect souls to be in love with Love"; and the sentence might be its key-note and apology. Many phrases here and there lead us to believe that it is the work of a man who is no longer young, but of one by whom love has been apprehended as at once the cause, support, and final meaning of life. When we read, "Would men consider that Love and Love only keeps the world alive, they would cease debating whether the world is good," we come upon a philosophy which only experience could have suggested, much less justified. No lover, while he still undergoes the exquisite pains of his devotion, could write with the unerring tact of these analytic homages. They are the last dying flame of the incense, as it burns faint, a mere essence, in the darkening censer. These conclusions are justified by the authorship of the book revealed in our 'Literary Gossip.'

This book of love is really a book of wisdom, and the wisdom has a fragrance such as could cling only about the wisdom which rises out of a root of love. "All the holiness of all the saints is dim beside the radiance even of erring Love": that is one of the last lessons to be learnt from wisdom; and this, which is the profoundest voice of nature: "In the religion of Love the courtesan is a heretic; but the nun is an atheist"; and this, which judges man's conception of God: "God is omnipotent because all-loving. Were there any that God loved not, that creature could resist him."

At moments this rare prose rises or slides into verse, and we get final things said finally, as in

Rekindled torch of Love was never quenched,

which sounds like a word-for-word translation from an unknown poem of Dante. Some of the charm of the book is in the alternation of prose and verse, and there is here and there in the verse a quaint, formal, old-fashioned sweetness, perfectly balancing the gently poignant precision of the prose. At times the feeling becomes fierce for a moment, but always magnanimously, or for the honour of love; as in this sharp lesson:—

"The inconstant woman undergoes a perpetual metempsychosis even in this life:

one never knows into what beast her soul may transmigrate next."

And there are moments of hard wit, that strike deep, as in this mocking advice to taste :—

" ' Assume our snakes,' said the Furies to the Graces, ' that nothing may be wanting to your loveliness.' "

Very little in this book is like anything else, but there is one influence or kinship which we cannot but distinguish : that of Coventry Patmore. Part of what was least easily understood in ' The Unknown Eros ' might have been said by Patmore in prose almost in these words :—

" Perhaps Love never feels for his love quite as he ought till he is able to say to her with perfect justice and sincere conviction : ' O you foolish little creature ! ' "

But there is little in these pages which Patmore would not have read with delight, as one Doctor in Love might read and delight in the treatise of another, recognizing the accurate science and the discreet enthusiasm of it. Has this particular truth ever been said with a finer shade of exactitude ?—

" Ignorance and Innocence are twins in the same cradle. Ignorance is never reared, and her death is either the death of Innocence also, or her immortality."

Below it, on the same page, is this :—

" Love is wont to visit Man in the company of Desire ; but Woman by himself."

In that epigram is contained a truth which might well be put in the balances against the latest German theory of woman—a theory which professes, in the name of science, that " woman is sexuality itself." Put each saying in either scale, and if they weigh level, realize that the latter is explained by the former, not the former by the latter.

A History of Egypt from the Earliest Times to the Persian Conquest. By James Henry Breasted, Ph.D. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Ancient Records of Egypt. By the same. —Vol. I. *The First to the Seventeenth Dynasties.* (University of Chicago Press.)

No one who knows anything about Egyptology needs to be told that Dr. Breasted, though an American professor, is in all such matters more German than the Germans. Hence one is prepared to find, on opening his ' History,' that the Pan-Semitic theory of the Berlin School, which makes Egyptian a Semitic language, is accepted as proved ; and that the chronology of Prof. Meyer, which reduces the foundation of the kingdom to 3400 B.C., is used throughout. Further, the assumption—on the authority of one imperfectly deciphered sign on a broken ebony tablet —that the king Aha, whose monuments have been found in abundance at Negadah and Abydos, was in fact Menes, the legendary Pharaoh who first ruled over united Egypt, is treated as a well-established proposition on which all the subsequent history of the country depends. All these statements are in fact made in the text, and are made with that arrogation of infallibility and superiority to all necessity for discussion which is one of the most irritating peculiarities of the Berlin School. But, to be just, these drawbacks are set off by many corresponding advantages. German patience and thoroughness are shown in the care which induced Dr. Breasted, as he tells us, to rely less on printed copies of the inscriptions than on the actual monuments ; the vast mass of material collected for the forthcoming ' Egyptian Dictionary ' of the Berlin Academy having been freely placed at his disposal ; while the relegation of the texts on which he relies to a separate work enables him to present a narrative much more continuous, and less broken up by discussions of doubtful authorities, than has been possible to most of his predecessors. Nor is Dr. Breasted wanting in many of the more personal qualifications of the historian. Full of enthusiasm for the subject to which he has devoted his life, he has contrived to look upon Egyptian history not as a succession of widely scattered incidents, but as a regularly evolving whole ; and a smooth and easy, if not inspired, style enables him in most cases to convey this impression to his readers. In many respects, therefore, the works before us rise above the level of the three which have hitherto been at the disposal of English readers. M. Maspero's excellent ' Ancient History of the East ' suffers much from the ambitious attempt to drive several horses abreast which led him constantly to interrupt his history of the Egyptian people to discuss that of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Lydians, Carians, Greeks, and Jews. Prof. Petrie's ' History of Egypt ' is, by the admission of its author, more a catalogue of monuments that will be useful to the student than a narrative that conveys any distinct impression to the general reader. Even Dr. Budge's ' History,' which has for the last few years held the field, lacks continuity from the necessity imposed upon the author of perpetually turning aside to quote authorities ; while its extension to Persian and Greek times has led to its being spread out over eight volumes. All these pitfalls have been avoided by Dr. Breasted, and in the result, and subject to the caution we have indicated, his book is the best so far at the disposal of the general reader.

The general idea of ancient Egypt that Dr. Breasted presents is that of a central state formed from a number of loosely compacted parts, between which the river highway was the principal connecting link. The Pharaoh was from the beginning of dynastic times looked upon as divine, and under a strong ruler the local princes or nomarchs were duly held in check. At the end of the Sixth Dynasty the central power became, according to the same authority, so weakened that the local rulers threw off its yoke, and henceforth all was chaos until the rise of the Eleventh Dynasty, when the central authority was re-established, the situation being pretty much that which supervened in England after the Wars of the Roses. But the Crown had now gathered increased strength, partly from its monopoly of foreign trade with countries like Somaliland and the Sinaitic peninsula, and partly from the rise of a middle class of artisans and tradesmen, while it contrived to maintain a small but efficient professional army of its own, apart from the militia of the nomes. This blissful state of things was upset by the invasion of the Hyksos, whom Dr. Breasted pronounces, with many reserves, to have been a Semitic people ; and their domination lasted no longer than a century. On the expulsion of the Hyksos, the power of the landed nobility was seen to be broken for ever, and the new kingdom emerged as a military state, in which the power of the Crown was unquestioned, and which was largely maintained by the tribute exacted from its foreign conquests. On the gradual decline of Egypt and its cause, the rise to power of the priests of Amen, Dr. Breasted is entirely in accord with other historians, and, indeed, the facts are too well established to be disputed on any but minor details.

Dr. Breasted is more original in his theories on the succession of kings in the Eighteenth Dynasty, which is a period he has made his own. He is of opinion that the great conqueror Thothmes III., whom he compares to Alexander and Napoleon, was the son of Thothmes I., and married, not to the daughter of the famous queen Hatshepsut, but to that lady herself ; and he supposes a break of some five years in the middle of her reign, when Thothmes I. and II. shared the throne between them, and set themselves to work to efface her monuments. Of this there is, as he confesses, very little evidence, any more than there is of a large Semitic immigration into Egypt in predynastic times, of the Semitic origin of the Hyksos, or of the supposed Semitic structure of the Egyptian language. In all these matters Dr. Breasted must be supposed to be merely echoing the statements of his friends at Berlin, which but too often seem to be inspired less by a desire to elucidate the truth than to convince the unlearned in such matters that it is they, and not other Egyptological schools, who are to be trusted as guides through the maze of tradition. In some cases, such as the alleged shortness of Hyksos supremacy, he runs counter not only to the opinion of M. Maspero and Dr. Budge, but also to that of Mr. Griffith, who generally supports the Berlin School ; while in others it is impossible to check his theories in the absence of the remaining volumes of his ' Records.' Yet this does not weigh heavily against the beautifully clear picture he presents of the fatal influence of the " Priest in Power "; and in the concordance he establishes between the history of the Egyptians and that of the Hebrews he will command the assent of all. His view of the degradation of Egyptian religion under the New Kingdom, as shown by the greater prominence assigned to ' The Book of the Dead ' and similar magical means of overcoming the terrors

of the other world, and the rise of animal-worship during the decadence, is likely also, we think, to be recognized as correct.

The 'History of Egypt' is at once clearly printed, handy in form, and well equipped with excellent maps, and reproductions of photographs both new and really illustrative. Dr. Breasted cannot, of course, be blamed for using Americanisms, though such forms as "vigourous," "labouriously," &c., are new to us, and seem inconsistent with the usual American spelling of their respective nouns. He fortunately spares us the worst eccentricities of Pan-Semitic transliteration, but there seems little consistency in his rendering of Egyptian names, which, while retaining Amon-hotep for Amenothes or Amenophis, transmogrifies Thothmes into Thutmose, Ra into Re, and Aahmes into Ahmose, and speaks of all the Usertsens as Sesostris I., Sesostris II., and so on. Besides these, there are some mistakes, such as "Thou are," "Pharoah," "his childhood nurse," and "impractical," which may, we suppose, be set down as slips—trifles, perhaps, but capable of rectification later.

It is too early to review in detail the volume of 'Ancient Records' mentioned above, especially as we learn from other sources that the succeeding volumes will not be long delayed. The general arrangement of the work seems excellent, and Dr. Breasted's translations leave nothing to be desired. It is to be hoped, however, that, when the whole work is before us, we shall find that he has not devoted himself entirely to German sources, but has extended his purview to French and English ones as well. Had he done so earlier, he might have noted that the latest discoveries of Dr. Naville and Mr. Hall at Deir el-Bahari by no means bear out his arrangement of the Eleventh Dynasty, and that M. Georges Foucart has shown that the founder of the Eighteenth Dynasty was not "Kemose," as stated in the 'History,' but a Seqenen-Ra. Yet both the works here noticed cannot but prove alike a benefit and a convenience to students of Egyptian history.

NEW NOVELS.

If Youth but Knew. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Mr. and Mrs. Castle have the happy gift of selecting their periods and scenes picturesquely. They have discovered this before, and once again demonstrate it. The time and rule of Jerome Bonaparte in that Westphalian kingdom carved out for him by his masterful brother have rarely been the occasion and material of romance. Yet they are essentially romantic. The period chosen by the authors is just anterior to the fall of Jerome, and the critical part of the narrative passes in Cassel at the King's Court. The atmosphere clothes this story as a garment from the very outset, when we make the acquaintance of the young Anglo-Austrian count and his chance companion, the wayfaring fiddler, Geiger-Hans. It begins to be romantic, it continues in the true vein of romance, and ends sweetly upon a proper romantic note, to the accompaniment of Geiger-Hans's fiddle. That personage we do not wholly accept. He is perhaps explicable in a charming romantic country, but we should have preferred him to be less of the *deus ex machina*. He belongs to fairy tales, and is a pretty figure at that. He comes out of our nursery past, fiddling down the years, and we welcome him warmly. But we do not believe in him now. On the other hand, we know the foolish, handsome, arrogant young count very well, and his beautiful Sidonia ravishes us. It would have been more acceptable if Mr. and Mrs. Castle had contrived the estrangement between bride and bridegroom on a less flimsy misunderstanding. Sidonia is as hot-headed and as wilful as Steven, and as youth is wont to be; but we cannot believe that the Burgravine's wiles would have succeeded so easily. The authors make us adequately feel the corruption of Jerome's Court, and the heart follows the fortunes of Sidonia flutteringly till she is safe in her husband's arms—a pretty conclusion to a very pretty love story.

An American Duchess. By Arabella Kenealy. (Chapman & Hall.)

Miss Kenealy uses a trowel for her satire and a brush for her pathos. The daughters of Columbia need not, therefore, feel greatly concerned about the effect of her latest novel in forming British opinion of Transatlantic brides. The divorced Saidie's task is to tick "like a clock" as she walks about extravagantly ornamented, and to separate the dutiful peer of the story from a high-souled girl-graduate. Lord Whittingham is sound at the core, but it must be clearly proved that he can feel the charm of personality despite an ugly exterior, and so the heroine is made to disguise herself with wig and goggles and to attract the unflattering notice of Scotland Yard in order to triumph over him the more completely. The pathos of the story concerns the little son of Saidie (the ex-duchess) and Lord Whittingham. At five (or is it six?) he is the martyr of his knowledge of his mother's attachment for her chauffeur. While he is before the reader he says several quaint things which evince Miss Kenealy's faculty for creating a child-character, but to be thoroughly believed in he needs to appear under large type in a newspaper.

Mr. Baxter, Sportsman. By Charles Fielding Marsh. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

There are no great graces of style in this Norfolk story, but the local speech and modes of thought are perfect. One is glad to see real East Angles unstained by the grossness of some recent pictures. Also the writer has a good eye for nature. The description of a snow-scene on the sandhills will appeal to any one familiar with the district. For the rest, the sporting side of life is grasped and set forth faithfully. Mr. Baxter himself, the insatiate gunner ("life is so short," he says, "and there is so much to kill"), with his leaded umbrella, "just a quarter of a pound heavier than any game gun," his rushes up Primrose Hill for training, and his three tons of exactly equal pellets in his wine-cellar, is the good genius of the story, and saves poor Barry Absalom, who has got into terrible disgrace with a severely autocratic father, from ruin and despair. The father is farcically overdrawn, but the tale does not lend itself to serious analysis.

Folly. By Edith Rickert. (Edward Arnold.)

This story opens to the strain of rejoicing that a woman, young, rich, beautiful, can regard her first-born child without active detestation. The pleading of her husband that Folly will not revenge herself upon the baby, and his relief at her concession, scarcely tempt the reader to learn more about such a heroine. A lover of Folly's shortly appears, and he, although he knows that he is doomed by malignant disease of the throat, has the incredible meanness to renew his suit. It is fair to add that he subsequently thinks better of it; but passion, miscalled pity, in the woman will not be denied, and it is difficult to say whether the details of physical disease or of moral obliquity are the more irritating. Honour, faith, duty, are words without meaning to the wife; to act upon the impulse of the moment is her only rule of conduct. The author, however, appears to regard her worthless creation, pictured attractively in the frontispiece, with benign indulgence, as a naughty, lovable child, whose beauty and charm excuse a temporary wilfulness. Folly's marvellous mother-in-law represents this view of the case. The book is written with brightness and fluency, but it is repulsive, and we altogether decline to believe in the conversion of the heroine at the close.

Blanche Esmead: a Story of Different Temperaments. By Ella Fuller Maitland. (Methuen & Co.)

It needed no sub-title to show that in this book we are amid the clash of tongues and temperaments. As the tale of the engagement continues, it grows in vitality and interest, whereas in the beginning it seemed to hang fire. The opposing temperaments are really antagonistic in essence. The circle is small, so are the issues; but they are treated with some insight and one or two hints of humour. The mental horizon (or absence of horizon in some cases) has been studied and understood. The dialogue improves as it gets into swing and the talkers begin to show their mettle. The conclusion appears to partake of the nature of an anti-climax, although it is designed to make for the heroine's happiness. One is not prepared for the death of the blundering, healthy

clergyman, who, in spite of everything most distasteful in manner and address, is rather a good fellow. Sometimes his portrait becomes almost a caricature. Most people have known such a person, though the type is, perhaps, disappearing.

A Mender of Nets. By W. Mackay. (Chatto & Windus.)

The title character, presumably of Italian parentage, has grown from an orphaned morsel of flotsam—adopted by a fisherman of an East Anglian port—to a tall, beautiful girl, surpassing in distinction and refinement her English workfellows, when she appears repairing fishing nets in a grimy loft. The sisters of a French convent school, who had settled near the English port, teach her French and the use of a singing voice, yet she prefers the sterling worth and fine physique of the young fisherman with whom she "walks out" to a wealthy and comparatively refined suitor. The storm and stress and pathos of her love story are artistically interwoven with much humorous characterization and pungent satire on municipal life. The alderman who is first vain and secondly venal, the councillor whose public service is entirely controlled by his own interests, the ambitious and capable citizen equally devoted to the progress of his borough and his own advancement, the lady philanthropist called "the Parish Aunt," and the town-crier who moulds himself on the vain alderman, may possibly live as popular types of character. Then there is a skipper recalling Dirk Hatteraick by rigid loyalty to owners contrasted with moral laxity in other respects, and a parvenu county-member worked puppet-wise by an aristocratic and tactful private secretary. The author drops the curtain on a crisis, leaving it to the reader's discretion to complete the administration of poetic justice after the heroine has passed out of the harbour on a trawler into the dark sea mists.

The Triumphs of Eugène Valmont. By Robert Barr. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Eugène Valmont is an addition to the large number of private detectives who have betrayed the confidence of their clients by recording their achievements. Dismissed from the responsible post of "chief detective to the Republic of France," because his excess of zeal concerning a diamond necklace caused France to be laughed at, he places his talents at the disposal of the British people. His exploits, especially when he is engaged in thwarting the plans of anarchists, make interesting reading, though occasionally he displays a vast amount of ingenuity in discovering the obvious. If Eugène Valmont's "triumphs" (which, by the way, include some failures) do not entitle him to rank with Sherlock Holmes, his Gallic vivacity, his fine manners, his supreme contempt for English legal methods, and his monumental vanity make his personality distinctive. The creation of Eugène Valmont may, indeed, be counted one of Mr. Barr's best achievements.

The Mistakes of Miss Manisty. By Ashton Hilliers. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

This story begins uncommonly well. It opens with a hunting scene, full of movement and a delightful sense of the open air. The initial sketch of Miss Manisty—who comes to grief in jumping a ford—is attractive, and the sartorial difficulty which Mr. Biddulph Wright helps her to overcome has a pleasing touch of comedy. But the promise of the opening chapters is not fulfilled. The scent of the country is quickly lost in an atmosphere of melodrama. Miss Manisty is foolish enough to make a heavy bet with a low-bred Jew on a horse race, and the rest of the story is mainly concerned with his unscrupulous use of her folly. How such an obvious cad as Ferdinand Mendel was allowed to join the Quarrendon Hunt is inexplicable, and how such a discerning young lady as Miss Manisty came to have the slightest dealings with him is equally hard to understand. The story is briskly told, but is much too unconvincing to be interesting, and most of the character-drawing is no better than the plot.

WELSH RECORDS.

The Itinerary in Wales of John Leland in or about the Years 1536–1539. Extracted from his MSS. Arranged and edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. (Bell & Sons.)—The present volume is the first instalment of a new edition of Leland's 'Itinerary.' While that edition was being prepared, it was suggested that the scattered portions relating to Wales should be brought together and issued as a separate volume. It deserves to be recorded, especially as it is not mentioned in Miss Toulmin Smith's preface, that such a project seems to have been contemplated, and was in part executed, a hundred years ago or more, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, whose transcript of the Welsh portions, with an index of his own, is now preserved at the Cardiff Free Library. We regret to say that in the present instance the work of bringing together all the Welsh material has not been carried out with anything like thoroughness. Taking Hearne's second edition (1744) of the 'Itinerary' as our reference text, we find that the omissions from the present volume include Leland's account of Presteign, of bridges on the Wye, and of the three Monmouthshire castles of Skenfrith, Grosmont, and Whitecastle (printed in Hearne's edition at vol. iv. pp. 85–6); his list of castles on the Wye, and minor notes on the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Montgomery (vol. vii. pp. 19 and 138–40); and an important fragment (viii. 90–92) relating mainly to a number of ancient fortified sites in Carmarthenshire, such as Castell Lle Carreg, Craig Dinas, and Grongar (or "Rounghay," as Leland spells it), which have hitherto been generally overlooked by archæologists.

Two extracts from the 'Collectanea' are added by way of appendixes to the volume: one gives a brief account of Gower, while the other, and more important, is a list of Anglesey benefices, "with a list parallel to it giving the principal geographical features, both written by a copyist (perhaps Welsh), though annotated by Leland." Between these two extracts, in Hearne's edition, are four pages of notes in Latin, mainly relating to Glamorgan topography, and containing pen-and-ink sketches of the courses of the chief rivers in that county. Though these notes were obviously written in connexion with the 'Itinerary,' they are not even mentioned in the present edition. This is much to be regretted, as this fragment was also omitted from the reprint of the Glamorgan portion of the 'Itinerary' in Mr. J. A. Corbett's edition of Merrick's 'Book of Glamorganshire Antiquities' some twenty years ago.

We note with pleasure a valuable feature of the volume, Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans's identifications of the more archaic and corrupt place-names of Leland's text. Such a task could scarcely be carried out successfully, except with the co-operation of a number of scholars from various parts of Wales, each of them an authority on the place-names of his own district. Dr. Evans is to be specially congratulated on the completeness and accuracy of his identifications for the Snowdon district, and West Wales generally; but in other parts he often misses the mark. Thus he fails to detect that Leland confused Llandovery and Llanddowror, which accounts for his referring to "Llanandeuery" when in the neighbourhood of Whitland (pp. 57, 115), near which place Llanddowror is situated. Leland's "Euery brook" and its identification by Dr. Evans as "Dyfri" are due to false derivations of the name Llandovery, for there is no brook near that town bearing any such name; "Abercorran" is not Abercowyn, but the old name for Laugharne; "Canterceli" is Cantre-Seli, not -Celli; "Aberhedon" is Aberedw, near Builth, not Aber Hodni, which, by the way, has no existence; and "St. Tereudacus Chapel yn the Mouth of Wy Ryver" is not Mathern, but an island in the Wye estuary, now irreverently known to picnic parties as Treacle Chapel!

There remains a small residuum of somewhat puzzling names which Dr. Evans has not attempted to identify. Thus "Glyndama, a lordship within a mile of the Hay," must be the place which Leland calls "Landamas" (now Llanthomas) in his list of Wye castles, unfortunately omitted from this volume. To a different category belongs Leland's quaint allusion to David Holbeche, founder of Oswestry School: "Sum say that this David made David Yn yn London." Surely it should have been explained in a foot-note that the reference was to Thavies Inn, which long after Leland's time continued to be a haunt of Welsh attorneys. We doubt the accuracy of the note (p. 112) that "'Soga' is used in Welsh as an epithet towards old women."

As King's Antiquary, Leland was at times probably furnished with official papers, and this gives special value to his account of the territorial divisions of Wales. His list of cantrevs is a copy of a contemporary list now preserved among the Cotton MSS.; but as his copy varies somewhat from the original, both have been printed in this work, and are thus made available for comparison with the two other oldest lists of the kind, dating from the same period, and printed a few years ago, in the *Cymmrodor* and the Oxford edition of the 'Red Book of Hergest' respectively.

The volume is supplied with separate indexes of places and persons, neither of them, however, being quite exhaustive. A map is also added, on which the probable route of Leland's journeyings is traced.

Only the chief points mentioned by him are marked, and some of the routes are admittedly conjectural. Still, as a tentative sketch, the map will contribute something to the understanding of Leland's scheme of travel. Despite the imperfections we have named, the present reprint will supply a great need in making Leland's text available to all who are not within reach of the larger libraries, and it will, in particular, be a considerable boon to local antiquaries.

Cardiff Records: being Materials for a History of the County Borough from the Earliest Times. Edited by John Hobson Matthews. Prepared by Authority of the Corporation, under the Direction of the Records Committee. Vol. V. (Sotheran & Co.)—In his preface to this volume the editor apologetically remarks that "the miscellaneous character of the 'Cardiff Records,' and the lack of arrangement in the manner of their presentation, are still more evident in this fifth volume than in its predecessors." He explains that "the admitted want of chronological sequence" is due to the fact that the scope of his work, "at first restricted within narrow limits, was enlarged by several successive resolutions of the Council, at considerable intervals of time." In order to remedy, as far as possible, the grave inconveniences of this chronological chaos, an exhaustive index to the whole series should unquestionably have been included in this final volume. In fact, "indices nominum, locorum, et rerum" were specifically promised by the Town Clerk in the prospectus which he issued in 1898, and which now lies before us. We trust that steps will at once be taken to redeem this promise and to supply an omission inexcusable on the part of a rich municipality such as Cardiff. If this be done, we suggest that the extracts from the Council Minutes which occupied two-thirds of the fourth volume, and fill more than a third of the present one, should have an index of their own, distinct from that of the general historical matter of the series. We are, indeed, at a loss to understand why a separate volume was not set apart for these Minutes, instead of inserting portions of them in the middle of two different volumes; but that is only an illustration of the lack of arrangement from which the whole work unfortunately suffers.

As to the other contents of the present instalment, the only original documents of interest are certain extracts from the Act Books of the Diocese of Llandaff; but as most of these relate to the cathedral church, which is outside the limits of Cardiff, there is no obvious reason for their inclusion, while this fragmentary treatment may perhaps frustrate the early publication of the older Acts in their entirety. The editor contributes translations of extracts relating to Cardiff from well-known Latin and Welsh records and chronicles already printed, such as the 'Liber Landavensis,' Papal Registers, and the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus.' He also supplies very useful lists of all the the chief officials in the hundred and borough of Cardiff. No less useful is his schedule of some 1,200 place-names in the Cardiff district, with explanatory notes, some of which are, however, wide of the mark. These two lists might, to a large extent, have served the purpose of an index, had Mr. Matthews added references to the pages of each volume in which the names of these officials and places appear.

In some respects the most valuable item in the whole work is that supplied by Mr. J. Stuart Corbett. It represents an attempt on his part to illustrate by means of a coloured map and some three pages of notes, "the situation and boundaries of the old manors or lordships and estates of various monasteries in the neighbourhood of Cardiff." We admire Mr. Corbett's courage in attacking so difficult a task, and also congratulate him on the large measure of success which he has achieved in its execution.

Like its predecessors, the volume is profusely and handsomely illustrated, there being views of bygone and modern Cardiff, portraits of a few local celebrities, and photographs of the municipalia and corporation plate. The whole work has, appropriately, been printed at Cardiff, and its clear type and good paper (also of local manufacture, we believe) reflect credit on the *Western Mail* Press.

Cardigan Priory in the Olden Days. By Emily M. Pritchard (Olwen Powys). (Heinemann.)—Cardigan Priory was, about the middle of the seventeenth century, the home of a writer of some reputation, known as "The Matchless Orinda." Perhaps Mrs. Pritchard, who now lives at the Priory, and who, like her predecessor, affects a *nom de guerre*, has an ambition to revive the literary associations of her home. Be that as it may, we cannot congratulate her on what appears to be her first production in the department of history. She has obtained from printed books and unpublished records a number of references to the Priory of Cardigan, and pieces together these fragments in more or less chronological order. As a rule, there is nothing to show where one document ends and another begins; quotation marks are rarely used; and the occasional rough notes of the author's correspondents, obviously intended for her own private guidance in working up the material supplied, are naïvely incorporated in the text without any distinction in type, and not always accurately. Thus a friend's translation of "per me" is in one instance reproduced as "*i.e.* Byrne"—obviously a mistake for "By me." It is much to be regretted that Mrs. Pritchard did not secure some one to "subedit" her work and provide it with an index, as it contains valuable material, some of it now published for the first time. Among this new material are abstracts of four documents preserved in the muniment room of Gloucester Cathedral, which tell how the Abbey of Chertsey (to which Cardigan Priory was attached) misappropriated, and was later compelled to yield up, a certain church at Cardigan which had been granted to Gloucester by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford (not Hereford, as given in the text), previous to the establishment of the priory. The closing incident in the priory's existence as an ecclesiastical foundation—namely, the inquiry as to the image of the Virgin, with a taper which was believed to have burnt for nine years—is told without any reference to Thomas Wright's previous publication of the reports on the matter in his 'Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries.' The devolution of the priory property after the Dissolution, including "Orinda's" connexion with the house, is, however, worked out with satisfactory fullness by means of extracts from State papers and other manuscript sources. The architectural matter is for the most part untrustworthy. The work is illustrated with some half-a-dozen excellent photogravures, the more interesting of which show the east window of the present priory church, and a couple of heads in the chancel. There is also appended a reduced facsimile of Blaeu's map of Cardiganshire, published at Amsterdam in 1646. This has an interesting sketch of the priory in the margin.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

President Roosevelt, in the chapter of his book 'Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter' devoted to the bibliography of sport, remarked:—

"But the best recent book on the wilderness is Herr C. G. Schillings's 'Mit Blitzlicht und Büchse,' giving the writer's hunting adventures, and above all his acute scientific observations and his extraordinary photographic work among the teeming wild creatures of German East Africa. Mr. Schillings is a great field naturalist, a trained scientific observer, as well as a mighty hunter, and no mere hunter can ever do work even remotely approaching in value that which he has done..... Every effort should be made to turn the modern big-game hunter into the Schillings type of adventure-loving field naturalist and observer."

The President further recommended that an English translation should at once be made. No time has been lost, for Mr. Frederic White has produced an English version, with an introduction by Sir H. H. Johnston, entitled *With Flashlight and Rifle*, by C. G. Schillings, 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.), which should meet with much success in this sport- and adventure-loving country. The illustrations, 302 "untouched" photographs by the author, are in themselves a great attraction; for though as mere specimens of landscape photography they are not remarkable, the use of the flashlight, and consequent exhibition of wild animals moving in the freedom of night—beasts of prey in the act of springing on their victims, the more timid sort, such as zebras or antelopes, stealthily approaching water to drink—lends great distinction to this book. Artists who illustrate books of sport and travel may learn a great deal from many of the rough photographs; they will be able to see how different animals appear in the jungle or veldt from those in a menagerie or museum, and may profit thereby.

Herr Schillings writes of himself as armed with a single-barrelled rifle of obsolete make, yet his performances are, to say the least, remarkable. He must be an extraordinarily fine rifle-shot, and able to shoot steadily after great bodily exertion. Very few can do this beyond the closest range. Writing of ivory, he remarks that science has yet to discover a substitute for billiard balls. It has gone far on the way, for America supplies bonzoline balls of good quality and great durability, whilst England makes crystalate balls which in behaviour on the billiard table closely approach those of the best ivory. The volumes are printed on loaded paper because of the numerous illustrations; this makes them very heavy to hold. There is no index, but lists of mammals and birds collected by the author are added as appendixes.

An agreeable and pleasant book on a kind of sport not largely followed will be found in Mr. T. R. Hubback's *Elephant and Seladang Hunting in Malaya* (Rowland Ward)—agreeable because of the unpretentious way in which the tales are told; pleasant by reason of the clear type, which makes reading easy, and the illustrations, which convey an excellent idea of the country.

The author justly remarks that the Malay Peninsula is little known to the general public, "although it is the greatest tin-producing country in the world." It is not a big-game hunter's country, for difficulties abound, whilst the bag is small; but sportsmen whose duties take them thither, and who are sufficiently keen to face the nearly impenetrable jungle and the constant rain, will doubtless achieve moderate success. But what is a seladang? The name does

not appear in Jerdon's 'Mammals of India,' nor in Cuvier, nor in 'The Encyclopædia of Sport'; there is, however, no doubt that it is closely allied to *Gavœus gaurus*, the gaur or wild cattle of India:—

"The seladang has no dewlap and no hump, thus differing entirely from the domesticated cattle of the East, but there is a very distinctive dorsal ridge running backwards from the neck nearly to the middle of the back, where it terminates very abruptly.....The beauty of the seladang lies chiefly in his head and shoulders, his great length of body and somewhat low quarters giving him rather a clumsy appearance behind the shoulders—an appearance quite at variance with his nature, as he is anything but a clumsy animal."

In pursuit of his two sorts of animals the author spent much time and energy, chiefly in following those which had been wounded. Strange to say, he usually succeeded in eventually killing the beasts, and only those who know the weariness of such pursuit in heavy jungle, with hot sun and rain alternately, and alive with poisonous insects, can do justice to his tenacity and resolution. His battery was, we think, in fault: a charge of seven to ten drams of black powder, which left in the damp air a thick cloud of smoke, is not suitable for the work, whilst the number of eight- or ten-bore bullets required to kill an animal or bring it to a halt contrast strangely with recent experience in Africa, where the ·303 rifle has been used for elephants with deadly effect.

Chats on Angling. By Capt. H. V. Hart-Davis. With Illustrations by the Author. (Horace Cox.)—Why is there a prejudice against quarto books? Probably, for one thing, because they suggest the album—that refuge for the commonplace. This pleasant chat on angling would have been pleasanter as a thick octavo than as it is—a thin quarto: both illustrations and text would have gained in dignity by reduction in size. Booksellers dislike quartos, collectors detest them, and the ordinary reader does not know what to do with them. Like the thick five-shilling piece, they are changed as soon as possible for handier issues.

Although a thousand pounds (or a million, for that matter) would be offered in vain for any proof that Dr. Johnson classed anglers with fools—he loved Walton—yet the libel, like a bad penny, turns up continually. We expect to find it with the perennial Dame Juliana Berners in every angling writer's preface, and Capt. Hart-Davis has not distinguished his book by omitting it. It may be said that we write in a carping spirit; but the angler who writes a book is fishing for readers, and should avoid the well-worn lures; he should avoid giving the impression at the outset that he has nothing to offer but the old apologies, the old arguments, and the old advice with which the angler's library groans. But we must not forget that to look at a new book on fly-fishing for trout and salmon, and to compare it with the great array of such books already known to us, is not sportsmanlike, if we merely do so in order to say there is nothing new in it. Anglers are born every day; every season sees new enthusiasts on the old streams; and they will find, if they are fortunate enough to get 'Chats on Angling,' that Capt. Hart-Davis's book has the true ring: it expresses well that almost indefinable charm of fly-fishing which they feel; his practical advice is admirable, and his enthusiasm "catching." The expert will find his experiences confirmed—always a satisfactory feeling; and young as well as old anglers will get pleasure out of the views of lake and river, which prove that the captain can handle the brush as well as the rod

We congratulate the "Amateur Angler" on the appearance of yet another volume, *Fishing for Pleasure, and Catching It* (Werner Laurie). Besides the practical hints which this accomplished lover of fishing, in whom

old experience doth attain
To something like prophetic strain,

never fails to give his readers, we are pleased with the geniality and love of the open air which shine throughout the book, and recall the jolly wisdom of old Izaak. The author has fished in the book market, we notice, for two of his chapters, so that some of his matter is hardly fresh to the book expert; but it is at any rate a catch that pleased us well when we first made it ourselves. Mr. R. B. Marston supplies a chapter on some recent experiences as a fisherman. The book is one to be enjoyed rather than criticized. We hope that the author will give us more of his visits to streams and other delights, for though he is a grandfather, he has escaped, by means of some happy conjuncture of stars (or, shall we say? of temperament), the frailties and disabilities incident to age.

LOCAL HISTORY.

St. Giles's of the Lepers. By Edward C. W. Grey. (Longmans & Co.)—Between 1822 and 1892 at least four books were written on the history and topography of the parish of St. Giles of the Lepers—better known as St. Giles-in-the-Fields—and of its offshoot, the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury; and here is yet another. The writer frankly acknowledges his indebtedness to his predecessors in the field, but claims consideration, partly because he was connected with St. Giles's parish for thirty-four years, during which he seized every opportunity of collecting facts about the district, and partly because his predecessors had never attempted to look at the subject "exactly from the people's point of view." The book should certainly serve as a popular guide, the general dullness of such books being in this case relieved by interesting biographical and topographical notes, and gossipy stories of historical and oftentimes eccentric characters.

Of the hospital for lepers situated hard by St. Giles's Church, which thus acquired its ancient designation of "St. Giles's of the Lepers," the author tells us little or nothing new. Few writers on the subject seem to be aware of the close connexion that existed between the City of London and this leper hospital, and of the City's well-established right to nominate, and have maintained within its walls, a full complement of fourteen lepers. As far back as the reign of Edward I. (not Edward III., as inadvertently stated by Mr. Grey) the hospital had been transferred to the custody of the Master of the Hospital for Lepers at Burton Lazars, a village near Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, famous for its sulphur springs. This gave rise to trouble, for, in course of time, citizens of London (many of whom had been large benefactors to St. Giles's Hospital) had cause to complain of lepers ejected by order of the Master of Burton Lazars, their places having been taken by brothers and sisters of his order who were in perfect health. The charity continued to be thus diverted from its purpose until 1354, when the municipal authorities of the City laid the matter before the king, and their right of presentation of fourteen lepers (and more in proportion to future benefactions to the hospital by citizens of London) was confirmed. It is noteworthy, too, that the wardens and surveyors of lepers of St. Giles's and elsewhere were often discharged from municipal duties, on account of their own "unpleasant and onerous occupation."

Mr. Grey takes his readers for seven walks through the parishes of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. George's, Bloomsbury, the two parishes covering an area, we believe, of nearly 250 acres, and rivalling, if not surpassing, any other parishes of equal area in interesting associations. With the ins and outs of this extensive district Mr. Grey himself was intimately acquainted, having, as already mentioned, spent the best years of his life there, engaged in public or philanthropic work of one kind or another, some particulars of which he gives in the concluding chapters of his book. The compilation of notes from the best sources was evidently to him a labour of love, and it is a sore grief to his friends that he did not live to see his book through the press. Had his life been spared, the few errors we have come across would doubtless have been corrected, and his work, as a book of reference, rendered more valuable by the addition of an index.

Memorials of Old Hertfordshire. Edited by P. C. Standing. (Bemrose & Sons.)—This book is one of a series of volumes issued during recent years, wherein brief descriptions of particular features of a county are written by a variety of authors, without any kind of string to tie them together. One of the first of these volumes—that on Northamptonshire, edited by Miss Dryden—had certain distinct merits; but others have been hardly praiseworthy. The illustrations, based on photographs, have been good throughout, and the publishers have turned out the series in a very creditable fashion. Notably is this the case with the present volume, which contains upwards of a dozen superior illustrations. The pictures are certainly worth much more than the prose. There are only a few men who can write brief essays on ancient themes in such a pleasant, clear fashion as to make them popular, and the editor of this Hertfordshire book has not had the good fortune to come across any of these rarities. We doubt, indeed, if a really good writer would consent to put in print such short articles on important subjects as appear between these covers. Here 172 pages represent 20 separate articles. We cannot find the least satisfaction in reading or possessing five pages about 'The Franciscan and Benedictine Monasteries of Ware,' particularly when the gentleman who describes them knows so little of conventual arrangement that of a particular apartment he writes: "This may have been either the dormitory, refectory, or common room." Concerning both these houses there is a good deal of interesting unprinted material to be gleaned by any one who thought it worth while to make some slight research. The four pages on 'St. Alban, Briton and Protomartyr,' like the nine pages on 'The Church of St. Alban,' are too ephemeral to be worth printing in anything more permanent than a parish magazine. Knowing Hertfordshire well, and reading through this book in the hopes of finding something fresh, or at all events brightly written, we could discover only one paper out of twenty of any real value, and that is the one by Mr. Ditchfield on Moor Park, the home of Lord Ebury.

We had noted three or four slips or errors for correction, but it seems scarcely worth while to set them forth. There must, we suppose, be a genuine demand for volumes such as these, or they would not be issued; they remind us of the old "keepsake" style of books of the later Georgian or early Victorian period, which collectors value

chiefly for the good steel engravings which they contain.

Could not the editor of future volumes in this series be persuaded to look for at least one or two writers who have something original to say? There is not a county in England that has not an abundance of unprinted material ready to reward the patient searcher after historic truth or quaint topographical details.

The History of Suffolk: its Records and MSS. By W. A. Copinger, LL.D. Vol. V. (Sotheran & Co.)—In the course of the last two years we have called attention to the previous four volumes of this great undertaking in terms of warm commendation. With this fifth volume of about 500 pages Dr. Copinger has completed his task, and now Suffolk possesses an almost exhaustive index to the records and MSS. and general literature pertaining to every place and family throughout the whole county. The work is a monument of patient industry, and cannot fail to prove a great boon to every one interested in topography or genealogy. It is all the more valuable as Suffolk up to the present is destitute of anything that can be called a county history. The two big volumes by Mr. Suckling were excellent of their kind, but covered only a small portion of Suffolk. We have tested this work severely. It is exceedingly difficult to find an omission, but one such instance may be mentioned among references to Westhall and the fine remnants of the painted rood-screen, namely, *Brit. Arch. Assoc. Journal*, xxviii. 192–4; the omission is the more curious as the reference to another volume of that series duly appears. To illustrate the general completeness of Dr. Copinger's index, it may be added that the bibliography of Suffolk writers is not neglected: in the last volume, under Strickland, is a list not only of the works of Agnes Strickland, and of her less-known sister Jane Margaret Strickland, but also of her comparatively unknown earlier relatives Kate and Susannah, both of whom were also connected with Reydon Hall, Southwold.

Waverley Abbey. By Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. (Surrey Archæological Society.)—This book of 100 and odd pages, with numerous admirable illustrations and plans, is issued as the volume of the Surrey Archæological Society for 1904. In the last few years several excellent monographs have been issued on Cistercian and other abbeys, notably by Mr. St. John Hope, wherein their conventual arrangements and architectural remains have been thoroughly discussed; and this treatise is well worthy of being classed with the very best of such works. Several small books have, with more or less accuracy, dealt with the history of this early Cistercian establishment, basing most of their information on the 'Annales Monasterii de Waverleia' of the Cotton MSS., which was printed at length in the Rolls Series of Chronicles in 1865; but this is the first time that the actual abbey buildings, which throw much light upon the Cistercian system, have been described. The work of systematic excavation, in the beautiful grounds of Mr. Rupert Anderson, was begun in 1898, and has since been under the charge of Mr. Brakspear. The great church, the cloisters, the infirmary, and the guest-house have all been examined, and their characteristics and details carefully portrayed. The site of the abbey, in the valley of the Wey, was, from its earliest days, subject to severe floods. One of these, which occurred in 1233, is graphically described in the 'Annals.' This was followed by even a greater flood in 1265, which forced itself to such a depth into the customary buildings that the members of the convent had to pass the night, some in the church, some in the treasury, and others in the guest-house. The whole valley has been gradually silting up with flood-carried gravel ever since the abbey was first built. By the end of the twelfth century the monks found it necessary to raise the floor levels of their buildings about two feet; and in the fifteenth century the floors had again to be raised a like amount. The original level is now about six feet below the turf, and the later levels before the Dissolution from eighteen inches to two feet.

Among the more interesting details found during the excavations, apart from innumerable architectural fragments, and foundations with several feet of walling, were a four-wick cresset stone, numerous early tiles, brown and green glazed pottery ware, and an ornamental copper boss from a book back. This last-named relic, of which a coloured plate is given, is of twelfth-century date, and a good example of early enamelling. The subject is a half-length figure of our Saviour with a cruciform nimbus, the right hand raised in benediction and the left holding a book. The background of the nimbus is of red enamel, and the rest of the background of green enamel. The whole is surrounded by two narrow lines of gold with a band of white enamel between them. The boss was fixed to the book by four rivets. In all probability a boss of this value was originally affixed to the centre of a Textus of the Gospels, which was often the chief ornament of early altars.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

It is always interesting to note the impression which India makes upon those who go there to write, without previous Indian experience. As a rule, they see India at her best; but Mr. G. F. Abbott, in his *Through India with the Prince*—the first of many such books, no doubt—gives us much serious and creditable work, not marked by cold-weather complacency. The style is, as the French say, "tortured," or, in other words, there is some straining after effect. We are, nevertheless, able to commend Mr. Abbott's volume; and his photographs are among the best of the many good Indian photographs we have seen. In his "descriptions" our author is behind many rivals: the experienced reviewer of Indian volumes knows the Golden Tank Temple and the sights of Agra not only as he has seen them, but also as they have been seen by others, and the writer of these lines is unable to convey to the public with politeness what he thinks of Mr. Abbott from this limited point of view. But his political observation, though unpleasant, is, we fear, sound. He describes the Government of India as

"failing to earn the love of the people on whose behalf it works. Why? I suppose for the same reason for which the Briton fails to earn the love of any one the world over. It is a cumbrous kind of machine, almost Turkishly stupid and slow and self-complacent. Yet, in the main, an honest..... old machine."

Here is another passage in which there is a great deal more truth than would be admitted by officials:—

"If the influence of Europe over India is to yield anything more useful than a frantic reaction, it must go beyond the school. It must be extended over the broadest area of Indian life, and made to permeate, through the surface, into the deep recesses of Indian nature. This, however, though I hold it to be possible, cannot come to pass so long as our wives and our daughters disdain the society of Indian women, and so long as we refuse to breathe—in our clubs, railway-carriages, and houses—the same air as Indian men. But, before we give up our own aloofness, the Indians must also give up their customs of chewing betel, of nursing their toes, and of expectorating in our presence. Meanwhile, the abhorrence is mutual. If the European scorns the native, the native—the genuine, self-respecting Hindu—repays the debt with interest."

He goes on to say that the

"barrier is daily growing higher, owing to the Anglo-Indian Government's self-contradictory persistence in looking upon the Indian as a curiosity belonging to another species, while, at the same time, it endeavours to train him according to the rules of ours. The Anglo-Indian cannot understand that it is hardly possible to educate the Indian on Western ideas, and yet to treat him as if he were a primitive Oriental. This attitude is, perhaps, due to mere stupidity. Another cause of alienation is the insolence of some Indian Civil Servants. I have seen young men springing from the London suburbs treating in public aged native noblemen in a manner which a gentleman would not have adopted towards his valet. In any other country these things would have begotten sedition long ago. In India they beget a bitterness which is none the less ominous because it is rarely expressed in action."

On the other hand, the sweet smiles and the handshakes with which the Queen greeted here, during the festivities of the Coronation, several of the Indian princes may have gone too far in the opposite direction. The perfect relation is that of a courteous Indian officer of the old school towards native officers. But few officers agree with Mr. Abbott's conclusion, which is that of most Britons:—

"The only condition of success—the condition on the observance of which depends the very permanence of the British Empire in India—is sincere co-operation between the Englishman and the native, and as the native becomes more and more educated he is entitled to a greater and yet greater share in the government of his own country."

We are amused to learn that the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior is "now importing from Mombasa lions, which he means to turn loose upon his dominions," so as to improve sport.

Mr. Abbott does not often fall into the common fault of using in his descriptions, as though special to the country he pictures, things which are to be seen or heard in great and varied portions of the globe. "The cricket's chirp....melancholy....like all the songs of the East," is, however, much the same in a New York July or a Melbourne January as in "the melancholy East." The pictures of "the Buddhist Hell" described at Mandalay are precisely like those which are still to be found in Japan, and which are everywhere in the Chinese empire, from Mukden to the Indian frontier. Mr. Edward Arnold is Mr. Abbott's publisher.

The Librairie Armand Colin publishes *Marine francaise et Marines étrangères: Politique navale des grandes Puissances, les Organisations maritimes, et les Flottes actuelles*, by Capt. Abeille. We have given the second as well as the first title of this volume (which appears to represent the opinions of some of the teachers in the French Superior School of War) because the first might prove misleading to our readers. The words employed in it are such as are often used to head statistics of little value. The work before us is of a very different kind, and, although we find serious defects in it, as in all French naval inquiries, there are large parts of the book which are of great value, though not brought up to date.

It is impossible to read the reports of the leading French politicians who, after prolonged inquiry and study, write each year

two great official essays on the naval budget, without discovering that the French navy is the most conservative service in the world, and that France is still in naval politics much where we were before the revival which began in this country in the seventies, and conquered the press in the nineties, and Governments in the last three years. It is true that Sir John Colomb only revived the sound British doctrine of the past, while Mr. Spenser Wilkinson applied to naval strategy the eternal principles illustrated by Clausewitz; but the successive steps by which, through the efforts of Mr. Thursfield and Sir George Sydenham Clarke, *The Times* was brought to take the sound view previously forgotten, led to the improvement of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. After going wrong in the old blind fashion for some years, the Defence Committee finally adopted modern views, in which some think it has recently shown rashness. In the main, however, the former groping after varying principles, which led to lavish expenditure and waste, has been put an end to in this country, though unfortunately not in India, where Lord Kitchener pursues aims inconsistent with those adopted at home under Mr. Balfour. France has done us the honour in the last month to imitate our Defence Committee, and in the course of time the French navy may be converted and become modern, like its rivals—of whom Germany started with this advantage, while we have painfully acquired it. In the meantime Capt. Abeille preaches the exact opposite of the strategic or politico-naval doctrine which we praised a few months ago in the volume entitled 'Quittons la Méditerranée.' Capt. Abeille wishes to concentrate the French fleets at Toulon, while the sounder opinion points to concentration at Brest. Our author's reason is that the defence of the communications with Algeria is "a vital necessity." As, however, we pointed out in reviewing the book of "Capt. Sorb" (*Athenæum*, August 26th, 1905), the latter proves that the British Mediterranean squadron could at all times have cut the communications to the maintenance of which the whole French fleet would have been sacrificed. If this would have been the case when the United Kingdom stood alone, how much more if our author is right in thinking that Italy would join us against France? Capt. Abeille proposes that in the only war which he treats as worth considering in detail, namely, war against ourselves, the French fleet should operate against our trade and shipping. It is clear, however, that he has not read the report or evidence lately published by the Royal Commission in which the supply of food and raw material in time of war is dealt with. The report was reassuring, and was based upon a far more careful consideration of the subject than Capt. Abeille seems to have given to it. Like other French writers who have discussed the matter, he deals lightly with the obligations supposed to be forced on belligerents by "international law." He states that the French instructions contemplate the destruction of prizes, but he has not thought the matter out. He maintains the principle of "Free ships, free goods," and that of its exact converse. Now the sinking of prizes objected to by us with regard to the action of Russia was that of neutral ships affected by undue extension of the principle of contraband. This Capt. Abeille does not, in fact, discuss; neither does he deal with neutral waters, which have so close a bearing upon the position of our trade in time of war. It is shown by the Royal Commission that the Mediterranean, contrary to the hitherto received view, could be used by us for transit in time of war with France. No serious attempt has been made on the side of the commerce-destroying school to upset the emphatic evidence upon which this view was based by the Commission.

Capt. Abeille has some happy incidental phrases about ourselves: "A blind confidence in the value of the empiric method is the most unfortunate fault of our neighbours." On naval education he recommends the British view which has prevailed, although apparently he bases his opinion on American documents, without having become aware of the exact nature of the "Osborne" scheme. Capt. Abeille is interesting on coast defence, and uses the familiar arguments in favour of the French system of giving to sailors the command of the batteries defending the approach to the ports and stations of the fleet. He considers the avoidance of costly blunders "difficult for a sailor, and impossible for a military officer." The matter has importance for us, even in the opinion of those who accept the Blue-Water view. In the event, for instance, of strained relations with Germany the vulnerable point of the Forth Bridge would find its new batteries of the finest modern guns manned by militia, and commanded by garrison artillery officers. There is no sailor who can feel easy in his mind about the ability of the defenders to distinguish between the German destroyers and our own, making use of private war signals and war devices.

The best thing in the book—and it forms nearly half its contents—is the careful comparison of the system of administration of the fleets of France, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany. But our author's knowledge strikes us as being better with regard to Italy than with regard to the more important German system. The worst point in the volume is an extraordinary blunder for a writer of Capt. Abeille's training, by which he repeats—apparently in the name of the French official world, which must know better—a mistake into which many have fallen in this country. Capt. Abeille complains that in recent arrangements between France and England steps were not taken to "put an end to the out-of-date article of the Treaty of Paris forbidding us to fortify Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, now the terminal station of our American cables." It is unfortunately the case that a single sentence will sometimes destroy the credit of a writer. Capt. Abeille seems not to have thought out the value which the fortification of these islands might possibly possess in the event of any of the wars which he discusses or to which he alludes in passing. The reasons which have led us—by a decision which, curiously enough, he approves—to give up fortresses, such as St. Lucia, upon which, until the moment when the decision was taken, we had been spending great sums of money, are infinitely stronger when applied to the abandonment as fortified stations of the islands off Newfoundland. It is understood, moreover, that the French Government has decided to withdraw the garrisons which protect the costly French fortifications of the island of Martinique. How the French-American cable could be protected and used, whether the North American islands were fortified or not, Capt. Abeille has not considered; but he may rest assured that if he persuades his Government to spend money, urgently required for other places, on the fortification of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, there is no international engagement which can be invoked to prevent the expenditure. The French are held by some to be bound in honour to avoid using the islands as a stronghold on account of the spirit of the French "King's Declaration." This view cannot be taken by our Government, which denied a more natural interpretation of our own "King's Declaration." The islands, after the date of the treaty invoked by Capt. Abeille, were again taken by us, and again ceded. In the Treaty of 1783 the words of the Treaty of 1763 were not repeated, and this nakedness of cession was one of the grounds on which Lord Shelburne's Ministry was censured by the House of Commons. It is necessary to add, for the information of Frenchmen, that the consent of Parliament is not required to treaties, as it is in other countries, and that the censure did not upset, or indeed affect, the cession.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton publish *Studies in American Trade Unionism*, edited by Dr. Hollander and Dr. Barnett, both of the Johns Hopkins University. With the exception of the introduction by Dr. Hollander and a final chapter by Mr. W. Knight on 'The Knights of Labour and the American Federation of Labour,' the volume consists of detached essays on various unions, such as the Typographical Union, the Cigar Makers' Union, and the Railway Unions. There is one chapter on 'Employers' Associations.' The book contains a good many incidental remarks upon the struggle for the adoption of trade-union labels, a policy which has been pushed much further in the United States than in this country, where the unions are far stronger and more healthy than has hitherto been the case in America.

F. Anstey has collected several stories and sketches under the title of the first, *Salted Almonds* (Smith & Elder), which intimates, he points out, that he is providing trifles "to beguile the intervals between the courses of a substantial banquet," which should be taken two or three at a time. All the pieces have that rare savour which is the author's secret, and they are varied, as he includes the pure fantasy of impossible things, the story of extravagant and mirth-compelling situations which he does so well, and the study of manners, generally of the lower orders, who are neatly shown off against those who conceive themselves their betters. We notice a fantastic account of the reason 'Why I have given up writing Novels,' but we hope yet for more good work in that way from F. Anstey, in spite of the poor reception given to 'The Pariah.' We are always delighted to have these shorter things from him, but we think our author has a keen eye for character as well as an extraordinary gift for ingenious paraphrase. Excellent fun can be made out of the latter aptitude, but the former suggests serious and sustained work. F. Anstey should give an ungrateful public another chance.

The *Dictionary of Indian Biography*, by C. E. Buckland, C.I.E. (Sonnenschein & Co.), supplies a want often felt by those in any way connected with India, and they of themselves form a large public. It does not pretend to give biographies on the scale of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' but endeavours to supply "such information as is sufficient for the ordinary reader, regarding the careers and doings of the large number of persons connected with India, in history, by their exploits, services, and writings."

Taking into consideration the extreme difficulty of selection (for the living as well as the dead are included), we think the object is reasonably attained. As the editor justly remarks, his decisions as to omissions and

inclusions of names are certain to be challenged; but he hopes, with the assistance of persons interested, to be able in future editions to remedy defects. That is a wise position to take in a matter involving much delicacy of treatment, and we wish him success. The volume is commendably accurate, well printed and turned out.

Morocco of To-day. By Eugène Aubin. (Dent & Co.)—This is a book we are glad to see issued in English form. It was published in Paris in 1904, and reviewed in these columns on August 6th of that year. Whether the present translation is the work of the author or not is not stated, but as the spelling of Morocco place-names and of Moorish words is French throughout, we may assume that the translator is not English. The work has been done intelligently and well, and in its new guise the book should find many readers in England. Its title-page announces that it has been crowned by the French Academy, an honour which was also paid to the author's 'Les Anglais aux Indes et en Égypte.' We are pleased to note that the crying need of an index, which we pointed out in reviewing the original, has been supplied in this English issue; but the maps here are not nearly so well reproduced as were those of the French issue, and that of the environs of Fez is missing altogether. On the other hand, the English edition is bound solidly in cloth, and so is better suited for the library than the paper-covered French issue, while little has been lost in the translation.

As for the nature and scope of M. Aubin's work, we dealt with that in 1904. His descriptions are vivid; the information he supplies is lucidly set forth, and upon the whole remarkably trustworthy. The number of equally informative English books about Morocco is extremely small. Of the political situation in Morocco during his journeying there M. Aubin takes an essentially French view. It is a tolerably sound one, too, but, as was natural, the author was not able during his visit to get to the bottom of the confused ramifications of Al Moghreb's internal economy. This by no means detracts, however, from the solid value of his descriptions of the people and the places he saw, during a long inland journey, from Mogador and Marrakish up to the north coast, by way of Fez and sacred Wazzan. At the present juncture, when the Conference at Algeciras is fresh in our minds, this book should commend itself for general reading in England.

Messrs. Nelson, who were, we think, the pioneers of the cheap pocket edition on thin paper, send us in that form *Monte Cristo*, 2 vols., and *The Breakfast Table Series* of Holmes. This "New Century Library" is now an old-established favourite, and certainly is remarkably handy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Craig (W. Y.), An Essay on Man and Civilization, 5/ net.
Curtis (O. A.), The Christian Faith, 10/6 net.
Forrest (D. W.), The Authority of Christ, 6/
Lightfoot (Bishop), Analysis of Certain of St. Paul's Epistles, 1/ net.
Lindsay (T. M.), A History of the Reformation: Vol. I. The Reformation in Germany, 10/6
Literary Illustrations of the Bible: The Books of Judges and Ruth, 1/6 net.
Pike (G. H.), Wesley and his Preachers, 3/6
Ridding (Bishop G.), The Church and Commonwealth, 10/6 net.
What do Unitarians Believe and Teach? Twelve Replies. 2/ net.

Law.

Cutler (E.), A Manual of Musical Copyright Law, 3/6 net.
Fairchild (F. R.), The Factory Legislation of the State of New York, 3/6

Fine Art and Archæology.

American Journal of Archæology, Vol. X. No. I., 6/
Armstrong (Sir W.), Thomas Gainsborough, New Edition, 2/ net.
Calthrop (D. C.), English Costume: Vol. I. Early English, 7/6 net.
Case for Further Strand Improvement, edited by M. H. Judge.
Highlands and Islands of Scotland, painted by W. Smith, jun., described by A. R. Hope Moncrieff, 20/ net.
Thomson (A.), A Handbook of Anatomy for Art Students, Third Edition, 16/ net.
Triggs (H. I.), The Art of Garden Design in Italy, 73/6 net.
Waters (A. W.), Notes respecting the Eighteenth-Century Token Coinage of Middlesex, 10/6 net.
Wilde *v.* Whistler, 2/6

Poetry and Drama.

Cranmer-Byng (L.), An English Rose, 1/6 net.
Decharme (P.), Euripides and the Spirit of his Dramas, translated by J. Loeb, 12/6 net.
Gurdon (J.), Dramatic Lyrics, 3/6 net.
Keane (M. J.), Under the Lone Star of Chile, Ballads.
Madonna of the Poets (The), 2/6 net.
Sigerson (D.), The Story and Song of Black Roderick, 3/6
Williams (H. N.), Later Queens of the French Stage, 10/6 net.

Music.

Our Children's Song-Book: English Words by A. P. Graves, Music by F. Volbach, Books I. and II., 1/ net each.

Bibliography.

Griffin (A. P. C.), Library of Congress: List of Works on the Tariffs of Foreign Countries.
Library (The), April, 3/ net.

Philosophy.

International Journal of Ethics, Vol. XVI., No. III. 2/6

Political Economy.

Gonner (E. C. K.), Interest and Saving, 3/6 net.
Studies in American Trade Unionism, edited by J. H. Hollander and G. E. Barnett, 12/ net.

History and Biography.

Breasted (J. H.), Ancient Records of Egypt, Historical Documents, Vol. II., 20/ net.
Cambridge Modern History: Vol. IX. Napoleon, 16/ net.
Cestre (C.), John Thelwall, 2/6
Climenson (E. J.), Elizabeth Montagu, the Queen of the Blue Stockings, 2 vols., 36/ net.
Grew (E. S.), War in the Far East, Vol. V., 7/6 net.
Landon (P.), Lhasa, Revised Edition, 10/6 net.
Loliée (F.), A Short History of Comparative Literature, 6/ net.
Sabatier (P.), Disestablishment in France, translated by R. Dell, 3/6 net.
Scottish Historical Review, April, 2/6 net.
Southampton Court Leet Records, Vol. I. Part II., 1578-1602, edited by F. J. C. and D. M. Hearnshaw.

Geography and Travel.

Bliss (F. J.), The Development of Palestine Exploration, 6/ net.
Cornish (C. J.), The New Forest, New Edition, 2/ net.
Cruickshank (J. W. and A. M.), Florence, New Edition, 3/6 net.
Duncan (J. E.), A Summer Ride through Western Tibet, 14/ net.
Gibson (C.), Among French Inns, 6/ net.
Moncrieff (A. R. H.), The World of To-day, Vol. V., 8/
Morris (J. E.), The East Riding of Yorkshire, 2/6 net.
'Queen' Newspaper Book of Travel, 1906, 2/6
Sandberg (G.), Tibet and the Tibetans, 5/
Tyler (A. H.), The Commission of H.M.S. Lancaster, 1904, 4/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Motor Year-Book and Automobilist's Annual, 1906, edited by H. Massac Buist, 7/6 net.
Roscoe (E. S.), Rambles with a Fishing Rod, Revised Edition, 5/
Shootings of Scotland, 3/6 net.

Philology.

Weintz (H. J.), Hossfeld's Japanese Reader, 3/ net.

School Books.

Eggar (W. D.), A Manual of Geometry, 3/6
Jonson (Ben), London, Historical and Descriptive, 1/6
Pierce the Ploughman's Crede, edited by Rev. W. W. Skeat, 2/

Science.

Bigg (H.), An Essay on the General Principles of the Treatment of Spinal Curvature, 5/ net.
Booth (W. H.), Water Softening and Treatment, 7/6 net.
Boyce (R.), Report of the Government of British Honduras upon the Outbreak of Yellow Fever in 1905, 3/6 net.
Buchanan (G. B.), Handbook of Surgery, 9/ net.
Copperthwaite (W. C.), Tunnel Shields and the use of Compressed Air in Subaqueous Works, 31/6 net.
Curtis (A. C.), The Small Garden Beautiful, 7/6
Freeman (A. C.), Crematoria in Great Britain and Abroad, 5*s.* net.
Geological Survey of India, Records, Vol. XXXIII. Part 2, 1r.
Halsham (J.), Every Man's Book of Garden Flowers, 6/ net.
Hewlett (R. T.), Pathology, General and Special, 10/6 net.
Lemmoin-Cannon (H.), Modern Sewage Disposal, 1/ net.
Pavy (F. W.), Carbohydrate Metabolism, 6/ net.
Poehl (A. von), Rational Organotherapy, Vol. I., 7/6 net.
Radcliffe Catalogue of 1772 Stars for the Epoch 1900, under the direction of A. A. Rambaut.
Spon's Architects' and Builders' Price-Book, 1906, 3/6
Stauffer (D. McN.), Modern Tunnel Practice, 21/ net.
Swift (M. I.), Marriage and Race Death, 4/6

Juvenile Books.

Triana (S. P.), Tales to Sonny, 1/ net.

General Literature.

Annual Charities Register and Digest, 1906, 5/ net.
Century Magazine, Vol. LXXI., 10/6
Dalbiac (L.), Dictionary of Quotations: German, 7/6
Dougall (L.), The Spanish Dowry, 6/
Emerson (R. W.), Essays, 5 vols., 3/6 each.
Everett-Green (E.), The Magic Island, 6/
Feeny (A.), By a Vanished Hand, 6/
Francis (M. E.), Simple Annals, 6/
Gerard (M.), The Tenant of the Grange, 6*d.*
Hill (Headon), The Avengers, 6/
Hocking (S. K.), The Squire's Daughter, 3/6
Holland (R. S.), The Count at Harvard, 6/
Humane Review, April, 1/
Latham (E.), French Abbreviations, Commercial, Financial, and General, 2/6 net.
Little Flowers of Childhood, 3/6 net.
Lyall (D.), The Sign of the Golden Fleece, 6/
McCarthy (J. H.), The Flower of France, 6/
MacFall (H.) and Calthrop (D. C.), Rouge, 6/
Manchester Quarterly, April, 6*d.* net.
Nelson's New Century Library: O. W. Holmes's Breakfast Table Series, 2/ net.
Nitrate Facts and Figures, 1906, 1/ net.
Peaker (F.), British Citizenship, 2/
Platt (W.), London and Londoners, 2/ net.
Railway Statistics, 1886-1906, 1/
Read (O.), Old Lim Jucklin, 6/
Reid (F.), The Garden God, 6/ net.
Royal University of Ireland: Examination Papers, 1905.
Ruskin (J.), Fors Clavigera, Vol. III., 3/ net.
St. Nicholas, Vol. XXXIII. Part I., 6/
Salt (H. S.), Richard Jefferies: his Life and his Ideals, 6*d.* net; The Logic of Vegetarianism, 1/6 net.
Sheldon-Williams (M.), The Power of Ula, 6/
Twentieth Century Quarterly, No. I., 2/6 net.
Van Dyke (H.), Fisherman's Luck, and some other Uncertain Things, 6/
Ward (A. B.), The Sage Brush Parson, 6/
Whitehead (M.), Caleb Troon, 6/
Wilde (O.), Phrases and Philosophies for the Use of the Young, 2/
Wister (O.), Lady Baltimore, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Jastrow (M., jun.), Die Religion Babyloniens und Assyriens, Part IX., 1m. 50.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen, Vol. XXVI. Part III.
Ludowici (W.), Stempel-Bilder römischer Töpfer aus meinen Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern, 50m.

Philosophy.

Schneider (A.), Die Psychologie Alberts des Grossen, 9m.

History and Biography.

Bonn (M. J.), Die englische Kolonisation in Irland, 2 vols., 18m.
Hartung (F.), Hardenberg u. die preussische Verwaltung in Ansbach-Bayreuth von 1792 bis 1806, 5m.
Montelius (O.), Kulturgeschichte Schwedens von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum 11 Jahrh. nach Christus, 9m.

Philology.

Merguet (H.), Handlexicon zu Cicero, 24m.
Niedermann (M.), Précis de Phonétique historique du Latin, 2fr. 50.
Schreiber (W.), Praktische Grammatik der altgriechischen Sprache, zweite Auflage, 2m.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

DR. RICHARD GARNETT.

By the death of Dr. Richard Garnett on Friday last week, at the age of seventy-one, we lose one of the most accomplished literary figures of our time—a man who spent all his life among books, and had an unequalled knowledge of their contents. Richard Garnett, born at Lichfield in 1835, was the eldest son of a clergyman who was Assistant Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum, and entered the same service at the age of sixteen. In 1875 he became Superintendent of the Reading-Room, being concerned with the preparation of the Catalogue from 1881 to 1890. From 1890 till 1899 he was Keeper of Printed Books, and retired in the latter year. He was made C.B. in 1895. His knowledge of the extraordinary collection under his care was wonderful, and his kindness in assisting research exemplary. Many a student owes to his memory and reading references on abstruse subjects and authors which only an encyclopædic mind could carry. Such learning is rare at any time, and especially in the present age, in which the hurry of competition and premature specialization have almost eliminated the all-round scholar. Dr. Garnett was an occasional contributor for many years to our own columns, and a good specimen of his out-of-the-way erudition is provided by his note two years ago on the invention of gunpowder, and another in 1902 on the

'Astrology of Chaucer.' He had considerable knowledge of, and belief in that science, and calculated his own horoscope. His knowledge and enthusiasm were at the service of all who approached him; and he was singularly tolerant of those odd or wayward characters which are an occasional feature of the Reading-Room. He had a keen eye for bibliographical treasures, and his discovery of some letters by Shelley will be remembered. His paper on the early history of 'Vathek' in 'Essays of an Ex-Librarian' (1901) is a good specimen of his bibliographical acuteness. Beginning with a volume of poetry in 1858, he wrote a great many books—too much, perhaps, for his reputation, since several of his contributions to various series, reprints, &c., represented general competence rather than the special aptitude or research which ought to justify such performances. His scholarship in Italian was uncommon, and led to a capital 'History of Italian Literature' (1898). He edited 'Relics of Shelley' in 1862, a publication which was of importance as having the sanction of Sir Percy Shelley, but was biassed by the evident desire to put the best construction on the vagaries of the poet. His clear, easy style and wonderful range were well exhibited in the comprehensive 'English Literature: an Illustrated Record,' in four volumes, which he produced in conjunction with Mr. Gosse (1903–4). He had a kindly humour and gifts of fantasy which ought to have made a success of his charming collection of stories 'The Twilight of the Gods' (1888). It failed, however, to secure due recognition, and was the most desired of "remainders" among the *cognoscenti* until a new edition of it was issued in 1903. His taste was generally equal to his knowledge, and we remember our surprise on reading that he thought a passage in Tennyson's ballad of 'Edward Gray' the most touching thing the poet had achieved. As a critic he was admirably catholic and judicious as a rule, though he lacked, perhaps, the Promethean touch which makes criticism creative. He ranks high as a translator of foreign languages, especially of the 'Greek Anthology.' The several volumes of his original poetry include much that is both felicitous and finished, and in the sonnet form he showed a richly stored mind to advantage.

Dr. Garnett married a daughter of Westland Marston, and her loss three years ago obviously affected his health and spirits. His genial, rugged face was familiar in literary circles, and was admirably rendered in a portrait by the Hon. John Collier painted in 1899. A host of friends regret one who was widely beloved for the sweet simplicity of his nature.

THE MISPLACED LEAF OF 'PIERS THE PLOWMAN.'

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

The January number of *Modern Philology* contains an article by Prof. J. M. Manly, entitled 'The Lost Leaf of "Piers the Plowman,"' in which the author endeavours to account for certain strange incoherences in the fifth Passus of the A-text of the poem. He has, I think, shown beyond doubt that they cannot have proceeded from the poet himself, but must have been due to accidents that happened to an archetypal MS. By this discovery, which has a very important bearing on the criticism of the later recensions of the poem, Prof. Manly has established a claim to the gratitude of scholars, although, as I propose to show, the particular hypothesis by which he has attempted to account for the phenomena is not the correct one.

The Passus describes how, moved by the eloquent preaching of Conscience, the personifications of the seven deadly sins came forward in succession to confess their guilt and promise amendment. The story is admirably told on the whole, but has two surprising faults. In the first place, the confession of Wrath, which ought to come in between those of Envy and Covetousness, is, in all the MSS. of the A-text, omitted altogether. In the second place, the confession of Sloth, who comes last of the seven, is made to end with six lines in which he irrelevantly promises restitution of ill-gotten gains, and is followed by eighteen lines in which "Robert the robber" bewails his crimes, and vows henceforth to lead an honest life. The Passus consists of only 263 lines; and if we are to suppose that in this short space the poet managed to perpetrate these two extraordinary blunders, we must ascribe to him a degree either of thoughtlessness or of stupidity not easily conceivable.

The supposition by which Prof. Manly tries to relieve the poet from this charge is that a MS. from which all the existing MSS. descend had lost two leaves—one between lines 106 and 107, containing the confession of Wrath, and the other between lines 235 and 236, containing the conclusion of the confession of Sloth, and some matter leading up to the confession of Robert the robber. As the interval between the two supposed lacunæ would occupy four pages containing about 31 lines each (which would be a likely size in a MS. of the period), Prof. Manly concludes that the two lost leaves formed the innermost fold but one in a quire or gathering.

This hypothesis is undeniably ingenious; but unfortunately it does not fully answer its purpose of vindicating the poet from the charge of bad workmanship. It does, no doubt, enable us to escape the incredible conclusion that he forgot to mention one of the seven deadly sins, and represented Sloth as promising restitution of fraudulent gains. But it leaves us still under the necessity of supposing that, after relating in succession the confessions of the personifications of the seven sins, he introduced at the end a new penitent, whose offences, according to mediæval classification, belong to one of the branches of covetousness. It can, I think, be shown that the poet was not guilty of this blunder of construction.

Prof. Manly has failed to perceive that the proper place of lines 236–59 is after line 145, at the end of the confession of Covetousness. In this position they not only fit perfectly, but actually improve the sense. But how are we to account for their transposition? In my opinion, the source of all the mischief is to be sought, not in a MS. written on parchment arranged in quires or gatherings, but in the "copy" (to use the word in the modern printer's sense) handed by the author to the first transcriber. This would no doubt be written on loose leaves of paper. It appears that one (or more) of these leaves (containing the confession of Wrath and the end of the confession of Envy) got lost, and that another (containing lines 236–59) was misplaced. It is possible that the transposed leaf was put in the place of a lost leaf, the last but one of the Passus. But I doubt whether this supposition is really necessary; the confession of Sloth no doubt ends rather abruptly, as do some of the other confessions, but I am not sure that anything is wanting.

Prof. Manly states that his study of 'Piers the Plowman' has led him to the conclusion that the three recensions known as A, B, and C are the work of three different authors. The evidence in support of this revolutionary theory is reserved for a forthcoming book; but Prof. Manly points out in his paper that the B revision of A. v. is based on the present defective text, and that the reviser attempted to remedy its faults in somewhat unintelligent fashion. The fact seems to be unquestionable, and certainly affords prima facie a strong argument against the received theory of unity of authorship. My correction of Prof. Manly's hypothesis only adds force to his argument. Even allowing for the fifteen years' interval which, according to Prof. Skeat, separates the dates of the A and B texts, it would be surprising if a poet, in revising his own work, failed to detect an accidental transposition that destroyed the symmetry of his plan. It is, by the way, a noteworthy fact (whatever its precise interpretation may be) that the C revision restores the passage about "Robert the robber" to what I consider to be its original place.

Whether Prof. Manly will be successful in establishing his new theories respecting the history of the text remains to be seen; but he is certainly entitled to the credit of having initiated a new stage in the progress of Langland criticism.

The rejection of the unity of authorship of the three texts of 'Piers the Plowman' would of course involve the abandonment of Prof. Skeat's almost universally accepted attribution of 'Richard the Redeless' to Langland. An interesting fact, hitherto, so far as I know, unnoticed, is that Bale ('Index,' ed. Poole, p. 479) mentions the latter poem, on the authority of Nicholas Brigham, under the title 'Mum, Soth-segger!' (*i.e.* 'Hush, truth-teller!') There can be no doubt of the identity of the piece referred to, for Bale gives a Latin translation of the first two lines. The title is certainly appropriate, and so picturesque that it may well have proceeded from the author. Unluckily, the poem appears to have been anonymous in the copy seen by Brigham.

Henry Bradley.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE PRESS.

It has been decided that there shall be no International Congress of the Press during 1906. The Central Committee, sitting at Munich by invitation of the South German Press Associations, has come to this decision in view of the amount of work still left over from the Liège Congress of 1905, and the difficulty of meeting the ideas of everybody concerned as to time and place.

Invitations for the Congress were not wanting. The Association de la Presse Marseillaise, the Association Lombarde des Journalistes de Milan, the Schriftstellerverein of Nürnberg, and the Sindicatul Ziaristilor of Bucharest, all offered the warmest welcomes and the most tempting programmes of entertainment to their colleagues of the federated International Associations. But since it was impossible to make any Congress arrangements before the summer was well advanced, and holidays unencumbered by such duties had become imperative, it was decided to drop the meeting for this year, with thanks for the courteous offers of hospitality which the Bureau Central had received.

The British International Association of Journalists is arranging a short trip to France at the end of May, for which all members will be eligible, and which will afford a pleasant and informal opportunity of meeting many French colleagues. G. B. Stuart.

THE ASLOAN MS.

Louvain University, April 8th, 1906.

In reply to my inquiry about this MS. (cp. *Englische Studien*, xxxv. 444) Prof. Gregory Smith was kind enough to refer me to his 'Specimens of Middle Scots,' p. lxx, where he says that the MS. in question must be in the possession of Lord Talbot of Malahide.

Lord Talbot, to whom I applied early in January, informed me in a letter dated Palermo, February 17th, that "he regrets very much that he cannot meet Prof. Bang's wishes to deposit the book for inspection at the British Museum."

As I ventured to ask Lord Talbot to be so kind as to tell me the present owner's name in case the Asloan MS. was no longer at Malahide Castle, this reply seems at least to imply that it *is* actually there.

On the other hand, I take the liberty to state that it is difficult to believe that an English nobleman would repeatedly deny access to a MS. *in his possession*, merely for the pleasure of doing so. W. Bang.

THE LATE MR. G. E. LOCK.

Mr. George Ernest Lock, managing director of the publishing house of Ward, Lock & Co., Limited, died at Hadley Wood on the 13th inst. of pneumonia, at the early age of forty-four. Mr. Lock, who came of an old Dorset family, was the eldest son of the founder of the publishing business of Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. On leaving the City of London School he entered the house of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, and there gained experience which proved of great value to him when he took up the control of the family business, which had in previous years absorbed the two firms of Moxon and Tegg, and the various publications of Mr. S. O. Beeton. To this business Mr. G. E. Lock subsequently added that of Messrs. A. D. Innes & Co., with its valuable books of travel, biography, and fiction, and his management was highly prosperous, several ventures, including *The Windsor Magazine*, achieving exceptional popularity.

Mr. Lock took special pride in the enduring vitality of his older publications, among them the famous "Moxon" editions of the poets, the "Beeton" books, Haydn's dictionaries, and the works of Victorian novelists such as Henry Kingsley and Whyte-Melville, whose books he reissued in collected editions; and but lately he was discussing new issues of the novels of Trollope and Lever, many of which are still the copyright of the firm. Of several widely successful novelists of the younger generation Mr. Lock might almost be called the inventor, so happy was he not only in his instinct for what several different classes of readers wanted, but also in inspiring clever writers to explore new territory.

Yet with all his instinct for popular success, Mr. Lock's preferences in literature and art were scholarly. His minute knowledge of classical literature, his love of the verbal conceits of the Elizabethans, and his intimate acquaintance with the best authors of later periods, Jacobean to Victorian, would suddenly astound some friend who had previously met him only in the beaten track of business. For he was possessed of remarkable powers of memory, and could recite the bulk of Milton as readily as he could correct a misquotation from a Gilbert and Sullivan libretto.

To people who cared nothing for books he stood revealed either as a shrewd man of business or as an ardent lover of country life and its hobbies. "I'm a much better farmer than publisher," he would say, with a laugh, when surprised in some country-side enthusiasm. His topographical knowledge of the British Isles was remarkable, and he took a special interest in the development of the firm's well-known series of guide-books. Superficial work he did not tolerate easily, but he created in those who worked for him respect and enthusiasm for his sway, which, though autocratic in its way, was always essentially considerate and humane. And none who really knew the man will forget the delightful sense of humour that would flash out at unexpected moments, to the encouragement of all who came under its spell. For his was a genial cynicism. He would observe, with an air of pessimism which convinced no one less than himself, "When you know a man, you know his limitations"; but his own capacity for appreciating all that was best in other people constantly modified the statement. Few men at their passing leave more of a gap in the lives of their friends. The intense energy with which he lived every day of his life, whether at work or at play, made him a vitalizing influence. "We shall all genuinely miss him," remarked a man not given to sentiment. "We liked him to dominate us, because it was not in him to domineer."

Throughout his busy life Mr. Lock remained a keen sportsman, and was for many years not only a bookman, but also a hard football player, a fearless horseman, and a reckless swimmer. H.

Literary Gossip.

To *The Cornhill Magazine* for May Mr. Thomas Hardy contributes a lyric entitled 'The Spring Call.' In 'A Talk with my Father' Mr. Walter Frith puts into dialogue form many of the artistic reminiscences of the painter of 'The Derby Day.' 'Prehistoric Man on the Downs' sets forth various discoveries and conclusions by Messrs. A. J. and G. Hubbard, whose work on 'Neolithic Dewponds and Cattleways' attracted attention last year. 'The Simplon Pass and the Great Tunnel' are discussed by Mr. Francis Fox. 'A French Traveller in Charles II.'s England' is a study by Mr. D. K. Broster, based on an unpublished MS. which was brought to his notice by Prof. Firth. In 'The New Chemistry, IV.,' Mr. W. A. Shenstone deals with carbon and the shapes of atoms; Mr. Claude E. Benson writes on 'Venomous Serpents'; and Mr. D. G. Hogarth's description of 'Chimæra and Phaselis' is inspired by a visit to Lycia.

Sir Henry Smith, ex-Commissioner of the City of London Police, has an article in the May *Blackwood* entitled 'More about the Streets of London.' The number also contains Book III. of 'Drake: an English Epic,' by Mr. Noyes; 'The Early Royal Academy'; 'Grammar to the Wolves,' by the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; 'The Growth of the Capital Ship,' in which the development of the ship of the line is traced; and an article on Mr. Birrell's Education Bill.

The opening article in the May number of *The Independent Review* will be on 'The New House of Commons,' by Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, M.P. Among the other contributions will be 'The Desert,' by Mr. Hilaire Belloc; 'Rostock and Wismar,' by Mr. E. M. Forster; 'The Poetry of Blake,' by Mr. G. L. Strachey; 'Kaffirs and Consols,' by Mr. F. W. Hirst; and 'Darwin and Mendel,' by Mr. L. Doncaster.

Our review of 'De Flagello Myrteo' was in type when the news of Dr. Garnett's death came. We are now at liberty to mention that this charming work is his.

Tolstoy's new story, entitled 'What For?' will, if the Russian Government allows it, be published on May 5th. Translations are to appear simultaneously in England, France, Italy, Hungary, Holland, Germany, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Norway. By arrangement with Mr. Heinemann, the first right of publication for England has been secured by Mr. T. Catling for *Lloyd's News*. Written in the most vigorous vein, the story, while dealing directly with the Polish insurrection, is applicable to present-day Russia.

The May number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains an article by Mr. Randolph Bedford on 'Germany in the Pacific.' Mr. Robb Lawson has a paper on 'Religious Drama,' with special reference to the performances of 'Everyman,' 'Ben Hur,' and 'The Prodigal Son,' while 'Sense and Sentiment,' by Mr. Frederick Payler, deals with the legal reforms proposed by the new Lord Chancellor. An article of literary interest is 'Rhythm and Rhyme,' by Mr. George Bourne; and a review of the recently published memoir of Henry Sidgwick is contributed by Prof. Sully.

Westmoreland, London, and Paris, the art-world of thirty years ago, and the rise and decline of a painter, form the subject of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, 'Fenwick's Career' which will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on May 3rd. Fenwick is an artist who, like Romney, leaves his wife for the sake of his art. The ordinary edition of the novel will include four illustrations from drawings by Mr. Albert Sterner; but there will be an édition de luxe in two volumes, limited to 250 copies, signed by Mrs. Humphry Ward and numbered, which will contain seven photogravure illustrations on Japanese vellum from Mr. Sterner's drawings.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for the last twelve months the series of articles 'From a College Window' have attracted considerable attention by their thoughtful analysis of character and wide range of sympathies. To these twelve essays six have been added to form the volume which is to be published by the same firm

on May 3rd. The title-page will bear the name of the author, Mr. A. C. Benson.

A dramatic poem entitled 'Cranmer,' by Mr. Ralph Richardson, author of 'George Morland's Pictures,' is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock to be published immediately.

We are very sorry to notice the death from heart failure of Mrs. W. H. Chesson. Before her marriage, she had, as Nora Hopper, made a name for herself as one of the two or three women poets of the day whose work is likely to survive. Her poetry, of which she published several volumes. had a delightful freshness and simplicity, and an unrestrained air which befitted a close and real lover of nature. Mrs. Chesson was also an accomplished critic and reviewer, with a special interest in fairy- and folk-lore, and a year ago published a novel of great promise which was a considerable performance, 'The Bell and the Arrow.' A wide circle of friends will regret the loss of a personality of great charm.

Mr. Bliss Perry, the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, has been appointed to the Professorship of English Literature in Harvard University. It will be remembered that Lowell and Longfellow in turn held the Smith Professorship of French and Spanish to which this chair is attached.

Temple Bar for May will contain a paper on 'Honoré de Balzac' by Miss Mary F. Sandars, followed by a newly translated letter from Balzac himself to Madame Hanska, containing a condensed autobiography. Mr. Desmond F. T. Coke rebukes "Woman" for her "Incivility to Man," especially as manifested in the "teatime tube."

A descriptive book on the famous country around Harrogate, by Mr. James Baker, will shortly be published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. The work deals not only with the abbeys of the district, but also with the wild scenery of Gordale Scar and Brimham Rocks, and such historic villages as Ripley and Coxwold, and is fully illustrated by photographs.

The death of Mr. Charles H. Grinling on Wednesday week last removes an able writer on railway affairs. He edited *News of the Week* (1897–8) and *Transport* (1898–1900), and of recent years was a contributor to *The Railway News* and to *The Times*. His 'History of the Great Northern Railway' has reached a second edition.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts and Mr. Arnold Bennett have collaborated in a romance of London and the sea, which they have named 'The Sinews of War.' The book opens with a murder in a workman's trench at Kingsway. The story will be issued by Mr. Werner Laurie in the autumn.

A small volume entitled 'School Gardening for Little Children,' by Miss Lucy R. Latter, with an introduction by Prof. Patrick Geddes, is announced by Messrs. Sonnenschein. It aims at showing the place of nature teaching in schools. The work described has been going on for six years, and has successfully stood the test of Government inspection.

A work entitled 'Man; or, Problems Ancient and Modern relating to Man, with Guesses at Solutions,' is about to be issued by the same firm. It is from the pen of the Rev. William T. Nicholson, vicar of Egham. Part I. treats of 'Man in his Relation with God or Religion'; Part II. is entitled 'Human Nature Solitarily and Socially Considered'; and Part III., 'Man Nationally and Ecclesiastically Considered.'

J. M. C. writes :—

"The practice of spitting having been happily suppressed by the exhibition of public notices, let us hope that the authorities will turn their attention to a—for many reasons—still more objectionable habit of many frequenters of our public libraries, namely, that of turning over the leaves of books with the wetted finger. The Trustees of the British Museum are respectfully urged to take steps to protect from the progressive contamination and deterioration hence arising the vast and priceless literary treasures committed to their charge."

Mr. Morley Roberts's new novel, entitled 'The Prey of the Strongest,' will be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett on Monday.

The progress of Prof. Liebermann's monumental work on the Anglo-Saxon laws is a matter of general interest to English mediæval scholars. We are glad to note the publication of a further instalment of the 'Gesetze der Angelsachsen' on behalf of the Savigny-Stiftung, being Part I. of the second volume of the work. This contains the elaborate 'Glossarial Index' which is a special feature of the undertaking. This important edition will be noticed in our columns in due course.

At a meeting on Wednesday of the Committee of the Society of Writers to the Signet, Edinburgh, Mr. John Minto, formerly of Aberdeen, was appointed to the vacant post of librarian to the Signet Library. Mr. Minto, who is a brother of the late Prof. Minto, is at present Chief Librarian and Curator of the Brighton Public Library.

The number of candidates who apply for the professional certificates of the Library Association continues to increase. For the examination in May there are already 108 entries for 170 subjects. The candidates come from all parts of the United Kingdom, and one from South Africa. About 70 will sit for the examination at the London School of Economics in Clare Market, and the remainder at various provincial centres. Last year 51 presented themselves for 86 subjects; and there were only 31 entries in 1903. The subjects dealt with at the examination include literary history, bibliography, classification, cataloguing, library history and organization, and practical library administration.

The Italian senator Fedele Lampertico, whose death at the age of seventy-three is announced, was Professor of Law at the University of Padua when, in 1859, he published 'Relazione d' uno Statista Veneto,' for which he was found guilty of high treason by the Austrian authorities. He was born at Vicenza on June 13th, 1833, and for over half a century was regarded as one of Italy's most distinguished economists.

We note the recent appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Education, Scotland, Southern Division, General Report, 1905 (2½*d.*); Annual Statistical Report of the University of Aberdeen for the Year 1904–5 (1½*d.*); Final Report of the Royal College of Science, &c., Vol. I., with Appendix I. (3*d.*); and Report of the Meteorological Council for the Year ending 31 March, 1905 (1*s.* 5*d.*).

SCIENCE

The Cult of the Heavenly Twins. By J. Rendel Harris. (Cambridge, University Press.)

The greater part of 'The Cult of the Heavenly Twins' is devoted to showing that pairs of saints are usually mere substitutes for the Dioscuri, or other twin heroes of classical religion. The opinion is highly probable, but we leave the criticism of this portion of Dr. Rendel Harris's work to hagiographers. It would be interesting to know whether he thinks that the legend of the origin of the Hays, at the battle of Luncarty, is a Heavenly Twin myth: it is as like one as some that he cites. We turn here to the evidences of early cult which the myth presents.

What is the origin of Heavenly Twin worship? Our author looks for it in the anthropological field, and we think that his argument is neither based on a sufficient collection of examples, nor logically successful. He says that in seeking the beginning of twin worship "we are at an earlier date in human history than star-gazing and star-naming" (p. 7). This is certainly erroneous. The most primitive tribes known to us—those of Australia—are star-gazers and star-namers, and are as rich in stellar mythology as the ancient Greeks. But, far from worshipping twins, they were apt to put one or both of them to death. Dr. Rendel Harris writes (p. 31), "The worship of the Twins has been shown to belong to the very earliest times"; but we do not see that he has shown anything of the sort. He begins (pp. 4, 5) by quoting, vaguely and uncritically, Greek legends of the shared immortality of Castor and Polydeuces, "the lads of Zeus." But the reference in the Iliad (iii. 236–44) to these brothers of Helen speaks of them as mortal men, dead and buried in Lacedæmon. Though, in a probably "late" passage of the Odyssey (book xi. 300–4), they have divine honours, neither they nor any heroes are so privileged in the Iliad; while, even in the Odyssey, the brothers do not appear in the Olympian consistory.

Dr. Rendel Harris very ingeniously, and, for all that we know, correctly argues, from the explanation by certain Indians

of British Guiana—or, at all events, by a certain medicine man there—that the twins are one the child of a normal, the other of a supernormal father, and that the Greeks were at one time of the same opinion. Thus Castor would be the son of Tyndareus, husband of Leda; Polydeuces would be the son of Zeus, and immortal. But Zeus had any number of sons, not twins, by mortal women. Were these sons numbered among the heavenly immortals? and if not, why not? Again, one twin, in the case of British Guiana, was burnt alive, as was the mother, to propitiate a pestilence then raging. The medicine man denounced them to death; we are not told that in ordinary circumstances they would have suffered. However, the unexplained objection to twins is found, for example, among the Euahlayi of South-East Australia, and we regret that the author does not touch on any Australian evidence, and gives very few cases. So far, we have seen nothing like twin worship, nor do we remember any twins among the offspring of Australian "All Fathers." What Dr. Rendel Harris means by calling the incident in British Guiana a form of the "cult" of twins (p. 9), we do not know. In West Africa he finds no theory of the "dual paternity" or "spirit parentage" of twins. He does not notice, anywhere, instances in which the opinion seems to be that twins suggest doubts of the fidelity of the mother to her husband: of this, we think, he will find examples. In parts of West Africa twins, and their mother, are killed (not a form of worship, we think); and there is an island sanctuary for mother and twins in the Cross River, Niger Delta (p. 10). Miss Kingsley found in this region an unexplained horror of twins and their mother. Mr. Goldie, in Calabar, found the mothers banished to a "twin mothers' village," and cases of twin-killing. The Fangs used to kill both twins, but now keep one. "I 'd keep *that* one," said a little British boy, on being shown both his twin brothers. He had no idea of "cult." Other tribes, as the Ekoi, think twins lucky. In some tribes the father is involved in the scrape, and is "allowed to return to society on paying a fine, and catching a certain animal without wounding it." But this is no twin-worship. For such worship we find no evidence, except a statement quoted by Dr. Nassau from an unnamed, undated, and unlocalized West African newspaper (p. 16; repeated p. 60, note 3):

"It is also said that there is a temple near Lagos, where twins are worshipped (Ellis, 'Yoruba,' p. 81), but on these points we need further information."

We do, indeed; but these *on dits* are the only evidence we observe for extant twin-worship, not counting pairs of saints. Yet Dr. Rendel Harris writes (p. 31):—

"The worship of the Twins has been shown to belong to the very earliest times."

He says that the Dioscuri gave rain. Perhaps they did, but he quotes no evidence except for the Açvins in the Rig-Veda, who are not the Dioscuri. Does he know many gods of the Veda who are *not* asked to give rain? He says:

"We find all over the world that when rain is needed for the crops, the natural rainmaker is a woman who is the mother of twins."

Does she give rain after she is put to death? Now there be rainmakers many, but, in the three instances cited by our author (from 'The Golden Bough,' i. 83, 90, 91), the twins themselves are the rainmakers, which hardly proves that the mother of twins is "the natural rainmaker" "all over the world." Among the Baronga (Delagoa Bay) twins are called *Bana ba Tilo*, "children of the sky," and, with their mother, are sprinkled with water, to bring rain. This appears to be an experiment in magic, not worship, for the children and mother are boycotted; ashes are thrown at them; and a naughty child is told that it is "as bad as a twin." The Malayans endeavour to procure rain by drenching a cat with water. Is this a "cult"? Though *Bana ba Tilo* is equivalent in meaning to Dioscuri—if we take Zeus as equivalent to sky—we do not know that Tilo is a god like Zeus.

We note no evidence beyond what we have cited to prove that "the Twins belong to the very earliest deposits of polytheism," because we find here no cases of twin-worship among early polytheists, and the Dioscuri twins are not worshipped in the civilized polytheism of the Iliad. Certain Red Indian cases of twins, good and bad, as agents of the dualistic philosophy, are not cited. Among the African tribes where twins are welcomed, we hear nothing of their worship. Among the Baronga they are "of evil omen" (p. 20). Among the Yoruba twins have "a tutelary deity" called Ibeji: "Here Ibeji=twins." But there are not said to be two Ibeji gods. "There is also a small black monkey, sacred to Ibeji, a kind of twin totem" (p. 17, note 1). Why is the monkey called a totem? To make this puzzle more incomprehensible, we are told that "among the Yorubas the totem name appears to be given to one of the two children" (p. 18, note 2). What totem name? Finally, "sometimes, as among the Yorubas, the twins are named after a totem god" (p. 60). What is "a totem god"? Totems we know, gods we know; "totem gods" we know not. On p. 18, note 2, "the totem name" (whatever that name may be) "appears to be given to one of the two children." On p. 60 "the twins are named after a totem god." Are the Yoruba totemists? We do not pretend to understand our author's ideas of totems. First, the black monkey was "a kind of twin totem" (whatever "twin totem" may mean); then Ibeji (apparently) was "a totem god"; and sometimes one, and again both, twins have "the totem name," or "are named after a totem god."

The terminology is not lucid, and no account of the cult of the god Ibeji is given. From all this evidence, such as it is—and there is not much—the process of evolution towards the worship—to judge from the Iliad, late—of the brothers of Helen is not easily to be traced. If it were proved that twins, *per se*, are worshipped, and next that idealized twins, or spirits of actual twins, are worshipped in the earliest polytheisms, the step to their worship in the polytheism of civilized Greeks would be easy. But we do not observe that these things are demonstrated. Consequently we do not understand the origin of the cult of the Dioscuri, and we think that the subject requires more systematic study, while we recognize the ingenuity and interest of Dr. Rendel Harris's monograph.

Noteworthy Families (*Modern Science*), by Francis Galton and Edgar Schuster, is published by Mr. John Murray, and is the first volume of the "Publications of the Eugenics Record Office of the University of London." It represents an enterprise of the highest interest and importance. Brief notices of sixty-six distinguished families are here printed as the result of an inquiry addressed by Dr. Galton in 1904 to all living Fellows of the Royal Society. We have before us some striking records of family ability passing through more than one generation, and appearing in collateral branches. But the practical prohibition "De vivis nil nisi bonum" robs the inquiry of much of its value. "Proneness to grave constitutional disease" cannot, as Mr. Schuster says, be published with propriety; and other signs of degeneracy will readily occur to the reader, to mention which would probably involve an action for libel. Mr. Schuster has had further difficulties. Not one-half of those addressed cared to answer the inquiries made, and "the isolation of some few from even their nearest relatives was occasionally so complete that the number of their brothers was unknown." It looks as if the Royal Society needed another Barnes Newcome to deliver to its members a Lecture on the Domestic Affections.

The Preface, which embodies the conclusions to be derived from the data, is full of interesting points. It is stated, for instance, that

"the most important reason why the children of very distinguished persons fall sometimes lamentably short of their parents in ability is that the highest order of mind results from a fortunate mixture of incongruous constituents, and not of such as naturally harmonize. Those constituents are *negatively* correlated, and therefore the compound is unstable in heredity."

Another reason is that

"the highest imaginative power is dangerously near lunacy. If one of the sanest of poets, Wordsworth, had, as he said, not unfrequently to exert strength, as by shaking a gatepost, to gain assurance that the world around him was a reality, his mind could not at those times have been wholly sane."

The writer concludes, then, that it is not in the highest examples of human genius that heredity can be most profitably studied, men of high ability being more suitable subjects. We noticed recently a statement by a careful observer that most men of science are devoid of a faculty which is common to the highest examples of genius in literature, the power of visualizing. Such a gift must take its possessor out of the real world to an extent which, to the ordinary man, spells eccentricity.

The whole of the Preface is a model of lucidity and brevity, and fairly states the numerous difficulties which surround the subject, *e.g.*, that women of exceptional

ability often have had no particular chance of showing it in a way which would entitle them to be generally called notable, or marked as such by "the world's coarse thumb." We think it a pity that the scholastic successes of gifted sons are not included; for though they do not amount to "solid evidence," they show, at any rate, an exceptional promise which is surely of interest when it is derived from an able father. The continuity of some family names in special lines of scholarship is remarkable.

It would be very interesting to have records on the physical side of peculiar features which are persistent enough to seem inherited, or, say, of athletic distinction. At present, the notable one in a hundred seems to be what is termed in scientific language a "sport" as often as not. But we hope that Dr. Galton's new science of eugenics will lead to the gathering of extensive data on which secure conclusions can be founded. He has the greatest of subjects, and is himself a happy exemplification of inherited powers.

RESEARCH NOTES.

Inquiry into the Alpha rays or streams of positively charged particles still continues, and Dr. Füchtbauer publishes in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift* some experiments which lead him to the conclusion that the behaviour of different metals in presence of them varies considerably. He arranged movable sectors of platinum, silver, copper, and aluminium behind the pierced cathode of a Crookes tube, and found that all metals give off negative electrons when struck by the rays, but that silver and copper reflect ten per cent. of them unaltered. Of the others, platinum appears to emit the fewest electrons, and aluminium the most, the other metals giving them off in the same order as Volta's series. Hence, in all future experiments with the positive rays, it will be necessary to see that no metal comes in their path, else the experimenter will be liable to be balked by finding that his source is apparently emitting positive and negative electrons at the same time. The voltage, however, employed by Dr. Füchtbauer was high, sometimes attaining to as much as 30,000 volts, and this doubtless had its effect on the rate of emission. It would be interesting to repeat the experiment with the slow Alpha rays coming from spontaneously radio-active substances.

Prof. Stark's theory that the positive rays are the carriers of the line spectrum has before been alluded to in these Notes (see *Athenæum*, No. 4085), and he now puts forward the conclusion that a stream of positive ions should show the Doppler effect, the lines of the spectrum produced by light received in the direction of the stream being displaced towards the violet or the red, as the stream flows towards or away from the spectroscope. Prof. Gehrcke, however, in the journal above referred to, asserts that the canal-rays, or streams of positive particles produced within a vacuum tube, consist originally of fragments of metal liberated by the disintegration of the cathode, and expelled in the first instance with a negative charge. He also considers that they lose one or more negative electrons under the influence of ultra-violet light, and thus acquire a positive charge which leads to their being hurled back on the cathode. This, he says, accounts for the magnetic spectrum of Wien, and also for the fact that the mass of the canal-ray particle may exceed the whole gaseous contents of the tube, and amount to 650 times that of the hydrogen atom; while their slow motion is due to their having to proceed against the electric force, and the Doppler effect of Stark is only exhibited when they have got out of reach of this behind the cathode. It is evident that, to control this, recourse must be had to electrodeless tubes; but the suggestion that these particles should be visible by the ultra-microscopic methods of Siedentopf and Szigmondy is extremely interesting, and one may hope to hear soon that it has been put to the test.

The statement has been repeatedly made of late that the radio-activity (*i.e.*, the power of emitting Beta and Gamma rays) of radium and such-like substances could not be affected by temperature. MM. Curie and Danne, indeed, showed, more than two years ago, that the rate of decay in that part of the active deposit left by the *ex radio* emanation and called by Prof. Rutherford Radium C could be increased, though irregularly, by heating it to temperatures above 650° C. This was, however, denied by Mr. H. L. Bronson, who suggested that MM. Curie and Danne's results might be due to Radium C having a shorter, and not a longer, life than its predecessor Radium B, and that the last named may be the more volatile. Mr. Walter Makower has undertaken some experiments at Manchester to decide the question, and the results published in the Royal Society's *Proceedings* show clearly that the emission of Beta and Gamma rays is increased at temperatures ranging from 1000° to 2000° C., and possibly, as he thinks, beyond that figure. The increase, however, is not regular, and although he does not consider his experiments conclusive on the point, they do not confirm MM. Curie and Danne's suggestion that the maximum change of activity takes place at 1100° C. After about an hour, the heating ceases to have any effect, and one is glad to learn that the experiments are being continued and that the further results will be published.

In this connexion Dr. H. W. Schmidt's experiments with a sheet of aluminium made radio-active by a solution of radium salt, and then surrounded by screens of the same metal in its normal condition, are interesting. The results led him to conclude that a radiation existed during the passage of the deposit from Radium B to Radium C which was more penetrating than the Alpha rays, but less so than the Beta. This is, of course, contrary to Prof. Rutherford's conclusion that the change from B to C is rayless.

Dr. C. G. Barkla, of Liverpool University, has for some time past been investigating the secondary rays produced when the Röntgen or X rays strike metals and other substances, and finds that those emitted by carbon can be polarized. According to him, this effect should be noticeable in all substances of low atomic weight, the lower the weight the greater being the energy of the primary beam which is transformed into energy of secondary radiation. He thinks that only a very thin layer of the carbon is penetrated by the original radiation, and much care seems to have been taken to control the experiment and guard against error. If his conclusions remain unimpeached, they may cast some doubt on the current theory as to the origin of the X rays; and it will be remembered that, when the latter were first announced, M. Henri Becquerel asserted that they could be polarized, refracted, and reflected like light, and persisted in this view for several years.

Prof. McClelland has also investigated the secondary radiation emitted by substances struck by the Beta and Gamma rays from radium, the law here being, according to him, that secondary radiation increases with the atomic weight of the substance struck. In a paper published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Dublin Society he estimates the amount of energy thus liberated, and concludes that in the case of lead nearly 88½ per cent. of the energy absorbed is given out again as secondary radiation, 89 per cent. in the case of uranium, and only 45 in that of carbon. He considers that these secondary rays are in every way similar to the Beta rays which produce them, and that these last are, in a great measure at any rate, homogeneous. It is evident, however, that if the Gamma rays are, as is generally supposed, similar in nature to the X rays, Prof. McClelland ought, on Dr. Barkla's hypothesis, to have obtained secondary X rays as well, and this discrepancy is still to be explained.

Some curious experiments on what he calls chemico-luminescence are recorded by Prof. Trautz. He found that most brilliant luminescence was caused by the mixture at a low temperature of peroxide of hydrogen with pyrogallol and formaldehyde, and that it gave a continuous spectrum from the red to the blue-green, with the maximum effect in the orange-red. Raising the temperature of the mixture seemed to increase the light, but the rays were cut off by the interposition of a sheet of aluminium of 2 mm. in thickness. A mixture of chloride of calcium finely powdered with hot chloric acid also gave a brilliant effect. One would be curious to know if either of these mixtures proved itself capable of ionizing the surrounding air, and, if so, whether it was in circumstances which support Prof. Rutherford's theory that ionization is in many cases the effect of phosphorescence. Prof. McClung in *The Philosophical Magazine* thinks that Prof. Bragy and Mr. Kleeman's late experiments in radio-activity confirm this.

Prof. Giesel in the *Berichte* gives reasons for supposing that Madame Curie's polonium, when freshly prepared, emits Beta rays as well as Alpha, though it soon loses this power. He is clearly of opinion that it is the same substance as Prof. Marckwald's radio-tellurium, but points out that the time-constants given by Prof. Rutherford do not include that of fresh polonium, and that further evidence is therefore necessary for determining its place among the "decay-products" of radium.

The last news about the N rays is that MM. Cotton and Raveau paid a visit to M. Blondlot's laboratory at Nancy to witness the new experiments establishing, as they supposed, the reality of the phenomena. At first all went beautifully, and they considered the results as conclusive "within the range of experimental error." Then, all of a sudden, it was found that they could not be repeated, and the control experiments that they suggested, gave a negative result. Evidently there is a mystery here, and it is not yet solved. F. L.

PROF. WELDON, F.R.S.

The University of Oxford generally and the Natural Science School especially have suffered a severe loss by the sudden death of Prof. W. F. R. Weldon at the early age of forty-six. The son of a distinguished chemist, and never hampered by want of means, Weldon began his zoological

studies at King's College, London, under A. H. Garrod. Proceeding to St. John's College, Cambridge, he soon fell under the influence of F. M. Balfour, and became one of the brilliant band of biologists which that great naturalist created. His early studies were embryological. On the death of W. A. Forbes in 1883 Weldon was for a time prosector to the Zoological Society, and did some excellent work on vertebrate anatomy; it was not because he had not shown aptitude or zeal that he was not confirmed in that post. After a visit to the West Indies and some time at Cambridge, Weldon proceeded to study at the then newly erected Laboratory at Plymouth, where he displayed his characteristic energy not only in the study of crustaceans, but also in the affairs of the Laboratory and of the Marine Biological Association. He was in 1890 called to succeed Prof. Ray Lankester as Jodrell Professor in University College, London, and in 1899 to take his place as Linacre Professor in the University of Oxford. While devoting himself to his professorial duties, he took, when in London, a very large share in one of the associations which were trying to establish a teaching University.

Both in London and at Oxford he did not spare his strength in those biometrical studies with which his name will always be closely associated. Dr. Francis Galton was, we think, the pioneer in applying precise measurement to biological phenomena. His researches, however, were confined to the subject of man. But Dr. Weldon, in association with Prof. Karl Pearson, was for subduing the whole field of biology by the aid of the biometrical method. His ideal was to give an exact quantitative expression to biological observations, in particular to those relating to variation and heredity. In this way he hoped to provide a mass of data that should constitute a basis for what he was fond of calling a "rational" theory of evolution—rational because, like chemistry or physics, numerical. The movement is still new. Only recently, for instance, can it be said to have captured the attention of Germany. Hence as yet it is hard to be sure whether Weldon's great idea came to him through the horn or the ivory gate of dreams. This at least, however, may be said, that he was not one to dally with mere ideas, but a practical man of science at once resolved and competent to bring his theories to the touchstone of rigid fact.

His seven years' residence in Oxford brought him great reputation there. His fine, frank bearing and keen interest in all things intellectual endeared him to a wide circle, amongst whom his pupils must certainly be reckoned. Married young, he was singularly happy in his home. A genial host, an entertaining companion, and a trusty friend, he will long remain in the memory of many.

SOCIETIES.

Astronomical.—*April* 11.—Mr. W. H. Maw, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. H. Cowell read a paper on an explanation of the apparent secular acceleration of the earth's orbital motion. Certain assumptions with regard to the sun and moon satisfied the conditions of six ancient solar eclipses, and it seemed impossible that this should be mere coincidence. It was entirely wrong to make arbitrary assumptions with regard to the moon's motion that did not also refer to the sun, and explain them as the results of tidal friction. The author concluded that the day increases in length at the rate of 0·005 per century—an estimate ten times greater than those previously put forward.—Mr. F. J. M. Stratton read a paper on planetary inversion. The author had been led to make this investigation by Prof. Pickering's suggested explanation of the retrograde motion of Saturn's ninth satellite, Phœbe. It was assumed that this satellite had been evolved from its primary when the latter's motion of rotation was retrograde, and there had been subsequently an inversion of the planet's axis. The author concluded that, while this remains a hypothesis only, there is nothing improbable in the suggestion, and it is in accordance with the known effects of tidal action.—Prof. R. A. Sampson gave an account of his discussion of the Harvard observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, 1878–1901, which would be published in the *Annals* of the Harvard Observatory.

Geological.—*April* 4.—Mr. R. S. Herries, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Simeon Priest was elected a Fellow; and Prof. J. M. Clarke, Director of the New York State Museum, and Dr. J. J. Sederholm, Director of the Geological Survey of Finland, were elected Foreign Correspondents. The following communications were read: 'On a Case of Unconformity and Thrust in the Coal-Measures of Northumberland,' by Prof. G. A. L. Lebour and Dr. J. A. Smythe,—and 'The Carboniferous Succession below the Coal-Measures in North Shropshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire,' by Dr. W. Hind and Mr. J. T. Stobbs.

Linnean.—*April* 5.—Dr. A. Smith Woodward, V.P., in the chair.—Miss C. A. Raisin was elected a Fellow.—Dr. Horace T. Brown and Mr. Frank Crisp were elected Auditors on behalf of the Council, and the Rev. R. Ashington Bullen and Mr. J. Hopkinson on behalf of the Fellows.—Mr. Clement Reid exhibited nearly fifty photographs, entitled 'Some Plants new to the Preglacial Flora of Great Britain.' These were derived from material procured at Pakefield, near Lowestoft.—A discussion followed, in which Count Solms-Laubach, Mr. H. W. Monckton, Dr. H. Woodward, and the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing engaged.—Mr. Spencer Moore contributed a paper, 'A Second Contribution to the Flora of Africa: Rubiaceæ and Compositæ, Part II.,' which was read by Dr. A. B. Rendle.—A discussion followed, Dr. Stapf, Mr. E. G. Baker, and the General Secretary taking part.—The second paper was by Mr. E. J. Schwartz, on 'The Structure of the Stem and Leaf of *Nuytsia floribunda*, R. Br.,' which was illustrated by lantern slides.—Dr. D. H. Scott, Mr. W. C. Worsdell, and Dr. Stapf contributed remarks.—The last paper was by Mr. B. Hayata, 'On Taiwanites, a New Genus of Coniferæ from the Island of Formosa.'

Meteorological.—*April* 18.—Mr. R. Bentley, President, in the chair.—Mr. Alfred Hands read a paper on 'Some so-called Vagaries of Lightning reproduced Experimentally.' He said that lightning, as an electric discharge, should act in accordance with the laws known to govern the subject; and if an occurrence does not appear to accord with our knowledge we should try to fathom the mystery, and not dismiss it as a vagary. The author, in the course of an extended investigation into the effects of lightning, has come across many cases which have been called vagaries, but which on a close inspection have proved to be extraordinary only in the erroneous way in which they were described, and had they been correctly reported they would have appeared perfectly consistent with preconceived ideas. He reproduced experimentally several so-called vagaries of lightning, showing by means of rough models the conditions under which they occurred.—Miss C. O. Stevens read a paper on 'The Value of a Projected Image of the Sun for Meteorological Study.' She pointed out that by this method it has been ascertained that where the direction of movement of the atmosphere is tangential to the limb of the sun the phenomenon of "boiling" displays a coursing or rippling character, and that where it is perpendicular to the limb of the sun the character of the movements of distortion is that of springing in and out of the area of the sun's image. Both these elements of movement are continuous, even in the absence of all visible cloud, and it is possible not only to detect, but also to distinguish between overlying invisible atmospheric strata.

Philological.—*April* 6.—Prof. Gollancz in the chair.—Dr. H. Bradley made his yearly report on his work on the M words he is editing for the Society's 'Oxford Dictionary.' Besides his part of M already issued, he had 144 pages in type and copy ready for 24 more. His proofs had been read by Lord Aldenham, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Canon Fowler, Mr. Wilson of Dollar, &c., while Mr. H. C. Hart had helped with Elizabethan and other quotations, and Mr. Jas. Platt, jun., with hard words from far-off lands. Dr. Bradley said he had read a paper on the Dictionary at the late gathering of German philologists at Hamburg, and it was most cordially received. Prof. Kluge had praised the English work in glowing terms, and had expressed the hope that it would be taken as a pattern for the great thesaurus of the German language which would be started as soon as Grimm's dictionary of its Teutonic words was finished. Dr. Bradley brought with him forty pages of proof of his next part of M. He had hoped for a good time when he started at them, but he had had a bad one, for he came on most terrible clusters of words under the Greek prefixes *meso-*, *meta-*, and *micro-*, that would horrify any classical scholar, and that no Greek would acknowledge. What did they think of metasplenomegalic, metaparapteral, metascutellar, metaphyton, mesoxiphisternal, metastibenite, metacoumerate, metanitrobromobenzene, &c.? It was impossible to feel cheerful among such a mongrel lot; and if some chemical friends and Mr. Buckman, the geologist, had not come to his help, he would not have been able to get out of his troubles. Under *meso-* there were 120 entries in 9¼ columns, besides 2½ columns of compounds treated in a lump. The chief use of *meta-* in English words was illegitimate, and not strictly in accordance with Greek analogies. It started from Aristotle's 'Metaphysics' (books following the 'Phusike'), misapprehended as meaning "the science of that which transcends the physical," so that: 1. *Meta-* was prefixed to the name of a science to designate a higher one of the same nature, but dealing with ulterior problems, as "metachemistry," the chemistry of the supersensible; "metatheology," a profounder theology than that of divines. 2. *Meta-* was applied to adjectives for diseases following those indicated in the body of the word, as "meta-arthritic," "meta-pneumonic," consequent on gout or pneumonia. 3. It was used for something behind another, as "meta-bronchial," applied to a division of the carapace of a crab situated behind and to one side of the mesobronchial lobe. 4. In botany and zoology *meta-* was used with the sense of "later, more developed": "the higher animals and plants we term Metazoa and Metaphytes" (Hartog). 5. In geology it forms words referring to certain varieties of metamorphic processes, as "metachemic," "metatropy, or changes in the physical character of rock-masses" (Irving). 6. In chemistry the prefix was introduced in 1833 by Graham, who called the acid of the fused biphosphate of soda "metaphosphoric acid," and the fused salt itself "metaphosphate of soda." In 1859 Odling distinguished the *meta-* acids from the *ortho-* acids, as containing one, two, or three molecules of water less than the *ortho-* ones. Huxley puzzled people in his classification of races, *c.* 1870, by calling pale folk with dark hair "melano-chroi," which meant "dark-skinned." "Metal" and "mettle" are the same word. The metal of a sword or beam is transferred to the stuff of which a man is made. Pettie, in 1581, writes, "It dulleth their wittes and represseth their natural vigour in such sorte that there is no mettell left in them"; Dekker, in 1604, "If the Duke had but so much mettle in him as [is] in a coblers awle"; Lyly, in 1584, "Swearing commeth of a hot mettal." "Method" in Greek and Latin was the pursuit of knowledge, mode of investigation, doctrine, and was also used as a term in medicine. From it the modern sense of systematic arrangement, order, was developed in the sixteenth century. In natural history, Kirby and Spence considered in 1826 that "a 'Method' should signify an Artificial, and a 'System' a Natural arrangement of objects." "Mess," the late Latin *missum*, a thing put on the table, was, 1, *a*, a serving of food, a course of dishes, a prepared dish; *b*, worms' mess, food for worms (1300); *c*, a quantity of strawberries (1513), milk (*a.* 1533), vinegar (1597), salt beef (1621), green peas (1670); *d*, a take of fish (1854); 2, a made dish: a "mess of pottage" is not in the Bible of 1611, though it occurs in 'The Pylgrimage

of Perfection' in 1526. Of *mess* as food for a dog or horse Pope was the first user; while Marryat in 1834 starts the muddle notion with "Here's a pretty mess!" As a company of persons eating together "mess" is used by Lydgate, or rather the unknown writer of 'The Assembly of Gods,' *c.* 1420; and the "mess" of the navy appears in 1599. For a group of four persons or things, Skelton is the first authority in 1526; and as short for "mess-beef" in the United States *The New York Herald* has the earliest quotation for "mess" in 1859.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*April* 10.—Sir Alexander R. Binnie, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Resistance of Iron and Steel to Reversals of Direct Stress,' by Dr. T. E. Stanton and Mr. L. Bairstow.—It was announced that one Associate Member had been transferred to the class of Member, and that six candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of one Member and six Associate Members.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Surveyors' Institution, 4.—'The Effect of the Education Act, 1902, on Rural Districts,' Mr. J. W. Willis Bund.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Ivory,' Lecture I., Mr. A. Maskell. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues. Royal Institution, 5.—'Greek Classical Dress in Life and in Art,' Lecture I., Prof. G. B. Brown.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Pottery-Making in New Guinea and some Adjacent Islands,' Mr. A. H. Dunning.
Wed. British Numismatic, 8.—'The Busts of James I. on his Silver Coinage,' Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson; '"Popular" Numismatics,' Mr. J. B. Caldecott.
— Folk-lore, 8.—'Spanish Amulets,' Mr. W. L. Hildburgh; 'The Scapegoat in Europe,' Mr. N. W. Thomas.
— Geological, 8.—'Trilobites from Bolivia, collected by Dr. J. W. Evans in 1901-2,' Mr. P. Lake; 'Graptolites from Bolivia, collected by Dr. Evans,' Miss E. M. R. Wood; 'The Phosphatic Chalks of Winterbourne and Boxford, Berkshire,' Messrs. H. J. Osborne White and Llewellyn Treacher.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Production and Collection of Picture Postcards,' Mr. F. T. Corkett.
Thurs. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Seistan, Past and Present,' Col. A. H. McMahon.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The Digestive Tract in Birds and Mammals,' Lecture I., Dr. P. C. Mitchell.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Long-Flame Arc Lamps,' Mr. L. Andrews.
Fri. Physical, 5.—'Some Simple Questions on the Images of Microscopes and Telescopes,' Mr. W. B. Croft; 'A Gas Calorimeter,' Mr. C. V. Boys; 'On the Lateral Vibration of Bars subjected to Forces in the Direction of their Axes,' Mr. J. Morrow.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Petroleum Fuel in Locomotives on the Tehuantepec National Railroad of Mexico,' Mr. L. Greaven.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Ore Deposits and their Distribution in Depth,' Prof. J. W. Gregory.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'English Furniture in the Eighteenth Century,' Lecture I., Prof. C. Waldstein.

Science Gossip.

Our special series of scientific papers will be continued next week by a paper on the new conceptions of the internal structure of the molecule of a chemical element involved in the recent development of stereo-chemistry. It will be by Dr. J. Norman Collie, Professor of Organic Chemistry at University College, London.

A Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy will be elected at Oxford on June 9th. The present stipend of the professorship is about 700*l.* a year, and the holder has to lecture and give instruction on the scientific principles of agriculture and forestry, including the pathology of plants.

Dr. Rambaut, F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, publishes a new catalogue of 1,772 stars observed there during the years 1894 to 1903, and reduced to the epoch 1900. It gives the position of every star down to the seventh magnitude contained in the zone 85° to 90° N.P.D. with very few exceptions, which occur only in the cases of double and multiple systems. Dr. Rambaut was appointed in July, 1897, about two months after the death of his lamented predecessor, Mr. Stone, and began his directorship by effecting some alterations and improvements in the instrumental equipment, particularly with regard to the Carrington transit circle. To this, which had become the principal meridian instrument whilst Main was Radcliffe Observer, a new electric chronograph of Sir Howard Grubb's latest pattern has now been attached. The last Radcliffe Catalogue was published by Stone in 1894, containing the places of 6,424 stars for the epoch 1890. Mr. W. Wickham, F.R.A.S., has filled the office of First Assistant since November, 1880.

In the number of *Popular Astronomy* for the present month Mr. Metcalf gives an interesting description, with illustrations, of the observatory recently erected by him at Taunton, Mass. He has already discovered a considerable number of small planets there; one of these, which was detected on the 5th of December last, and has not yet received its definitive number in the long and ever-growing list, he has named Tauntonia.

We have received the Report of the Director (Mr. C. Michie Smith, F.R.S.) of the Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories for 1905, together with Bulletin No. iv. of the former, giving the results of the observations (continued from those in No. i.) of the widened lines in sunspot spectra. Towards the end of the year, the Government, at the request of the Director, sanctioned the addition to the staff of a permanent photographic assistant, which was a great benefit in the work with the spectro-heliograph. Photographs of the sun were obtained on 327 days, as against 264 in 1904. Mr. R. Ll. Jones has, as before, occupied the post of Deputy-Director of the Madras Observatory; and the Report concludes with summaries of the meteorological results, and of the seismological observations at Kodaikánal.

We have received the third number of vol. xxxv. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, containing papers by Signor Cerulli, of Teramo, on the integrals of extinction, and by Dr. Puccianti, of Florence, giving the results of experiments on the anomalous dispersion of metallic vapours. Signor Cerulli points out the close agreement between the results of his investigation and those obtained by Prof. Bemporad, following a different method. The number also contains diagrams of the spectroscopic images of the sun's limb as formed from observations at Catania, Kalocsa, Odessa, Rome, and Zurich, during the first quarter of the year 1904.

Four new small planets were discovered photographically at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 27th ult.: three by Prof. Max Wolf, and one by Herr Kopff. Prof. Wolf also announces that he recently detected a small planet on two plates of the Andromeda nebula taken by Herr Götz on August 12th, 1904; and that one observed by him on the 21st of last February, and at first supposed to be identical with Herodias, No. 546, is really new.

The next meeting of the Astronomische Gesellschaft will be held at Jena from the 12th to the 15th of September, under the presidency of Prof. Seeliger, of Munich.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Seven Angels of the Renascence: the Story of Art from Cimabue to Claude. By Sir Wyke Bayliss. (Pitman & Sons.)—This work, although with a different title, appears to be a companion volume in some respects to 'Rex Regum,' which we noticed at the time of its appearance. Sir Wyke Bayliss has lost none of the charm of style, the easy flow of words, and the vein of dreamy metaphor which characterized that work. Indeed, these traits reappear here in even stronger form. A wonderful blending of fact and sentiment, history and allegory, records his views regarding the influence which the seven selected great masters—angels, he calls them—exercised upon the art of the Middle Ages, and upon those who, consciously or unconsciously, swayed the methods of expressing it to the world. Who are these seven? Cimabue, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Titian, Raphael, Correggio, and Claude Lorraine. The author records the main points in the life of each of these, and sets them, like so many precious jewels, in a wealth of verbal imagery, proving his right to be enrolled among the rare band who have been artists in two different ways.

By the term "Renascence" the writer means that revival of art which had its rise in the thirteenth century, culminated in the fifteenth and sixteenth, and fell away altogether in the seventeenth. His middle five names were the great painters who, living and working together, bore the stress and the strain of the day, each of them bringing to the service of art his own particular gift. Da Vinci, he says, illumines the studio with intellectual light; Michael Angelo brings the direct message from on high that men should be as the gods; Titian reveals from Olympus that the gods are as men; Raphael trims the flickering lamps of flagging art, and enables us to see with clearer eyes; "last of all, Correggio discovered how not until the sixth day was the world finished, when God brought Eve into Paradise."

The first chapter—illustrated with a vignette of the Basilica of St. Prassede at Rome, and reproductions of Raphael's 'St. Cecilia,' S. Memmi's portrait in fresco of Cimabue, the fresco portrait of Christ in the Catacomb of St. Callisto, Raphael's Vatican fresco of Dante, the Christ of the Veronicas and of the Basilicas, and Fra Angelico's painting in St. Mark's, Florence, of the Christ of the Awakening—is devoted to a consideration of the sleep of Art during the darkness which fell upon the civilized world after the third century of our era; the rise of mosaic work in the fourth century; and, after centuries, the awakening of Art—whom he likens to the Princess in the fairy book—in the thirteenth century by the Prince who then came, and whom we call Cimabue:—

"Whether it was Cimabue or Margaritone who first discovered the Princess I am not sure. It was Margaritone who cut away the tangled briar—the growth of a thousand years—with its cruel thorns, which hedged her round. But it was Cimabue who claimed the Princess as his bride. There she lay, asleep, in her wonderful beauty, as if she had just closed her eyes. Trembling he approached, and knelt beside her. Some say he kissed her, but as nobody saw it, and she never told, we cannot be quite sure of the fact. However, as the end of the enchantment had come, the Princess awakened at once, and, looking at him with eyes of the tenderest regard, said drowsily, 'Is that you, my Cimabue? I have waited for you very long.'"

And so we learn the boy of noble birth finds a place with Margaritone, the mosaic-worker, who had so far broken through the tradition of his craft as to begin painting on canvas, and completes his master's unfinished teaching by first using the art of painting as a living language; and this too—curious to say—at the very time that Dante was doing the same thing with the Italian dialect. Then comes a thought for Giotto, whom in 1277 Cimabue found—a ten-year-old child—drawing a sketch of one of the sheep he was minding in the fields, but destined, in spite

of the defects of his body and his humble birth, to become a king in the realms of Art, where Cimabue himself was but a prince.

Another spell of darkness succeeds, lighted only by Orcagna and Spinello, until there arises that star of the first magnitude, Leonardo da Vinci, in the constellation of the five already mentioned luminaries, whose lives lie in parallel lines, and cover a period of a little above a century, that is, from 1452, the birth-year of Da Vinci, to 1576, the passing of Titian. The salient features of Da Vinci's life are summed up in a few short paragraphs, which describe him as a child without a mother—an apprentice teaching his famous artist-master how to paint—the leader of the most advanced school of art, while others were scarcely emancipated from fresco and mosaic restraints and traditions—an engineer, architect, sculptor, poet, painter, musician, philosopher, writer, and founder of a great academy—and "a man of whom there is no record that he ever loved a woman." The illustrations here include the portrait in the Gallery of the Uffizi, Florence; the charming 'Two Angels' in the Accademia there; the head of Christ in the Accademia, Milan; and the 'Last Supper' and the 'Virgin and her Mother' in the Royal Academy. All that the author says is very appropriate:—

"I am half inclined to drop the 'Da Vinci' altogether—for after all that was his name only by adoption—and know him for the future simply as Apollo. No doubt Verrocchio felt that he had a young god amongst his disciples, and rejoiced accordingly."

Next comes Michael Angelo, in his versatility resembling his precursor. His principal works are passed in review, the author specially drawing attention to the fact that the painter did not reject the commonly received likeness of Christ, but followed it, as is seen in his 'Entombment,' now in the National Gallery, inspired not by the "splendid visions of his imagination," but by the work of an unknown *limner* on a face-cloth found in an early martyr's grave. The glory of imagination, says our author, came to art through Michael Angelo, just as it came to poetry through Dante. And so we pass on to a rapturous chapter about Titian, and the treasures of his art which Venice, Florence, Rome, and other cities held or still hold. With Titian, says the author, the glory of Venetian art waned, and with the death of Paul Veronese twelve years later, followed by that of Tintoretto after six years more, died out into the darkness of a night which the pale starlight of Salviati, Giovane, Padovanino, Canaletto, and Tiepolo could not illuminate.

Of Raphael and the Sistine Madonna much is said that is striking and impressive. The 'School of Athens' according to our author, places Raphael in scholarship on a level with Leonardo, and in imagination on a level with Michael Angelo.

Closely following comes Correggio, and Sir Wyke has much that is thoughtful and sympathetic to tell us of the 'Holy Family' and the 'Ecce Homo' in the National Gallery, the 'Amoretti' in a fresco, and the 'Holy Night' in the Royal Gallery of Dresden, of all of which he gives illustrations. Of the work of this painter, who has been the subject of some depreciation, we read:—

"Correggio was an artist—pure and simple; and he painted that which was dear to his eyes. Correggio had no laboratory attached to his studio; he had no world of science or physics to conquer; the learning which fascinated Da Vinci did not fascinate him. Correggio was not a dreamer like Michael Angelo; he knew nothing of heaven or hell save what the priests told him; he did not sigh for the regeneration of the age. Correggio did not see the jewellery of light and colour as Titian did—nor had he the complete vision of Raphael. But he did see women, and discovered that they look very beautiful — in pictures."

In the closing chapter, entitled 'Anno Domini,' Claude, Ariosto, Tasso, Guido Reni, and others are dealt with.

Throughout the author's enthusiasm and love of beauty are seen on every page, and he is full of hope for the future of art.

Beautiful Women in History and Art. By Mrs. Steuart Erskine. (Bell & Sons.)—This is a handsome quarto volume, more suitable for the boudoir or drawing room than for the library. Mrs. Erskine writes pleasantly enough (and with an attractive disregard for dates) about some of the beautiful women who have played their parts in history; whilst Mr. Hallett Hyatt's plates are perfect in their way. There is, indeed, just a faint suspicion about this volume that Mrs. Erskine has had to adapt her text to the exigencies of Mr. Hyatt's stock of plates. Perhaps this is fortunate, otherwise the author would not have exhausted her subject even in a dozen volumes. It will be conceded by most people that types of female beauty are infinite, and a glance at the numerous illustrations in this book helps one to realize this fact. But some of the faces appeal to one's sense of the beautiful more than do others; some, indeed, hardly appeal at all. It is difficult to realize, for instance, that Nell Gwyn, whose portrait by Sir Peter Lely faces p. 195, was ever beautiful. And yet there are other and equally authentic portraits of her which permit of no doubt on the subject of her persuasive charms—at all events, at one period of her life. The sharp, hard faces of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, and Mary, Countess of Pembroke, as shown in the plate which faces p. 44—in both cases the original portraits are in the National Portrait Gallery—are certainly not suggestive of beauty as it is generally understood: the former was married four times, and looks in this portrait as if she had just succeeded in bringing a prospective No. 5 to his knees. Van Dyck's portrait of Rachel de Ruvigny, Countess of Southampton, may have lost something in McArdell's mezzotint, which is reproduced facing p. 86; but, at any rate, the type of beauty is of a very unintellectual sort. In justice to the memory of many of the ladies of Tudor and Stuart times in this country, we must take into account the severely realistic notions of the portrait painters of the period. We do not remember ever to have seen from the pencil or brush of Holbein a portrait of a woman that could frankly be called beautiful. Lely's shepherdesses are for the most part either inane or wooden, all roughly hewn out of the same block of wood, with just a little manipulation of the general scheme. Kneller, too—to come down to a much later period—had the gift of portraying beautiful women in an unattractive guise.

It is not until we come to the French and English artists of the eighteenth century that we have beautiful pictures of beautiful women: many are probably not a little idealized, but this is an amiable fault. There is here a very generous assortment of portraits by artists of the French and English schools—Nattier, La Tour, Vigée Le Brun, Lawrence, Romney, Gainsborough, and Reynolds. While no fault can be found with the way in which the pictures or engravings are reproduced, there is a good deal of room for improvement in other respects. Sometimes the name of the artist and the name of the owner are both given, and sometimes are omitted. As a matter of fact, very nearly all the original portraits are well known both as regards artists and owners, and there is no excuse for slipshod work such as we find in this book. The portrait of Miss Farren, afterwards Countess of Derby, of which a reproduction from Bartolozzi's stipple engraving is given opposite p. 211, is one of Lawrence's most famous works. A number of pictures are reproduced "from engravings after contemporary portraits," and yet there is no indication of either artists or engravers, whilst a morning in the Print-Room of the British Museum would have been sufficient to settle both points; the engravings are so familiar that almost any collector could at once name nine out of ten. Dora Jordan (facing p. 201) is from Bartolozzi's print after Romney; Madame du Barry (facing p. 132) is after Drouais; and the whole-page plate (facing p. 94) of Flora Macdonald is simply described as "from a mezzotint after a contemporary portrait." Nothing could have been easier than to obtain the names of both artist and engraver. The picture was painted in 1747 by Thomas Hudson, and engraved in mezzotint by John Faber, jun.

The First Century of English Porcelain, by W. Moore Binns (Hurst & Blackett), narrates the rise and progress of the various English potteries producing porcelain during the latter half of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth. The book is arranged on the same lines, and tells pretty much the same story, as the other works treating the subject which have appeared during the past few years—a repetition which is now probably unavoidable, as everything of interest connected with the subject has long since been discovered. Mr. Binns gives the usual complement of mechanical translations of specimens of the different wares on the usual glossy paper; and he adds (what seems now to be expected) the usual preliminary technical chapter on glazes, pastes, and colours. After the success of Mr. Solon's 'History of Old English Porcelain' and Mr. Burton's work on the same subject—both written with the authority of practical knowledge of the art—it was inevitable that their example would be followed by others also claiming practical acquaintance with the manufacture of porcelain. Thus Mr. Binns states that he too is a "practical potter," a phrase savouring rather of terminological superfluity; for although we are all aware from sad experience that the theoretical plumber is nowise a figure of speech, yet it is difficult to conceive the existence of a theoretical potter. Mr. Binns further says that he is possessed of "artistic inclinations." On this point it is possible that ceramic students may not always be wholly in agreement with him. Indeed, few, we imagine, in these days will accept his estimate of colour-printing on china as a method of "artistic" ornamentation. And there are many to whom "the lavish richness, the gorgeous gilding, and the luscious glazes" of certain eighteenth-century wares are not admirable, but rather the signs of a debased art. The objects thus decorated may be sought after by persons "infected," as Mr. Binns puts it, with the fashion of collecting porcelain, but they are things from which the true connoisseur will turn away.

GEORGIAN ENGLAND AT WHITECHAPEL.

It would be interesting to compare the show now at Whitechapel with the first attempts at art exhibitions held in the East

End of London. Honour is still due to their originators for having attempted such a thing at all, but they linger in the memory as perverted attempts to catch the attention of an uneducated public by descending to its level. They presented to it a variety show of incongruous elements, wherein canvases of wide, if not always well-deserved celebrity jostled the most catchpenny of story-telling pictures, and piety shared the stage with popular dog pictures: any indifferent work seemed welcome if it but afforded a peg for the staler class of copy-book maxim, with which the catalogue bristled, and the flabby sentiment which always finds a large public. From the failure to recognize that this public, while it may everywhere form a majority of the population, is yet the element least worth cultivating, these early shows, in spite of the presence of a proportion of good pictures in them, could hardly be described as in any constructive sense educational. The visitor might be educated or demoralized, as he pleased.

The present exhibition is varied enough, in all conscience, in the character of its exhibits, but it is the very reverse of a hotchpotch of unrelated sensations; and when the reader studies his twopenny catalogue, he may well rub his eyes. He finds that while there is nothing here but what is elementary and comprehensible to the average man, yet the whole is co-ordinated into a large scheme, so that by its light this musty museum of lifeless "things" becomes transfigured into a living, entertaining picture of the arts of a period, gazing at which the spectator is shown, with admirable brevity and some literary charm, how much more beautiful is life thus adorned with the graces of art, how in the eighteenth century it was the natural outcome of healthy national existence. Nothing could be more admirable than the page concerning "Georgian England," which traces the sources of the charm of life summed up in the phrase, and the causes that so unfortunately destroyed it. Admirable, too, is the clear-headedness with which the writer, while in love with old English rural life, yet discerns that salvation is not to be found in artificial efforts to preserve it: "Our agricultural districts are the hobbies of millionaires, and have lost the savour they once had, a savour which the far tamer country-side of France still retains." Nor could anything be more lucid and admirable than F. D.'s technical notes on the pictures, showing their relations with present-day work, and touching on the causes of modern disaster. In a word, we see here artistic education in the hands of men of broad mind, who handle their subject from a liberal point of view, who regard art as a living thing, not an affair of pedantry; and the phenomenon is so rare in East or West, in Europe or America, that we cannot welcome too warmly such an excursion of the ideal into the domain of fact. To see such a thing, even on so small a scale, achieved in concrete form, tempts one to further speculations in the domain of fantasy. What would we not give to see Earl's Court in the hands of a similar directorate, and to have the business of amusing the people so handled as to become a work of art!

In the meantime there is in the place which the artistic spirit has selected for its descent among us a certain suitability. It has always been questionable whether there was not more hope of artistic revival among the actual toilers of the East End than among, we will not say the idleness, but the more speculative, less tangible activities of the West End, and much is to be hoped for from the present directorate of the Whitechapel Gallery abandoning the old idea that the entire population in their district are in an intellectual infancy, and to be fed accordingly on gruel. Of the majority of people in any part of the world that is true, but, man for man, your intellectual is at least as common here as in Mayfair. He may sometimes outrage the traditions of the English language, but this is often less from ignorance than from a kind of indifference born of despair in struggling against ugly externals. Beauty is for him very much an abstract thing, and he cherishes for it an inner devotion none the less intense because he is so little accustomed to look for it in his surroundings as to wear a certain defiant air of being well able to do without it.

Of just this independent temper—none the less critical because of a certain scornful tolerance—Hogarth might almost in his essential character spring from the East End of to-day, his grasp of actual fact is so much in evidence, his sense of beauty so jealously hidden. His *Green-Room at Drury Lane* is perhaps the only picture here that shows him quite at his best, with its creamy perfection of paint, its weird subtlety of suggestion, and that best is only his best from the purely painter's point of view, with little hint of his peculiar value as a moral force. His personality found its true expression in a glorification of the more masculine vices, in expressing the zest and attraction of certain kinds of sordid adventure in those lower strata of society where life is in closest touch with material reality, and this was none the less eloquent or less effective for being cast into the form of a series of painted sermons supposed to be in support of conventional morality. Nowhere are these "scathing denunciations" appreciated in so lively fashion as among the reprobate class who are supposed to wince, and qualms may be forgiven to the most liberal of canonical minds before the work of this man, for whom, patently in every line, the blackguard was ever a glorious and the prig a despicable creature. Hogarth represents the English ideal of coarse frankness resisting in vain that foreign invasion of elegant make-believe which ultimately, by alliance with British puritanism, gave birth to modern respectability. Except in a few engravings—too coarse to be effective (Hogarth was never quite at his best except with a brush)—we do not see him here at his full power as a social force, but rather as a painter only. As such, it is interesting to notice in his *Inn Yard* how much technically he owed to the detested foreigner: nothing could be more evidently of the family of the great combination pictures of Canale and Tiepolo. Mr. Robinson's *Pantomime Ballet* would show the same foreign influence if it were indeed indisputably Hogarth's: it bears much more the look of being painted by some follower of Longhi.

In spite of the fine quality of the 'Green-Room,' the painter whose occasional greatness is most thrown into prominence by this collection of pictures is not Hogarth, but Zoffany. We see hints of it downstairs, where, among much commonplace if capable painting, the picture of *Garrick and Mrs. Cibber in 'Venice Preserved'* shines as a performance of great restraint and distinction. In the upper room his portrait of Mrs. de la Vaux is striking in its likeness to certain portraits of Jewesses that Mr. Sargent has given us; and in many of the other groups there are fragments of drapery executed with a deftness yet solidity that suggests the same comparison. The vigorous truthfulness of the family of John Peyto and the filmy mystery of the *Minuet* do but lead up to the absolute mastery of the principal figure in Mr. Alexander's *Family Group*.

The 'Minuet' is signalled out for special praise by the writer of the catalogue on the ground of its "almost Whistlerian treatment." It is Whistlerian, but it has the faults as well as the qualities of much of the finest modern painting: there is even the mannered treatment of the boy's white-stockinged legs and black shoes that we fondly fancied was the special trade mark of Whistler—and Velasquez; and he were a brave man that should assert of the much-travelled Zoffany that he did not pick it up from the same source as the modern master. We see the painter of this picture getting, like any modern, his mysterious shimmer a little at the expense of solidity, mystery at the cost of reality; and in the feeble draughtsmanship of the girl's extended arm, the sudden transparency that besets the lower part of the figure of the mother, we see the beginnings of the structural flimsiness that has often accompanied the more emotional modern manner of approaching painting. This is not to say that the 'Minuet' is not a fine picture in its balancing of lyricism and realism; yet compare it with the figure of the lady in Mr. Alexander's picture (the figure of the man is admittedly a jarring note), and see how the actual appearance of things offers a profounder mystery than the shifting mirage of fancy. The lady's dress is of a curious green—the green that moonlight casts through clear water on to marble steps; the grey coiffure, the varied whites of the costume, are a revelation of the possibilities of white paint, yet as far removed as can be from being a "clever study in whites." Everything is sober, solid, executed with the perfect certainty and rightness that come of absolute sincerity. The presentment of this stately old lady owes no whit of its dignity to any tampering with facts. The graded white and darkened gold of her costume; the pink on the petticoat of the young girl at her side, with its crisp frills of muslin trimming; the slipper encrusted with old silver—how broadly and solidly and naturally it is done, in paint of what firm consistency, tending not at all to the slipperiness of happy accident! If the Belgian painter Alfred Stevens could have been endowed with something of the outlook of Manet, he might have left behind painting that would have paralleled this: until one sees it, one hardly realizes with what extraordinary beauty the mere act of painting may endow a thoroughly artificial portrait group in elaborate costume.

Let it not be disputed that in the two scenes from *The Harlot's Progress* Hogarth tackled a more difficult problem; but let not reverence for his great name blind the student to the fact that as painting they are much inferior to the work we have been examining. Perhaps the whites have become more transparent with time (as is often the case with work of this swift execution), so leaving them a little glassy and thin as the positive ridges of paint emerge in consequence more obtrusively. Dealing with a more complex subject, they represent it more conventionally than Zoffany in his minor masterpiece—are more enterprising and less satisfactory. The amazingly capable *Lansdown Fair*, by Barker, deals with similar difficulties, but in colder fashion; De Loutherbourg's *Wesley Preaching* more coldly still, but with a saving interest in the

beautiful landscape distance. Hogarth's small painted sketches for *Hudibras* are interesting as foreshadowing Goya.

The small room of drawings is noteworthy, if only for the great sketch of Sir Joshua's, *Hop-Pickers*, so striking in its fine carelessness, so astonishing as coming from that most methodical of painters, so impressive in its power of suggesting a mysterious personality by means of a large pool of shadow under a hat. It is extraordinarily loose, indefensible in its scale, but very invigorating to look at for all that. Among the drawings there are so many of interest that the most important stand out the less. Rowlandson is represented by some charming sketches, almost as conventional and beautiful as the best Japanese work, but winning you more by their mannered grace than the laboured productions of Hogarth alongside, which have the quality usual with over-modelled drawings of looking better in red than in black. In the French elegance of draughtsmanship of Hayman's *Interior* we see a formative influence that may well have been of immense value to his great pupil Gainsborough, who is himself represented by drawings of his usual wild gracefulness, like the work of a child of genius. Two odd drawings by Fuseli are what one would imagine would have resulted had Blake done fashion plates; while some drawings by that strange genius show his usual largeness of imagination, marred by an arbitrary "trimming" of imaginary and rather foolish anatomy.

With the composite riches of the lower gallery the end of an article is scarcely adequate to deal: mention may be made, however, of certain Chelsea china contributed by Mr. Steer, which he seems to have selected with something of that love of dainty sensationalism in colour that marks his own painting.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

The fourth meeting of the British School at Rome for the present season was held on the 4th inst. in the library of the School. The first paper was by the ex-Director, Mr. H. Stuart Jones, on the historical interpretation of the reliefs of Trajan's Column. He stated that the recent discussion of these reliefs by Cichorius and Petersen had left room for doubt on several points of considerable importance, with some of which he proceeded to deal. After explaining the strategical situation with the aid of a map, he referred to the artistic conventions observed by the sculptor, and pointed out that the "continuous" style seen by Wickhoff in the reliefs was in strict parlance not the only method of narration employed by the artist; some portions of the frieze were composed in the "successive" style by means of a series of individual scenes; while in a few cases a band of relief might be described as "panoramic," and was to be interpreted as a whole. He then endeavoured to prove that there was no adequate reason for supposing that in Trajan's first campaign a converging march of two armies was represented. In the passage of the Danube there was no clear distinction of two forces, although a double bridge of boats was shown: Trajan's march was then depicted in a series of individual tableaux, which led up to a "continuous" passage culminating in an indecisive engagement, after which Trajan's advance was checked by a fortified position, rightly identified with the Iron Gate pass. Mr. Stuart Jones criticized the arguments by which Petersen sought to show that a junction of two armies was indicated before the battle, as well as the view of Cichorius that the junction took place after the engagement, and maintained that Trajan, underestimating the strength of the Dacian positions, led his army against them by a single route. He then called attention to certain scenes in the later portions of the first series of reliefs in which Petersen recognized the town of Pontes, and contended that the *municipium* of Drobetæ, which stood on the left bank of the Danube at the point where Trajan's bridge was afterwards built was represented in the town with an amphitheatre &c., seen in the reliefs.

Proceeding further to deal with the second series of reliefs, he showed that a passage of "continuous" narrative represented the journey of Trajan to a point where friendly Dacians were settled, having doubtless been transferred by the emperor's orders to the Roman province of Mœsia Superior. A scene of sacrifice at six altars, at which both Dacians and Romans were present, was interpreted as taking place at a centre (as yet unidentified) of the Imperial worship in the province, the number of the altars corresponding with that of the *divi*. This was followed by a "panoramic" scene, composed in strict symmetry about a centre, the wings being terminated by groups of *classiarii* engaged in road-making. The subject was the relief of Roman positions threatened by the Dacians, who had built a wall in order to blockade the Roman troops. This panorama was followed by the representation of the stone bridge over the Danube on the south side of which Trajan was sacrificing, while on the north he received embassies from barbarian tribes. These scenes had no connexion with those which preceded, and formed a point of rest followed by the commencement of an offensive campaign. Mr. Stuart Jones, while agreeing with Petersen that Cichorius was in error in believing that at the outset of the second war the Romans were in occupation of Sarmizegetusa and Southern Dacia, could not admit that the "panoramic" scene represented events which took place on the left bank of the Danube, nor that the scenes at the bridge could be included in the panorama, nor that the town with the amphitheatre could accordingly be identified with Pontes (which was a mere *castellum*) rather than with Drobetæ (which was a flourishing *municipium*): he therefore concluded that in the first year of the second war Decebalus carried offensive operations into the province of Mœsia, and quoted a statement of Dio Cassius in support of this view.

The second paper was read by the Assistant Director, Dr. T. Ashby, jun., upon an unpublished panorama of Rome preserved in the Bodleian Library. It is the fourth of a series, of which three have been already published. A drawing virtually identical with the third of these—either the original or, just possibly, a better copy—came into the possession of Mr. St. Clair Baddeley in the course of last year (*Athenæum*, August 5, p. 187), but not in such a way as to give any clue to its provenance or to lead one to search for the missing originals of the other three with any reasonable prospect of success. The Bodleian series may indeed have been copies made by the author himself from his own original drawings, and in the one case where comparison is possible, the copying seems to have been accurately done. The author is, no doubt, as Prof. Lanciani, the discoverer of the panoramas, noticed, Anton van den Wyngaerde, an artist of the Low Countries; and the date of execution of the present view, which is taken from a point some 150 yards east of the church of S. Sabina on the Aventine, must be placed before September 27th, 1557, the day on which the Pons Æmilius was carried away for the third time by a flood, remaining in ruins until Gregory XIII. repaired it for the jubilee of 1575. The representation of the buildings of the portion of the city near the Tiber, of the Capitol, and especially of the Palatine, which occupies the central section of the panorama, is of very considerable interest.

The third paper was also read by Dr. Ashby. It was a description, drawn up by Mr. Thomas Ashby, sen., of some Italian silver charms, more especially *cimarute*, sirens, and sea-horses, in his own collection. These classes of charms appear to have passed out of use only within the last thirty years, but are now not easy to procure. The *cimaruta*, or sprig of rue, has been fully dealt with by Günther in a paper in *Folk-lore*, vol. xvi. No. 2 (June 24th, 1905), p. 132; while the siren and sea-horse are discussed by Mr. Elworthy in his 'Evil Eye.' They are all, there is little doubt, of pagan origin. The *cimaruta* is as a rule a compound charm, with several additional elements attached to the original sprig of rue, which is much modified in some specimens; while the siren and sea-horse are less liable to combination with other elements, though specimens of a double sea-horse, with a siren between, are known. All three papers were illustrated by lantern-slides.

Fine-Art Gossip.

The private view at the New Gallery takes place to-day.

Yesterday there was a private view at the Doré Gallery of colour woodcuts, water-colours, portraits, and landscapes by Mr. T. Austen Brown, Mrs. E. C. Austen Brown, Mrs. Martin White, and Mr. Carl Lindin, and at Leighton House there was a private view of a collection of drawings and studies by English artists. It is suggested that there is not at present any centre for a representative show of such work.

To-day at the Baillie Gallery there is a private view of pictures by living Scottish painters, and water-colours of Venice and elsewhere.

To-day also, at the Ryder Gallery, there is a private view of oil paintings and studies in chalk of 'Cat and Dog Life,' by Miss Fanny Moody.

In Silver Street, Kensington, Mr. Rowley has open from to-day till May 12th an exhibition of oil paintings, water-colours, pastels, drawings, and etchings by Mr. Maxwell Armfield, and sculpture by Mr. Gaston Lachaise.

The members of the Twelve Club have opened their exhibition of pictures and sketches at the hall of the Alpine Club, Mill Street, W., and it will be on view until the 26th inst. The pictures consist chiefly of landscapes in oil and water colour.

Next Tuesday we are invited to view drawings and sketches by Mr. J. A. Shepherd at the Rembrandt Gallery; and at the Fine-Art Society's rooms 'Oxford, Cambridge, and the Public Schools,' in old engravings and modern water-colours.

Messrs. D. Heinemann, of Munich, intend to hold an Exhibition of German Art during the season in the Grafton Galleries. It will be opened on May 2nd, and virtually all the

artists belonging to the different Munich schools will be represented. Meanwhile, at the same galleries, there is a Handicrafts Exhibition, with demonstrations of various forms of work, under the direction of Mrs. Charles Muller.

The death is announced of Auguste Roubaud, the sculptor, in his seventy-eighth year. He was a native of Cerdon (Ain), studied under Duret and Flandrin, and won medals at the Salons of 1865, 1866, and 1875. He was a prolific and conscientious artist, and the lists of his works, both busts and purely imaginative creations, is very long. Many have been erected in public places, or are in other ways well known—his monument to Pope Urban IV., for instance, at Châtillon-sur-Marne, his 'Tragédie et Comédie' at the Théâtre des Célestins at Lyons, his portrait of M. Beaumont, and especially his 'Joueur de Triangle,' which figured at the Exposition Centennale de l'Art Français of 1900. He was a constant exhibitor at the Salon up to and including last year.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 11th inst. Le Brun's picture of a lady, in blue dress with powdered hair, for 100*l.*; and a River Scene, with a village, boats, and figures, by Van Goyen, for 105*l.*

We have on more than one occasion referred to a famous *retable* which, after being exhibited at the Exposition des Primitifs held in Paris in 1904, has now passed into the Louvre. A curious discovery is announced in connexion with this work, which was painted for the "Collégiale de Saint-Agricol" at Avignon, about the middle of the fifteenth century. M. de Mély has found on a miniature of a manuscript at Aix-en-Provence the author's mark which appears on the *retable*, the figure of a little stork. In old French a *cignone* is equivalent to the proper name of Chugoniot.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

Mr. Frowde will publish shortly before Whitsuntide 'The English Hymnal,' in one music edition and two editions with words only. There will be a revision of tunes, and many modern writers whose work is comparatively unfamiliar to churchgoers contribute new hymns.

The programme of the Joachim Quartet concert on Monday includes three quartets: Haydn in G, Op. 77, No. 1; Mozart in B flat (Köchel, No. 589); and Schumann in A major.

Under the auspices of the New Bach Society a committee has been formed in Germany for the purpose of securing the purchase of the house at Eisenach in which Johann Sebastian Bach was born, and the creation of a Bach Museum therein. Among the members of this committee are Dr. Joachim and Generalmusikdirector Fritz Steinbach. A Bach concert in aid of the purchase fund will be given at the Æolian Hall on May 1st at 9 P.M., when the programme will include the 'Brandenburg' Concerto, No. 2; the Suite in B minor for flute (Mr. Albert Fransella) and strings; the Chaconne for violin alone (Mrs. Edgar Speyer); the cantata "Schlage doch, gewünschte Stunde," for contralto (Miss M. Philippi); the recitative and aria "Ich ende behende mein irdisches Leben" (Mrs. Henry Wood); and the humorous cantata 'Phœbus and Pan.' Mr. Henry J. Wood will be the conductor. Contributions to the fund, from any unable to attend the concert, will be received by Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7, Lothbury, E.C.

A festival devoted to Beethoven and Berlioz was announced to begin in Paris yesterday, the remaining dates being April 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and May 1st. Most of the concerts are to be given at the Châtelet Theatre, the others at the Opéra. The choir of the Amsterdam Oratorio Society, which is to take part in the 'Choral' Symphony and in Berlioz's 'Faust,' as well as the Lamoureux Orchestra, will be under the direction of Herr Felix Weingartner.

There is to be a Hugo Wolf Festival at Stuttgart from the 4th to the 8th of October. The comprehensive scheme includes choral and orchestral works, chamber music, songs, and the opera 'Der Corregidor.'

Dr. Friedrich Hegar, who went to Zurich in 1863, and who from that time onwards has taken an active part in the musical life of that city, has resigned the post of conductor of the Tonhalle Concerts, which he held (and with marked success) for about forty years. His last appearance was on the 3rd inst., and after the concert a farewell banquet was given in his honour. Dr. Hegar has been director of the Zurich School of Music since 1876, a post which he still retains.

The Russian composer A. C. Glazounoff has been appointed director of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire.

Signor Leoncavallo, accompanied by the orchestra of La Scala, will give performances of his operas in the United States and Canada during October and November.

Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel have just published the second volume of Berthold Litzmann's 'Clara Schumann.' The first volume, reviewed in these columns, was interesting, and the new one, beginning with the wedded life of Robert and Clara Schumann, is certain to be of equal, if not greater interest.

For the first time a musical festival is to be held at Baden-Baden, from June 9th to 11th. One of the three programmes will be entirely devoted to Beethoven; while the others will include works by Weber, Liszt, Wagner, Brahms, Strauss, and Humperdinck. The conductors named are the municipal capellmeister Paul Hein and the music director Beines, while Herr Strauss, as guest, will probably conduct only his own music.

The Mozart festival performances will be given at the Residenz Theater, Munich, as follows: 'Don Giovanni,' August 2nd and 8th; 'Figaro,' August 4th and 10th; and 'Così fan tutte,' August 6th and 12th.

The dates of the Wagner festival plays at the Prinzregenten Theater will be: 'Die Meistersinger,' August 13th, 16th, 25th, 28th, and September 6th; 'Tannhäuser,' August 14th, 26th, and September 7th; and the two cycles of the 'Ring,' August 18th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd, and August 31st, September 1st, 3rd, and 4th. The conductors will be MM. Felix Mottl and Franz Fischer.

It was through the influence of Princess Metternich, whose death is announced, that 'Tannhäuser' was produced at Paris in 1861. In a letter addressed to her, dated Paris, November 12th, 1860, Wagner speaks of looking forward, thanks to her patronage, to a performance, in many points ideal, of his opera.

The *Revue Musicale* recently published for the first time two letters of Berlioz written soon after his arrival in Italy. In one he describes Naples. "There is not," he says,

"that phantom of greatness which darkens the face of Rome, and which covers, as with a veil, the desolate plains which surround it. Here are no arid, ruin-crowned hills, on which the dreamer rests in order to hear from afar the solemn song of the bells of St. Peter; here there is no interminable campagna without either tree or building; but here there are Vesuvius, a grand sea, bewitching islands, a bay with memories of Virgil, and these at any rate, please me quite as much as the dust of graves and ashes of emperors."

The first April number of *Die Musik* is a Liszt-Heft. La Mara contributes an interesting letter from Adam Liszt to Czerny, with whom his son had studied. The letter, dated Paris, March 20th, 1824, gives a detailed account of young Liszt's wonderful triumphs in Paris. There are also letters from Czerny to the father. In one he remarks that the gifted boy should appear at Vienna; a favourable verdict there would, he says, be recognized all over the world. And then he mentions what Herr von Zmeskall—Beethoven's old friend—recently declared, viz., that "the spirit of Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven, and of many others, who dwelt within our walls, had so refined public taste for the art, that not even the most stubborn 'Rossinismus' could spoil it."

M. Herold, says *Le Ménestrel* of the 15th inst., has been appointed viola player in the Bohemian Quartet in place of M. Oskar Nedbal, who appears suddenly to have left the city of Prague without any intention of returning. In addition to being a member of the above-mentioned quartet, he was director of the Prague Philharmonic Society.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Joachim Committee Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Subscription Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Tues.	Mr. Brabazon Lowther's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
Wed.	Misses Hook's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
Thurs.	Joachim Committee Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
Fri.	Miss Alice Clifton's First Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
Sat.	Joachim Committee Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Garrick.—*The Merchant of Venice.*

Amidst a list of novelties which Eastertide brings with it at the theatres, the Garrick contents itself with a revival of the famous Shakspearean production of 'The Merchant of Venice.' Still fresh in public memory is that brilliant representation, the final previous performance of which dates back to last October, when it was given with a cast virtually the same as it now again receives. From the first the rendering, which is by Mr. Bourchier himself, extorted commendation. The reading of the central character by Mr. Bourchier was intelligent and effective. Its chief defect was excess of deliberation, and consequently an impression of length. That impression disappears now that less time is wasted on spectacular or rhetorical pauses. The general treatment of the subject is discreet and reverent. It is free from Daly-like suggestions of squeamishness and prudery such as marred some otherwise excellent American representations. Separate conceptions were defensible, and some of them were fine. Shylock

is servile and malignant; but can he well be anything else? No attempt is made to win for him our sympathy, nor is there any point at which, according to modern heresy, the character deepens into tragedy. Sympathy is accorded him as we should bestow it upon a wild animal caught in a trap. Another fine and judicious performance is the Portia of Miss Violet Vanbrugh, which to its inherent charm adds a full measure of romance. Miss Elfrida Clement repeats an excellent and poetical rendering of Jessica. Mr. Norman Forbes reappears as Launcelot Gobbo, a part which, like other Shakspearean clowns, he has made wholly his own. Most of the characters are well played. There is room, however, for more inspired utterance.

Lyric.—*Markheim: a Play in One Act.* By W. L. Courtney from a Story by R. L. Stevenson.

'Markheim,' a gruesome story by Stevenson, provides, in a dramatic rendering by Mr. W. L. Courtney at the Lyric Theatre, a *lever de rideau* which has all claims to rank as a satisfactory accomplishment. The tale is one of the half dozen grim works included under the strangely selected, and in a conventional sense inappropriate, title of 'The Merry Men,' detached stories of which the best known and the most appalling is 'Thrawn Janet.' Each of them has its separate horror, and 'Markheim' need vail its bonnet to few. It depicts the murder, on a peaceful holiday afternoon, of a dealer in curiosities. In itself the crime is abject and sordid. It is committed by one, however, not wholly base; witness his action in presence of the "affable familiar" Death, who in this, as in other of the stories of the same collection, plays the part at once of chorus and of conscience, and in a way lightens a *dénouement* necessarily fatal. Mr. Courtney's treatment of this curious piece is skilful, and the whole supplies Mr. Irving with a powerful and original subject.

Dramatic Gossip.

Enough of romance attaches to the legend that brings, as the result of an elopement between Dorothy Vernon, the subject of the fine monument in the Vernon Chapel at Bakewell, and Sir John Manners, the union between the family estates, to render the whole a pleasing love story which contains no inherent improbability. With the action of this, which now passes between Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson, Messrs. Paul Kester and Charles Major have in 'Dorothy o' the Hall,' produced last Saturday at the New Theatre, mingled—injudiciously and superfluously, it may be held—a quasi-historic interest which brings on the scene Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots, converting thus into an improbable romance a delightful emanation of young love. As Sir John Manners Mr. Terry plays with the buoyant humour in which he is unsurpassed. When she forgets her airs of babyish simplicity and is natural, Miss Neilson achieves her customary triumph.

'The Second in Command,' by Capt. Marshall, was duly produced at the Waldorf on Saturday, Mr. Cyril Maude reappearing in his great part of Major Bingham, while Mr. Eille Norwood is seen as Col. Anstruther. The revival has much interest, and is received with great and well-earned favour.

The idea of reviving at the Garrick 'Monsieur de Paris,' once or twice postponed, has been definitely abandoned.

'Capt. Brassbound's Conversion' was transferred to the evening bill on Monday night at the Court Theatre.

The "Commemoration Programme" of the London Shakespeare League promises an interesting series of gatherings. On Monday (Shakspeare Day) the members meet for "Shakspeare Songs," and on May 9th there is to be a reception by the Lord Mayor; while the intervening fixtures include performances of 'Love's Labour 's Lost' by the English Drama Society, a recital of 'Richard II.,' and an address by John Oliver Hobbes. On May 5th an "Educational Conference" will be held at University College. A ramble to "places of Shakspearean interest in London" is planned; and there is to be an "exhibition of Shakspeareana" at the British Museum.

A performance of Mr. Swinburne's 'Atalanta in Calydon' is being organized by Miss Elsie Fogerty for the benefit of the fund to procure a new site and building for the Bedford College for Women. The performance will take place on June 11th at the Scala Theatre, Charlotte Street, Tottenham Court Road, and will be the first presentation of the 'Atalanta' in public.

To Correspondents.—D. M.—K.—W. R. M.—Received.
M. D.—Next week.
A. H.—Many thanks.
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Applications, made on the Forms supplied, must reach me at my Office before 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, May 12, 1906.
HUGO TALBOT, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Brighton, April 23, 1906.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ULVERSTON VICTORIA SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL AND PUPIL-TEACHER CENTRE.

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List of duties will be sent on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.
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SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1906.

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LITERATURE

The Poems of William Cowper. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by J. C. Bailey. (Methuen & Co.)

The Poetical Works of William Cowper. Edited by H. S. Milford. "Oxford Poets." (Frowde.)

After thirty-six years of neglect Cowper's verse has, by a happy coincidence, found, almost at the same instant, two independent and equally earnest editors. Mr. Bailey, indeed, is a frank enthusiast; and, if fidelity and thoroughness indicate devotion, his friendly rival does not come behind in that respect. The Oxford editor's work, as conditioned by the general scheme of the series to which his book belongs, is mainly textual and chronological; within these limits, however, it is of first-rate quality. Mr. Bailey's library edition, on the other hand, is on a more comprehensive scale, and includes a critical Introduction, written with sympathy, insight, and abundant knowledge; a full textual and exegetical commentary; and a series of illustrations, including two novel designs by Blake—with a sheaf of thirty-five new letters thrown in as an *addamus lucro*. In short, the book would leave nothing to be desired, were the editor's judgment but as sound on textual as it undoubtedly is on biographical and æsthetic questions. Unfortunately, it is just here—in his dealings with the text—that Mr. Bailey lies open to criticism.

The bulk of Cowper's poetry is contained in the 'Poems' of 1782 and 'The Task,' published in 1785. Besides these, eight editions appeared in the poet's lifetime, between the years 1786 and 1799 inclusive. That Cowper carefully corrected the volumes of 1782 and 1785 is certain, but there is nothing to show that he saw the proofs of any other edition; the evidence, such as there is, points the other way. Cowper had given away the copyrights to his publisher, Johnson of St. Paul's Churchyard, and doubtless Johnson, as Mr. Milford observes, "produced editions as they were wanted, on his own responsibility." Errors of the press already intrude in 1786; they are rife in the editions from 1793 to 1799. The sheets of the second collective edition (1787) were passed by some pragmatical mar-all who seems to have spent his spare time in conning Addison's 'Humble Petition of "Who" and "Which,"' since he has installed these forms in every place where, in Cowper's own volumes, "the Jack Sprat *That* had supplanted them." To the same purist we owe a group of entirely gratuitous verbal "corrections," which in too many instances have been perpetuated by editors of a later day. Thus, where ('The Task,' iii. 131) Cowper speaks of "the remainder half," this wiseacre prints "remaining"—oblivious or, more likely, ignorant of the Shakspearean "remainder biscuit." Again, he alters Cowper's phrase "in heathen heaven" ('The Task,' ii. 660) to "in Juno's heaven"; and where (*ibid.*, 436-7) the text of 1785 runs,

> To me as odious as the nasal twang
> At cónventícle heard,

he takes upon him to change the order of the words to "Heard at convénticle," because, forsooth, the historical accentuation, sanctioned by Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Daniel, Butler, and Dryden, offends his modern ear! In the last two alterations, one regrets to find, he is followed by Mr. Bailey; and this brings us to the weakness which underlies Mr. Bailey's text. It was open to him to reprint the volumes of 1782 and 1785, correcting obvious errors of the press, and giving in his notes the variants exhibited in the later editions. In that case the reader would have had Cowper's own text—the *editio princeps*—before him, and, with the help of the notes, might, in every difficult or disputed place, have formed his own conclusions as to what Cowper actually wrote or meant to write. But Mr. Bailey has preferred to print an eclectic text of his own, and although in most cases his choice justifies itself, in others his judgment is at fault. He rightly prefers the earlier to the later editions, but occasionally, as in the instances given above, he falls into strange mistakes. In 'The Task,' i. 527, Cowper describes the gorse as "shapeless and deform." That meddlesome pedant, the press reader of 1787, alters this to "shapeless and deformed"—and this impertinence is actually adopted, and justified as a "legitimate correction," by Mr. Bailey! "The change," he observes, "is, in fact, simply the adoption of a modern form of the word." A harsh critic would say that, in hazarding such a statement, Mr. Bailey betrays his unfitness for the office he has undertaken. "Deform" and "deformed" are two words, distinct in provenance, which have coexisted independently in our language since the close of the fourteenth century. Nor is it easy to see how a word found in 'Fifine at the Fair' comes to be discarded, as already obsolete, from a poem of the year 1785. The truth is that Cowper borrows "deform" from Milton:

> Sight so deform what heart of rock could long
> Dry-ey'd behold?

Again, Mr. Bailey is surely in error when he rejects "fomentation," as a "manifest mistake," from the following passage ('The Task,' iii. 508-10):—

> The auspicious moment, when the tempered heat,
> Friendly to vital motion, may afford
> Soft fomentation, and invite the seed.

All the editions from 1785 to 1795, he tells us, have "fomentation." Here also he seems to be astray, for, according to Mr. Milford, the text of 1786 reads "fermentation," a word which occurs in the context (l. 519), and is here substituted by Mr. Bailey for "fomentation." But a careful perusal of the whole passage (ll. 463–525) confirms the reading of 1785. In the first place, the sense requires "fomentation"; and, secondly, Cowper would not, in l. 510, have described as "soft" the "fermentation" which, in l. 519, he describes as "raging." Mr. Bailey, again, would have done well to apply his principle of reverting to the early texts to the translations from Horace. In the 'Journey to Brundusium' he reprints Hayley's tinkered version, which (says Mr. Milford) "has descended through Southey to almost all modern editors," instead of the *editio princeps* in John Duncombe's 'Works of Horace in English Verse.' Hayley ingeniously perverts the sense by punctuating ll. 84–5 as follows:—

> Tir'd, at Muræna's we repose;
> At Formia sup at Capito's.

The original runs:—

> In Mamurrarum lassi deinde urbe manemus,
> Murena præbente domum, Capitone culinam,

—words correctly paraphrased in Cowper's couplet when punctuated as it appears in Duncombe and in Mr. Milford's text:—

> Tir'd, at Muræna's we repose
> At Formia, sup at Capito's.

These instances of editorial fallibility are cited here, not with a view of disparaging Mr. Bailey's work, which, on the whole, displays sound judgment and exemplary care, but to illustrate the disadvantages of an eclectic text, which leaves the reader uncertain as to what is before him, and is foredoomed to suffer through such occasional lapses as those above indicated. It is only fair to add that Mr. Bailey has in many cases restored Cowper's text where Hayley, Southey, Bell, and Benham have, some or all of them, substituted an unauthorized and inferior reading. It is pleasant to find the opening lines of 'The Winter Evening' printed — save for the comma after "bridge"—just as they appear in Cowper's own text of 1785:—

> Hark! 'tis the twanging horn! o'er yonder bridge,
> That with its wearisome but needful length
> Bestrides the wintry flood, in which the moon
> Sees her unwrinkled face reflected bright,
> He comes, the herald of a noisy world, &c.

The ordinary pointing, which perverts the sense ("Hark! 'tis the twanging horn o'er yonder bridge,....reflected bright;"), dates from 1793. Mrs. Oliphant ('Selections from the Poems of Cowper,' Macmillan, 1883) restored the original punctuation, to which Mr. Bailey, who professes to follow the first edition, has unwittingly added a supererogatory comma at the close of the first line. In the following passage, again, Mr. Bailey reverts to the text of 1785:—

Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain.....
Conducts the eye along his sinuous course
Delighted. There, fast rooted in his bank,
Stand, never overlooked, our favourite elms, &c.

The penultimate line becomes "fast rooted in their bank" in the edition of 1787, and this stupid blunder has been followed by Bell, Bruce, and Benham. Amongst the few changes adopted on conjecture by Mr. Bailey, that of "E'en" for "E'er," in the last line of the stanzas beginning "William was once a bashful youth," may be mentioned as almost certain. Here, however, he has been anticipated by Mrs. Oliphant. While on the subject of conjectures we may point out a happy guess admitted by Mr. Milford—his single venture in this kind—in the third stanza of the ode beginning "Say, ye apostate and profane":—

To arm against repeated ill
The patient heart too brave to feel
The tortures of despair;
Nor suffer yet high-crested Pride,
When wealth flows in with ev'ry tide,
To gain admittance there;

—where, in the fourth line, all other editions but Mr. Milford's read, "Nor *safer* yet," &c.

Mr. Bailey's researches amongst the Welborne papers have elicited some interesting particulars relating to the life of Cowper. Everybody knows that in their early days an attachment existed between Cowper and his cousin Theodora, whose father, Ashley Cowper, refused to sanction an engagement, on the ground of their close relationship. "Among the MSS. of the poet preserved at Welborne Rectory," writes Mr. Bailey (Introduction, p. xii),

"is a curious relic of this disappointment. It is a Latin essay, arguing that marriage between cousins is lawful. The handwriting, it is true, is....that of John Johnson. That fact, however, is far from disproving the poet's authorship, for the box in which it has long been preserved is full of copies by Johnson of his cousin's poems and letters. Moreover I found it in close company with another Latin essay [philosophical], which is in the hand of Cowper....and is apparently written as an exercise for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Both treatises are cast in the form of a speech to a learned company ....but the defence of the marriage of cousins contains no direct reference to the Bachelor's degree. Cowper was not at a university. He must therefore have either written the philosophical treatise on behalf of a university friend, or merely have chosen this form as a convenient one for the purpose of his essay. The thesis on marriage, if his work, may have been cast in the same form for the same reason. In any case, whether he wrote it or not, here it is among his papers, and it is difficult not to connect it with this episode in his life. We cannot but be touched as we picture him, drawing up himself, or copying out from some one else, this learned Latin dissertation, full of classical and biblical lore, and hoping so to move his recalcitrant uncle and gain his Theodora."

Mr. Bailey has unearthed two interesting letters bearing on the subject of Cowper's relations with Mrs. Unwin. The Rev. Josiah Bull, in his biography of John Newton, relates that his grandfather William Bull was informed by Mrs. Unwin herself that her marriage with the poet had been arranged, and was actually pending when his second attack of insanity (1773) intervened. Southey, in his life of Cowper, denies that an engagement existed. But Mr. Bailey quotes an unpublished letter from the Rev. Samuel Greatheed, Cowper's neighbour and friend, to John Johnson, his cousin, which

"shows that among those who were nearest to Cowper there was no doubt whatever as to the fact [of the engagement], but only as to the propriety of mentioning it. It seems to have been withheld deliberately, even details pointing to it being struck out [of Cowper's letters]....The object of the concealment appears to have been to spare the feelings of Theodora Cowper, who, as Lady Hesketh knew, had not only never forgotten her love for the poet, but had thought of him as feeling much more than a cousin's affection for her to the end. Of this I have come across a curious proof. A year after Cowper's death, Hayley, writing to John Johnson, sends him a copy of 'a very interesting mysterious poem, supposed by the tender Theodora to be written by our beloved Bard and intended for her *private intelligence* as addressed to *herself*.' The verses appeared in the *St. James's Chronicle*, addressed 'To a Friend and Relation,' in June, 1793. [Mr. Bailey quotes the stanzas, and adds:] The closing lines are much in Cowper's manner, and the improbability of the piece being his lies not so much in the style, as in the fact of there being no evidence in his letters to Lady Hesketh that he ever thought of Theodora, or dreamed she thought of him, at this time. Anyhow, it is touching to think of her sending her anonymous gifts through Lady Hesketh to the unforgotten lover of her youth, and fancying she read his anonymous reply when she took up her *St. James's Chronicle!* But it is obvious that, so long as she lived, Lady Hesketh, and those whom Lady Hesketh had influenced, would wish to spare her the knowledge that Cowper had even contemplated marriage with another woman."

Mr. Milford's volume, which we have already mentioned briefly, is a miracle of cheapness, handiness, and legibility. The type is large, clear, and handsome. For the text of the poems included in the volumes of 1782 and 1785 the editor has followed the royal 8vo edition dated 1800. It would, we hold, have been better to reprint the *editio princeps*: but this would have added considerably to the difficulties of an arduous task, and, after all, it matters comparatively little which of the early editions is followed, so long as it is followed consistently throughout, the misprints rectified, and the variants fully and accurately recorded at the foot of the page. This tedious work Mr. Milford has executed with careful diligence. Where two versions of a posthumous poem are extant, one version has been reprinted throughout, the variants of the other being given in the notes. Mr. Milford's researches amongst the journals of the day have enabled him to assign earlier dates than have hitherto been given for the first appearance of several of the miscellaneous poems. About thirty pages of notes are printed at the end, in which textual questions are treated at greater length than the foot-notes allowed. A 'List of the Chief Editions Consulted,' and a useful 'Chronological Table,' containing the leading events of the poet's life, and some important points in the lives of contemporary writers, complete the contents of this excellent edition.

The Three Dorset Captains at Trafalgar: Thomas Masterman Hardy, Charles Bullen, Henry Digby. By A. M. Broadley and R. G. Bartelot. (John Murray.)

The authors of this book, which is virtually a life of Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy—Nelson's Hardy—have exercised a sound judgment in withholding it till the flood of ephemeral literature belonging to the centenary of Trafalgar had subsided. It would otherwise have run considerable risk of being overwhelmed by it; for the title seems directly to associate it with the memory of that great victory. In truth, it has very little to do with it; and though in a life of Hardy Nelson must be a dominant name, the main interest of the story here is rather Hardy as a man than Hardy as an officer. We have him, in fact, very much in undress, from his schooldays to his grave. The incidents of his service, essential as they are, are kept rather in the background; and this is just as it should be. We have had enough and to spare about Nelson the hero; about the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, in all of which Hardy had a part—in the last a very big part. But his intimacy with Nelson has been often described; his last interviews have been portrayed in painful detail; and we turn with relief in the pages of this volume to the life of Hardy as Hardy, to the account of his family, his relations and friends, and to his private letters, here printed with what we cannot but consider a needless and certainly unavailing attempt at literal accuracy—unavailing, for sundry misspellings are, perhaps automatically, corrected, and in some instances—to judge from the facsimile of the letter after Trafalgar—words have been misread: a pardonable error, for the writing is justly described by Hardy himself as a "scrall."

One of the most interesting points which the authors—Dorset men, and bent on the glorification of their county—aim at establishing is the family bond between Hardy and his namesakes of the eighteenth century—Thomas Hardy, who has a monument in Westminster Abbey, and the two Charles Hardys, the younger of whom

was second in command at the battle of Quiberon Bay, "when Hawke came swooping from the West." Nor, in *The Athenæum*, is it out of place to note also his relationship—if this bond exists—to the late Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy. The pedigree, however, is based mainly on the assumption that a younger son of the Jersey family migrated to Dorset in the reign of Henry VII. A genealogist cannot accept this as matter of fact; a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (March 31st) has shown that it is, at best, very doubtful, and that all that can certainly be said on the subject is that there were Hardys in Jersey and Hardys in Dorsetshire. Of these last was Thomas Masterman Hardy, who was born in 1769. Such schooling as he had was at Crewkerne, but his opportunities were limited, and it may be supposed that he did not make the best of them, for to the last, even as a Lord of the Admiralty, he seems to have found it difficult to express his meaning in written words. If we bear this in mind, and also that a plain man is very apt to take his surroundings for granted, it is not surprising that Hardy's letters contain singularly little news. They are filled for the most part with inquiries after friends, with references to kindnesses done or intended; but of the great war that he went through there is next to nothing. The war, in fact, was so entirely a component of the atmosphere in which Hardy lived, that it had become a matter of routine, to be mentioned only when it blazed out in a great battle, or when the interesting question of prize money came on the board.

It is unnecessary to dwell at length on the characteristics which are here disclosed. Hardy appears as the very personification of valour and devotion, of integrity, tact, and kindliness; just such a man, in fact, as we love to picture to ourselves as the ideal sailor of the Platonic heaven, but not a genius. And it would seem that he struck his contemporaries in the same way. His hero-worship of Nelson never led him to countenance the liaison with Lady Hamilton, and it is to Nelson's credit as well as to Hardy's that his espousal of Lady Nelson's part in the inevitable domestic breach did not lead to any estrangement between the friends.

Although Hardy was with Nelson in all his actions, and although there is a controversy resulting from each of them, it is only in the case of Copenhagen that Hardy so much as touches the fringe of the matter. At Copenhagen he was not actually engaged; his ship by reason of her draught was compelled to remain with the Commander-in-Chief. But he was in a position to know what was being said in the fleet, and his account of the celebrated negotiations for the truce, written three days after the battle, is as follows:—

"His Lordship finding his little squadron very hard pressed by the Batterys after the ships had struck, the wind not sufficient to take off his prizes and crippled ships, he very deliberately sent a Flag of Truce on shore to say that his orders were *not* to *destroy* the City of Copenhagen, therefore, to save more efusion of blood he would grant them a *truce* and land their wounded as soon as possible. The Prince thanked him for his great humanity, and entered into a negotiation that moment which allowed him to get off all the Prizes that was not sunk or burnt, and his own ships, five of which at this time were on shore within gunshot of the Batteries."

It will be remembered that Nelson always indignantly denied the truth of this view, insisting on the purity of his motives, and it is agreed nowadays that, though there may have been an *arrière-pensée*, there was nothing that amounted to deceit. That Hardy should have thought otherwise illustrates merely the simplicity of his view; he had heard it said that it was so, and in the fitness of things he could see no objection, for all is fair in war.

We feel ourselves specially indebted to the authors for the elaborate and careful pedigrees which they have given—pedigrees which will prove of particular interest to Dorset men; for even a doubtful link may still be suggestive. The muster-roll of the Victory is also interesting, and the scarcity of foreign names—which, however, cannot be trusted implicitly—suggests that a statement recently made in the House of Commons by a Cabinet minister, that in Nelson's day twenty per cent. of the seamen in the royal navy were foreigners, was not strictly accurate. Foreigners there were, and always had been, but rarely, if ever, anything like twenty per cent.

We should have nothing but praise to offer in respect of the volume, were it not that the press has been inadequately corrected; there are too many misprints, though whether the mention of "a ship between seven and eight thousand tons" (p. 265) is to be so called may seem doubtful. In any case, a very careful revision will be necessary when the book goes, as we hope it speedily will, to a second edition. On the other hand, the illustrations are numerous, well executed, and in many instances but little, if at all known. Special mention must be made of the frontispiece, the portrait of Hardy from a miniature, which, though different, is in perfect correspondence with the familiar portrait at Greenwich. The portraits of Bullen and Digby are also most interesting; so, too, is that of Nelson "by an unknown Italian artist," if only as an escape from the exaggerated softness which is such a marked feature in the portraits by Abbott. It is strongly Italian in style, and the expression is so decidedly unpleasing that it is hard to resist the impression that the artist was a strong sympathizer with Caracciolo.

A Friend of Marie Antoinette (*Lady Atkyns*). Translated from the French of Frédéric Barbey. With a Preface by Victorien Sardou. (Chapman & Hall.)

If M. Barbey, in his 'Une Amie de Marie Antoinette,' published last year, by no means solved the mystery connected with the death of Louis XVI.'s son—"La Question Louis XVII.," as it is called in France—he at least did something to discredit the official version, according to which the Dauphin died in the Temple Prison in June, 1795. The multitude of "faux dauphins" (some fifteen, we believe) and the zeal which the Restoration Government showed in exposing and punishing their pretensions, contributed towards the acceptance of this story; but there were always some who held that there could not have been smoke without fire, and who gave credit to the statement of the jailer Simon's widow that she had herself seen the child carried off. And now the discovery of the Atkyns correspondence, and researches made by M. Barbey which confirm some of the statements supposed to have been officially proved false, make it seem extremely probable that there was an escape from the Temple, effected by means of a substitution. Since an English lady was the inspirer, and in some sort director, of this attempt (for at some point or other it ultimately failed), it is fitting enough that the English public should have an account of the matter in their own language.

There are some points about this English heroine concerning which M. Barbey and his translator have not satisfied us. In the first place, she has certainly no right to the title of "Lady." M. Sardou in his introduction makes her marry a peer; and in the body of the work a baronetage is spoken of. But on referring to the entries in *The Gentleman's Magazine* which record her marriage and her husband's death, we find the "Sir Edward Atkyns" of the text to be plain Edward Atkyns, Esq., of Ketteringham, Norfolk. Then, again, we cannot allow as sufficient M. Barbey's reason for a gentleman's daughter going on the stage in the eighteenth century—the effect of the Norfolk scenery upon a very enthusiastic temperament and "a most original mind." His fortnight's stay in England was not enough to enable him to ascertain whether "pretty Miss Walpole" was or was not a direct descendant of Sir Robert Walpole (whom he calls "Earl of Oxford"); but surely a little more research might have done it. Again, the reason given by the Countess McNamara for the young couple going to live on the Continent—because they had not many friends in England—which M. Barbey finds "not a very plausible" explanation, may become so, if we suppose the match between a young squire and a Drury Lane actress to have been displeasing to the society of a somewhat conservative county. Moreover, there seems to us some ground for thinking that Charlotte Walpole came not from Norfolk, but from Ireland—a supposition which would help to explain both her success upon the stage and her extravagant devotion to the Bourbon cause.

However, we may fairly say that the author has gone far towards convincing us of what he sets out to show, viz., that

"Lady [*sic*] Atkyns was the leading spirit of a royalist committee formed for the pur-

pose of securing the Dauphin's escape, and that not only his escape was practicable, thanks to the intervention of people high in authority—probably of Barras—but that it was in fact carried out."

Whether the contents of the Atkyns letters, read in connexion with those of Laurent, the later jailer of the Duc de Normandie, whose authenticity appears to be confirmed by them, amount to "absolute disproof" of the official writers, is another question. It is admitted that, if the Dauphin did escape he disappeared again for ever; and it seems not improbable that the English lady's agents were the dupes of those "people high in authority" who had objects of their own, and that she ruined herself — she is supposed to have expended some 80,000*l.* in the affair—all in vain.

Even the interview, or interviews, between Madame Atkyns (as the original has the name) and Marie Antoinette in prison which M. Barbey accepts as proved on the testimony of the Chevalier de Frotté and the Countess McNamara, he admits to be "enveloped in mystery." The author is probably right in deciding for the Conciergerie and the later date. According to the version he follows, the former actress was disguised in the uniform of the National Guard, was turned out of the prison for endeavouring to convey a note in a bouquet, and swallowed the note; and, having procured a subsequent interview by the bribe of a thousand louis, failed to persuade the Queen to change clothes with her, but received letters for royalist friends in England. Before their parting Marie Antoinette had commended the Dauphin to "her friend's tender solicitude"; and from that moment the latter resolved to "do for the son what she had not been able to do for the mother."

Probability points to August, 1793, as the time of these meetings; in September a note among the Atkyns papers refers to plans of rescue both from the Temple and the Conciergerie; but in the following month Marie Antoinette was guillotined. Her would-be deliverer was now persuaded that she would better serve the cause she had at heart by directing operations from England than by further personal enterprises. During the next two years she constantly left her country house and came to London, staying "either at the Royal Hotel or else with friends at 17, Park Lane," to consult with her chief assistants, the journalist Jean Gabriel Peltier and M. Cormier, a Breton magistrate and owner of estates in San Domingo. She also frequently saw the Chevalier de Frotté, but the gallant Chouan leader, though an admirer of long standing, does not appear to have been fully trusted.

Cormier's house in Paris, in the Rue Basse du Rempart, was the focus of operations, his wife (who, to avoid suspicion, obtained a divorce from him as an *émigré*) remaining on the spot. Three sailing vessels were hired to ply between different points on the French coast, and hold themselves in readiness to take away the Dauphin, if he could be got out of the Temple; and an elaborate system of signals and correspondence was organized between the directors of the plan in England and their agents in France. Unfortunately, as M. Barbey remarks, most of the last-named it is impossible to identify, owing to the careful measures taken to conceal their names. More unfortunately still, the two statements drawn up by Cormier on August 1st, 1794, "in which Lady Atkyns recorded all that she had achieved down to that date for the safety of those who were so dear to her,"are not forthcoming.

The most important letter in the correspondence is that of Cormier to Mrs. Atkyns, dated October 8th, 1794. In this he writes :—

"I must just send you this brief note in haste (for it is just post time) to bid you not merely be at rest, but to rejoice! I am able to assure you positively that the Master and his belongings are saved! There is no doubt about it. But say nothing of this, keep it absolutely secret, do not let it be suspected even by your bearing. Moreover, nothing will happen to-day, or to-morrow, or the day after, nor for more than a month; but I am quite sure of what I say, and I was never more at ease in my own mind. I can give you no details now, and can only tell you all when we meet."

Laurent's letter giving tidings to "General" of the substitution of the mute for the Dauphin accords, as the author says, "in a remarkable way," with Cormier's communication. On November 5th Barras had become a member of the Committee of Public Safety. In the following March his employé informs him that "the best and safest steps have been taken to ensure the Dauphin's safety" by means of the transference of the mute to the palace of the Temple, to be passed off, if necessary, as "the true prince," and the substitution for him of another.

Meanwhile Cormier has gone to the Continent, and a letter comes from him from Hamburg stating that

"our agents have not kept to their plans, but they have done wisely....Things are in such a condition that they can be neither hastened nor delayed."

Within a week of this arrives the report of Louis XVII.'s death in prison (June 8th, 1795). Then, finally, Cormier writes to Mrs. Atkyns in October that "we have been taken in totally and completely." He speaks of a diary by which he meant to trace the sequence of events :—

"The entries for the first two months are missing for the present—the least interesting period certainly, since down to that time, and for several months afterwards, only the project of carrying off the Dauphin was being kept in view, the project which had to be abandoned afterwards in favour of another which seemed simpler and more feasible, as well as less perilous."

Yet it was long before Mrs. Atkyns herself gave up hope, and though she had lost her former helpers, she made various vain efforts to interest Louis XVIII. and his brother, both before and after their restoration, in her "speculations"; and she even seems to have herself investigated the cases of more than one of the pretenders. So far from succeeding, she was destined to test the value of the adjuration, "Put not your trust in princes." She had ruined herself, and was obliged to mortgage her property, yet obtained very trifling compensation and scant gratitude. Going to live in Paris on her mother's death, she died somewhat obscurely in the Rue de Lille ten years later.

Much of M. Barbey's book which has no immediate connexion with the Dauphin or his mother's friend is not without interest of its own, especially the chapter recounting the subsequent career of the Baron d'Auerweck, Peltier's friend and collaborator. This man, who played a not unimportant secondary rôle in "the plan," suffered seven years' imprisonment under the Napoleonic *régime*, merely because he had once been in the employ of the British Government. Some of the letters from the Atkyns Papers, which are printed in the appendix, will also repay perusal.

The translation is, as a whole, very tolerably executed. Now and then, however, the sense is missed, as in a letter of Peltier's, where the words rendered "before you can get into Court" surely refer to the court of the prison. *Curé* does not, of course, correspond to our "curate." "Pandering with the enemy" (p. 28) and "run every conceivable kind of evils" (p. 220) are passages which require revision; and "pretendant" appears frequently for *pretender*. "Varsovie" will not be recognized by every English reader as Warsaw. "From the time when Louis XVI.'s reign was *projected* (p. 226) reads oddly; "overthrown" we imagine to be the true sense. We dislike, too, the expression "happenings," which is encountered several times in these pages, and does not fill a gap in the English language, as do other novelties. There are also one or two misprints: "pot" for *plot* (p. 26); "root idea *on* the form" (p. 52); "Toux" for *Joux* (p. 215); "Puisage" and "Dr. Theil" for Puisaye and Du Theil (pp. 236 and 239); as well as several wrong dates, notably one in the Preface. "Revolution of Italy" (p. 225) presumably represents "Revolution of July." The four illustrations are attractive, and the book is well got up. But why are we deprived of the index attached to the original work?

Les Cent Meilleurs Poèmes (Lyriques) de la Langue Francaise. Choisis par Auguste Dorchain. (Gowans & Gray.)

M. Auguste Dorchain, who has made this selection from French poetry, is himself both a writer of verse and a writer about verse. Last year he published an elaborate treatise on 'L'Art des Vers,' partly technical and partly a study in the sentiment of composition. It was careful and sympathetic, but gave no suggestion, any more than his verse, of being the work of a man of genius. His anthology is

made with care, and with a sense of what is generally considered best in French poetry. We get all the traditional favourites: 'Le Lac' of Lamartine, 'La Nuit de Mai' of Musset, the sonnet of Félix Arvers, and even the pieces, often mediocre, which happen to contain a line or couplet which has achieved a separate fame of its own, like the dull poem of Malherbe which blossoms suddenly into the accidental glory of

> Et rose elle a vécu ce que vivent les roses,
> L'espace d'un matin.

There is, no doubt, a certain interest in having these favourite "beauties," for they show at least something of the quality of public taste, and thus something of the degree of success attained by the poet. It often happens that they are also really characteristic of the poet, and even of the poet at his best, as in the case of 'Booz endormi' of Hugo or 'Le Cor' of Vigny. But to choose only, as M. Dorchain seems to have chosen, "les poèmes consacrés par l'universelle admiration," or those which he thinks deserve to be so, is hardly to do more than any capable scholar who knows the traditions of his literature might have done. From a poet we expect a poet's choice, which can never be that of the multitude.

It is not without a certain surprise that we find M. Dorchain declaring that if he had chosen his hundred poems for their absolute rather than their relative beauty, he would have had to choose them almost entirely out of the nineteenth century. When we learn that he finds in the works of Villon "la perfection relative, non absolue, d'un art qui s'essaie encore," our surprise ceases. For Villon he finds a page and a quarter enough, and the Ballade which he made for his mother sufficient to represent the "relative" perfection of his art; while in the nineteenth century we find Victor de Laprade with a tedious poem of six pages, and even, in the sixteenth century, more than two pages, containing three poems, of the frigid and mannered Desportes, whose only claim to attention is that he inspired Lodge and other genuine poets to imitate and surpass him in English. The great name of Molière is not honoured by absence from a region in which he was but an intruder; it is dishonoured by the inclusion of a painful sonnet which crawls conscientiously to the limit of its fourteenth milestone. Thirty-four pages out of one hundred and fifty-nine bring us to the end of the eighteenth century. Out of these thirty-four pages how many are truly, as the editor says, of only the most "relative" merit as poetry! yet how many lovely songs and sonnets of the Pléiade might have found their place there, along with at least a few of the incomparable ballades of Villon!

In a few of his selections from the poetry of the nineteenth century M. Dorchain has neglected the obvious choice for some particular fancy of his own, and not always with success. To have chosen, from the severe and splendid work of Leconte de Lisle, an attempt like 'Les Elfes,' which could only be admired by one who had never read 'La Belle Dame sans Merci,' is a singular error of judgment. 'L'Horloge' may be a poem characteristic of Baudelaire, but it is characteristic of what was obvious and rhetorical rather than what was subtle and personal in his genius. And the three pieces from three of the earliest books of Verlaine, though excellent in themselves, should have been supplemented by at least one of the later poems—from 'Sagesse,' for instance. It is like M. Dorchain to give no extract from Mallarmé, though Mallarmé died as long ago as 1898, and is, in the strict sense, in all his earlier work, a "classical" writer.

Judged as the work of a poet, and of a critic of poetry, this anthology is without rarity or distinction. It is not for a moment to be compared with the delicate and sensitive choice of M. Bonnier in his 'Lignée de la Poésie Française,' published by the Clarendon Press in 1902, though in that book the extracts, apparently through restrictions of copyright, were somewhat tantalizingly curtailed. But it has some of the merits which it claims; it presents from a French point of view the poetry which most generally appeals to the French public. To the English reader the admirable extracts from such poets as Marceline Desbordes-Valmore, André Chénier, Alfred de Vigny—poets typically French, and never really naturalized among us—will be full of use and delight. The mere inclusion of such a book by an English publisher in a cheap series shows both good sense and genuine enterprise. It can be had in paper, in cloth and a pretty leather binding, and has, we are glad to see, already reached a second edition.

NEW NOVELS.

Kid McGhie. By S. R. Crockett. (Clarke & Co.)

Mr. Crockett's latest book is full of his good qualities. It is in the manner of 'Cleg Kelly,' though not, to our thinking, equal to that popular specimen of his work. But he has still the gift of story-telling, the same strong lights and shades; still the old turns of pathos and humour, both broad rather than deep; still the keen knowledge of his countrymen, especially of the humbler sort. His healthy, "sonsie" lasses are brave and helpful, if a trifle rough. He supplies wealth of incident and a multiplicity of characters. But the criminal element, in spite of the spark of humanity even in such as Mad Meg and the Knifer, will repel many readers; and there are some jarring notes which mar our pleasure. To place a forger of genealogies in his galaxy of villains is not unjust, but his attitude to the legitimate study is only worthy of the "historical" novelist who married the Fair Maid of Galloway to a blacksmith. He adopts such novel graces as the American "hello!" (did any Briton ever use that form?) and the French "effectively"; and is generally rather "down" than "up" to date. Yet he is often stirring and suggestive. We like the "Kid," the loyal-hearted lad who, "chief" as he is by birth, is by adoption a gutter-snipe and companion of thieves, though his fortunes are hardly the main subject of the story; and the saintly little missionary of the police-court, and Marthe the married (who would have made such "an auld maid"), have antiseptic qualities which might sweeten a more imperfect narrative. The Scotch is sound and not overdone.

A Millionaire's Courtship. By Mrs. Archibald Little. (Fisher Unwin.)

Mrs. Little is in the enviable position of having made a sphere of her own, and raising hopes of good work in her peculiar province. Her latest book will confirm her admirers in their expectation of wide range and observation, graphic incidents, and humorous touches of character. To our thinking, this story is indebted for its success to the "long-legged girl" of fifteen, Betty Formby, who talks like a book, but is inspired by a life of action in unusual surroundings, enthusiastic with the enthusiasms of a practical father who is also an idealist, sympathizing like him with the ancient race to whom he feels a duty as imperative as that he loyally pays to the country he serves beyond the seas. To this lonely couple, parent and child, enters a young man whose boundless wealth is also balanced by the idea of duty. The process by which the millionaire and the consul's daughter become ideal lovers is happy in its inception, and natural in its conclusion; and the local colour, notably the relations between the mandarins and the engineer, is excellently Chinese. The Great South Asian Railway "arrives," and promises worldwide blessings, though the attitude of the Oriental is sceptical, and the Occidental, in the rôle of the electioneering Briton, denounces its author and his work as "a monster devouring the British working-men's hard-won earnings." Of minor characters, the hysterically self-conscious Lady Lilian and her irreverent nephews please us most.

A Simple Gentleman. By John Strange Winter. (White & Co.)

It is characteristic of the author's conventionality in a certain groove that she makes her "well-groomed" men and women talk of "Johnnies," and "frightened *of*," and a German prince "of sorts." The last is represented as a loathsome brute. Have none of our modern writers met a German gentleman? In the present case the Teuton is responsible for the shy attitude towards society held by a charming girl who lives in an ancient cathedral city which is enlivened by a cavalry garrison. Lettice Charteris for some time mystifies the good "plunger" L'Estrange; but when he recollects the circumstances of their first meeting, he feels bound to insist upon her breaking off her marriage with his brother-officer, "the simple gentleman." John Valentine is heartily in love, and when, after much

trouble, he finds his fugitive sweetheart, he hardly waits to hear her really "pitiful story," but marries her out of hand. Wealth of course makes all things easy in the circumstances, but there is a sound moral in the staunch loyalty of this good English boy. There is much nature in the characters; much variety is hardly possible in the class depicted.

A Son of Arvon. By Gwendolen Pryce. (Fisher Unwin.)

We have nothing but praise for Miss Pryce's new story. The material of the plot is sufficiently fresh, the management of it is skilful, and all the characters are lifelike, the Welsh ones irresistibly so. The young Welsh yeoman, with his splendid voice, melancholy eyes, and passionate pride in the little farm which is his own all the time, though he does not know it, and the miserly uncle, who personates his dead father in order to obtain the farm with the treasure buried in it, well illustrate—each in his different way—the strength and weakness of the Celt, without sacrificing anything of their individuality. But the gem of the collection is the sunny, simple, tender, dependent "daughter of Arvon," the hero's foster-sister, and ultimately his bride. The English characters are also good, but it is obvious that Miss Pryce writes of the Saxon with her head, and of the Welsh from the heart. Her style is good, though it is curious to find in a description of a rustic concert the chairman called the conductor. Of several strong and moving scenes none is conceived and described more finely than the opening one of the dying man, his infant son, and the miser with his secret hoard in the lonely, dilapidated cottage among the Carnarvonshire hills.

The Lady of the Decoration. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

This purports to be a collection of letters written to a friend at home by a young American widow who is doing kindergarten work in Japan, and at the end of four years marries a gentleman who, like a *deus ex machina*, appears on the scene for this special purpose. The descriptive portions of the book produce on the whole a strong effect of reality; and though we are not exactly fascinated either by the heroine's persistent facetiousness or by her beauty of form (the latter impresses the innocent wearers of the kimono with the idea that she has had "pieces cut out of her sides"), we feel a warm admiration for her courage and good nature. Her attitude also towards Japan and the Japanese, though sympathetic and appreciative, is not blindly uncritical.

A Maid of Normandy. By Dora M. Jones. (Blackwood & Sons.)

This is a rather pale romance of the period when Madame de Maintenon was the idol of self-seeking courtiers at Versailles. We have a glimpse of the royal exiles of St. Germain; we listen to Fénelon in his most saintly mood; we incur a mild shock when the brother of a Jacobite maid of honour turns his coat to the Orange side, and a shock less mild when the heroine is accused of sorcery. One is inclined to be sympathetic with romance that is not full-bodied, an adjective which almost invariably means violent or reeking; but it cannot be said that the reader is ever absorbed in this narrative, or that the historical beings who talk and move in it have returned to life in compliment to its careful workmanship.

Thurtell's Crime. By Dick Donovan. (Werner Laurie.)

An unfortunate choice of subject almost inevitably committed the author to a dull recital of dismal incidents, some of which are ghastly; for in thirty chapters there are only two prominent characters in whom any interest can be felt by persons unable to sympathize with "*habitues*" (*sic*) of gambling dens and a disreputable shrew; and these two—a pair of lovers—are not very fascinating to readers, who, moreover, can hardly get up thrills over their perils and sorrows, since it seems certain that a conventional ending depends on their well-being. This inference might have been upset, as a second lady turns up eventually. Her introduction, however, is necessitated by the reformation of one of the gamblers. Neither the construction of the fictitious portion of the narrative nor the literary style of the work justifies the resuscitation of a revolting episode in the annals of crime which horrified the subjects of George IV.

The Adventures of a Supercargo. By Louis Becke. (Fisher Unwin.)

Given a setting which includes a man or two, a ship, and a stretch of the Pacific, Mr. Louis Becke may be relied upon to reel off yarns of adventure to any extent. The workmanship is apt to be slipshod, and the reader must look for little charm of style or analysis of character. But of picturesque adventure, afloat and ashore, there would seem to be positively no end in the storehouse of this author's experience and imagination. The opening part of the present book inclines to dullness, as does most of Mr. Becke's work in conventional surroundings. As soon as the young hero is caught by a "southerly buster" while sailing in Sydney Harbour, and driven out between the towering ironbound Heads which guard the entrance to that famous haven, we settle down with confidence to the perusal of a string of adventures in which no break is likely to occur. And this confidence is perfectly justified. The critic may quarrel with such books for their lack of any artistic scheme of construction, and upon many other grounds. But it is a fact that the adventures do not halt; they flow on from Mr. Becke's pen, as yarns from the lips of a garrulous salt in a fine-weather dog-watch, until almost three hundred pages have been filled. Then comes a sudden check, as though the spinner of the yarn had been called sharply to duty elsewhere, and we have arrived at the end of yet another of Mr. Becke's adventure stories—one that should find much favour among boy readers.

George's Whims. By Philip Whithard. (George Allen.)

By some readers, perhaps, this book may be pronounced the very thing for the holidays, but the reviewer sees no sound reason for supposing that banality is more acceptable during a holiday than at any other time. A dedicatory quotation from Schopenhauer suggests that the author holds himself indebted to his father for liberty to embark upon the career for which he believes himself best suited. The present volume, however, betrays no gift for fiction. Its laborious and crude facetiousness is a far cry indeed from humour, and as knockabout farce it is not nearly funny enough to pass muster.

SHORT STORIES.

Loaves and Fishes. By Bernard Capes. (Methuen & Co.)—Mr. Bernard Capes has won his way into the front rank of contemporary novelists. He is always individual, and always contemptuous of traditions. He is a law unto himself, and pursues his own way regardless of popularity. His work is always of interest to the discerning, and these stories are characteristic "Capes." They are bizarre, vigorous, reckless, horrific, and rollicking. The combination of a farcical temper with a singular attraction to the horrible is almost peculiar to Mr. Capes. Stevenson was allured by the awful, and he occasionally invested it with extravaganza, as in the 'New Arabian Nights.' But his performances were measured comedies, while Mr. Capes's are melodramatic farces. He startles you, and sets your hair on end, and then grins at you with unction. Objection may be taken by certain readers to his frankness and to his choice of subjects, but no one can deny the strength of his narrative or the authority of his style. On every page he discovers a vividness of language which is unusual in current fiction. Indeed, in pure command of English, outside certain crude asperities which seem almost wilful, we doubt if he has a superior living. Here is a description taken at random—illuminative and arresting:—

> "Her eyes, as they regarded our passing, were something to haunt a dream: so great in tragedy—not fathomless, but all in motion near their surfaces, it seemed, with grave and rooted sorrows."

The richness and force of that phrasing are by no means singular in these pages. For sheer brutal vigour the first story, 'A Gallows Bird,' might go far for a rival; for essential tenderness of treatment 'The Ghost Child' would be difficult to beat; and, for mere extravagance, the humour and devilry of the 'Breeches Bishop.'

Wild Justice. By Lloyd Osbourne. (Heinemann.)—Mr. Osbourne had the unique advantage of being the pupil, and to some extent the collaborator, of R. L. Stevenson. But this advantage carries with it a heavy handicap. The story-reading public is

sure to insist that Mr. Osbourne must live up to his teacher's standard, and write as well as Stevenson himself. Of course this is unreasonable, but it is inevitable. Mr. Osbourne should be judged by what he does, not by what it may be thought that a pupil of Stevenson ought to do. The volume to which he has given the title of 'Wild Justice'—a title which is by no means applicable to all of its contents—includes ten stories, all of them of the South Sea islands—a region in which Mr. Osbourne has no competitor, unless it be Mr. Louis Becke. They are all good, but of no one of them can it be said that it is strikingly and exceptionally good. Perhaps the best is that entitled 'Old Dibs,' which is not only interesting, but also a bit of thoroughly artistic workmanship. In 'Mr. Bob' the author comes dangerously near to reflecting the mannerisms of Bret Harte; and in 'The Renegade' a certain unnecessary coarseness of expression may be noted. However, we may be grateful to Mr. Osbourne for his new volume taken as a whole. It certainly presents the atmosphere of the Pacific, and both its pathos and humour are genuine.

Old Mr. Lovelace. By Christian Tearle. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—This "sketch in four parts" illustrates, with as many short stories, the gracious figure of a retired equity barrister, "as innercent as a dove and as artful as sin," as a humble admirer describes him. Members of the profession play many parts, martial, financial, and artistic: we once met an aged conveyancer, in frock-coat and the sort of high hat that flourishes in legal London, refreshing himself with old Marsala on the top of a peak in Switzerland. But few of the *emeriti* are more beneficent in their retirement than the kindly grandsire of the text. The stories are pleasantly written, though there is a slightly polemical flavour in the description of the Mildmay matron in 'P'leg Doney's Father.' On the whole, however, charity prevails. The style in which Mr. Lovelace routs "Miss Kesteven's solicitor" (who is "what the penny-a-liners call a human document") and "Miss Juxon's trustee" is professionally refreshing. The author is at home on such points; but we deplore his (?) taste in poetical quotation, and doubt whether a man who knew the "Simeon set" at Cambridge could also have been a contemporary of Bowen.

In *Out of Gloucester* (Hodder & Stoughton) Mr. J. B. Connolly presents another batch of stories of the lives of American deep-sea fisher-folk on the schooners which sail from Gloucester, Massachusetts, and its neighbourhood. He knows his subject well, is saturated in the briny atmosphere of the life these Atlantic fishermen lead, and conveys forcibly and plausibly the impression of reckless daring and skilled seamanship which he has found to be its dominant note. According to Mr. Connolly's pictures, these fisher-folk of his go beyond good and brave tactics, for their doctrine seems to be that the best sailor is the man who makes a point of "carrying on" till his canvas "carries away." The higher ideal is surely that of the seaman who calculates matters so shrewdly as to be able to shorten sail just before it reaches that point at which the gale stows it for him—out of its bolt-ropes. At the same time the style affected by Mr. Connolly's "dogs" of seamen is the better suited to the purpose of the short-story writer. This bravado is the essence of these tales (with, perhaps, the single exception of the story called 'A Fisherman of Costla,' a fine picture of unswaggering bravery). It makes stirring reading, and shows rare physical courage. But it does not necessarily argue the possession of much sailorly skill, or of any consideration for the well-being of others. As pen pictures of a certain aspect of sea life, these stories deserve high praise.

REMINISCENCES.

The republication of the late Lord Lamington's reminiscences, *In the Days of the Dandies* (Eveleigh Nash), should be welcome to all who can appreciate good stories, and contributions to social history none the less valuable because they are easily conveyed. The papers were widely quoted when they appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* some six years ago. Collected in a volume, they emphasize the general regret, to which Sir Herbert Maxwell alludes in the Introduction, that their amiable author did not live to finish them. 'In the Days of the Dandies' covers much the same ground as the well-known recollections of Capt. Gronow. "Crocky's," Count d'Orsay, Lady Jersey, Louis Napoleon as a guest at Gore House, and many other institutions and personages are reproduced with lively fidelity. But, whereas Gronow frequently conveys the impression of relating at second-hand, Lord Lamington knew intimately those whose witticisms and foibles he describes. He has been anticipated in some of his anecdotes, such, for example, as Lady Blessington's famous reply to Louis Napoleon, become Emperor of the French, when she was asked if she intended to stay long in Paris, "Et vous, Monseigneur?" On the whole, however, his reminiscences are surprisingly fresh, when we consider the multitude of people before him who have tried to perpetuate the social features of the late Georgian and early Victorian age. Lord Lamington gives, for instance, a most ludicrous account of the Oriental magnificence in which Palmerston's enemy, Urquhart, lived at Watford, and of his sending an unfortunate deputation from one of the Foreign Affairs Committees to stew in his Turkish bath at 160°. We hear much that is entertaining, too, about the Eglinton tournament, which was to have cost 2,000*l.*, but ended in an expenditure of between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* In the dandy days the inner circle of society never exceeded six hundred, and Lord Lamington indulges in some pointed reflections on the hurry and rattle of more democratic times. Changed, too, are the habits of the House of Commons from the times when the rooms of the Sergeant-at-Arms were the only place in which members could smoke. Lord Lamington's political retrospect is mainly concerned with the Young England party, and it corrects the popular misconception that Disraeli led that brilliant, if fantastic group from the beginning. George Smythe, afterwards Lord Strangford, the present Duke of Rutland, and other Eton and Cambridge friends had already become an influence when Disraeli attached himself to them, and made his house at Grosvenor Gate their centre. Lord Lamington, as Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, was identified with the Sir Charles Buckhurst of 'Coningsby' when that novel was published, and he seems to have accepted the compliment. Sir Herbert Maxwell gives a well-considered account of his career, which, besides a prolonged membership of the House of Commons, included active, if hardly vital contributions to literature and journalism; while his daughter, Lady De la Warr, supplies some interesting details of his management of his estates in Scotland.

Passages of interest are to be discovered after some search in Mr. John A. Bridges's *Reminiscences of a Country Politician* (Werner Laurie). He gives a lively account of his experiences as a militia officer at Malta towards the end of the Crimean War, when the quays were littered with stores which had been to Balaklava, and, for reasons unknown, had arrived that far on their return journey. He tells some racy stories of bygone elections in which bullocks' liver and rabbit-skins figured as missiles, and prizefighters as champions of party causes. Mr. Bridges illustrates agricultural ways of thought, too, by various apt anecdotes, such as that of a rustic who declined a William IV. sovereign because "there worn't never a Gullimus King of England as I 've heerd on." His recollections are, unfortunately, overlaid with much commonplace reflection on the results of the Ballot and Education Acts, the relations between Church and State, and so forth. As chairman of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's election committee, and as a member of the Council of the National Union of Conservative Associations he has taken no inconsiderable part in political organization, and he discusses its moves and agents with astonishing frankness. Thus of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer we read that "he is not naturally humorous, but artificially so on occasions, as is the way of politicians; and who can say what pangs these occasions cause them to undergo?" Sir Howard Vincent is given to understand that "as a politician he appears to take himself far too seriously." We cannot pretend, of course, to judge between Mr. Bridges and the unlucky wights with whom he deals thus plainly. He has but a poor opinion of Mr. Chamberlain *père*, and looks to Lord Curzon to regenerate the Unionist party. His volume, though there is too much of it, carries a certain value as a revelation of what Conservative politicians of the old school have had to endure.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. publish *Lord Curzon in India*, a selection of extracts from speeches arranged under subjects, with sufficient notes and an excellent Introduction by Sir Thomas Raleigh.

Most Viceroys of India have been unpopular either with the native newspapers or with the Anglo-Indian world. Lord Lytton may stand as a representative of the one type, and Lord Ripon of the other. That Lord Curzon should have been disliked by both is no ground for blame. The fact might but prove impartiality. The anger that was manifested at his interference with regard to the bullying of natives is to his honour. We are not disposed to acquit Lord Curzon of some unnecessary offence to native opinion. Sir Thomas Raleigh, in the Introduction, makes a good defence of the Calcutta University Convocation Address on truthfulness, but few can read it without recognizing that the case was hardly well put. After all, a great deal of "Oriental deception" is only a form of politeness, and is as much conventional as the British butler's "not at home." Perjury prevails widely throughout India, but unfortunately our native police, who alone represent the Government to the vast majority of the population, are the greatest of the sinners. We shall always remember to Lord Curzon's credit that,

with the exception of the Tibet expedition, he kept the peace upon the Indian frontier, and also that, in Sir Thomas Raleigh's words, "he was determined to exact . . . a high standard of behaviour and a due regard for the rights of Indian fellow-subjects."

The volume contains an extract from a Budget speech, which, with the notes bringing the information up to the present moment, forms the best account in existence of the Frontier Province, of its military stations, of their garrisons, and of the militia and tribal forces upon the North-West frontier. It would have been well to reprint with it the map of the Frontier Province, and of the territories lying between this and the Durand line, which was laid before Parliament. Other maps fail to show several places which are named as important military stations, or in connexion with the new strategic railways. We gather from an article which appeared in *The Times* of the 19th inst. that the proposed expedition against the Mahsud Waziris, which was being talked of for next November, has been vetoed, either by the present Viceroy or by the Home Government. Should further trouble take place in this, the most disturbed portion of the frontier, there are many passages in the book which will explain our difficulties. Lord Curzon's boast is justified that, whereas in the five years 1894–9 the Indian taxpayer had to find four and a half millions sterling for frontier warfare, the total cost of military operations on the North-West frontier in his long tenure of office was under a quarter of a million sterling, and this for small expeditions in connexion with the enforcement of the Mahsud blockade. On the other hand, Tibet was a costly business, and there has been a very great increase of military expenditure at the end of Lord Curzon's term—much of it for ill-considered and hasty plans, the responsibility for which ought, perhaps, to be borne by Lord Kitchener.

The struggle between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener, as to the relative positions of the Military Member of Council and of the Commander-in-Chief, is hardly mentioned in the volume. Lord Kitchener had the support of the Home Government, as Lord Curzon had that of his own Council. It is probable that, being forced by their sense of duty to fight the powerful Commander-in-Chief upon one subject, the Viceroy and his Council yielded too ready an assent to plans for frontier railways and for frontier military stations which were costly, unpopular with the army, and unnecessary, and that these will now be abandoned, or at all events greatly modified. Before we leave this portion of the volume we ought to protest against the statement in the Introduction that troops lent by India "recovered Somaliland from the Mullah." It is not possible, in face of our present full knowledge of the facts, to maintain that Somaliland was ever at any time "recovered from the Mullah." The net result of the operations, of course, now is that the Mullah possesses a castle and port upon the coast, virtually guaranteed by Italy on our behalf—a position which it was the supposed object of our policy to prevent.

The excellent Introduction may be criticized for one criticism which it contains, namely, blame of the Indian National Congress for identifying itself with "one political party in England." It is perhaps a pity that since the death of Sir William Hunter few Unionists have extended to the Congress that amount of interest and attention which it is admitted in the Introduction to deserve. The contention of Lord Curzon and of his editor, that the taxation of India is the lightest in the world, is hardly scientific, unless accompanied by the equally true statement that India, from the point of view of taxation, is about the poorest country in the world.

Lord Curzon does not possess a good literary style, and we find elaborate speeches marred, for example, by such phrases as "paid up" for *paid*.

Mr. F. Peaker has written a little book called *British Citizenship*, which is published by Messrs. Ralph, Holland & Co. It is simple, and appears to be addressed to those who have not much previous knowledge. From this point of view it may be praised as giving in small compass much of what is to be learnt from Blackstone, De Lolme, and such writers. The main criticisms which might be offered would be in the direction of a complaint that the modern side of our development is less well dealt with than are the time-honoured principles. In the account, for example, of the Factory Acts, they are based upon "England's position as a manufacturing nation," whereas the universality of such acts is more striking than is their existence in Great Britain. We notice also the repetition of the well-known assertion that "there is no such office known to the Constitution as Prime Minister." Even if, for many years, this has been more than a fiction, it has now ceased to be even technically true. But the Constitution of this country is only custom, and the mode of selection of the Prime Minister and his powers when selected have so long been recognized in practice that it could hardly be said, even before recent changes, that the Prime Minister was not "known to the Constitution" of the United Kingdom. The instructions to the Governors of self-governing colonies were based upon British practice in respect of the choice of Prime Ministers and the powers to be accorded to them. In the time of Mr. Balfour the position of the Prime Minister in reference to the Committee of Defence became formally known to Parliament; and on the formation of the present Ministry precedence was conferred upon the Prime Minister as such. There are not many downright errors in the little book, but the statement that, by the franchise changes of 1885, "a caretaker of premises where the owner does not reside was given a vote under the service franchise" is not accurate. There are few people, not revising barristers or registration agents, who understand the service franchise. Even these do not invariably show acquaintance with its legal nature, or the late Lord Ritchie, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, would not have been accorded the service franchise in respect of his official residence in Downing Street.

We cannot recommend to our readers—unless to Mr. Haldane, who, now that he is in Pall Mall, may or may not be one—*L'Armée en* 1906. Its point lies in the demonstration by M. Klotz, the author, "reporter on the War Budget," and by General Langlois in his preface, that the stock of shell for the field artillery is not sufficient. General Langlois is the highest authority in the world on the French and German armies, and his recent articles in *Le Temps* might with advantage have been included in this volume on the French Army Estimates and preparations by land. The book deals, however, only with deficiencies, of which the obvious cause is the extravagance of the French Parliament in continuing every old charge while continually creating new ones. Even in military and naval matters, it is not possible to "defend Indo-China against China and Japan," fortify Bizerta and hold the Mediterranean against Italy and Great Britain, and surpass the German fleet in the Channel, and the German army on the Meuse, at one and the same time. France will have to make her choice, and let her settled policy depend upon that choice—or, better, to settle her policy, and then let her armaments follow upon her policy. The expenditure of France on coast defence in 1900 is an example of sheer waste: she had declined to join Germany against us in the Boer War, and, after "preparing Fashoda," spent money she could ill afford on effacing "the Fashoda scare." A point of value in the volume is a close comparison of the armies and of their cost in France and Germany: the tables show that in the number of horses France exactly follows Germany, and keeps pace with every change. The French gun "of 1898"—still the best—was, it seems, settled in 1894. The proportion of full colonels in the French army who have risen from the ranks is declining in the infantry, and stationary in the cavalry, where it is highest. In the artillery and engineers there are none. M. Henri Charles-Lavauzelle is the publisher.

Disestablishment in France, by Paul Sabatier (Fisher Unwin), is not an important contribution to the literature of the ecclesiastical controversy in France. Indeed, if it were a serious literary work it would hardly have been adorned with the author's photograph as a frontispiece. It is in reality only a pamphlet of eighty minute pages, many of which are filled with long foot-notes by the translator; and it is swelled into the size of a small volume by the addition of no fewer than three prefaces: one by the translator, and a Preface and an Introduction by the author. The longest of these preliminary excursions is by the translator, and gives his opinions on M. Sabatier's talents; on "the fetters of establishment" of the Church of England, which he describes as "galling and degrading"; on the clericalism of English Nonconformists; and on Dr. Clifford's "quasi-apostolic benedictions to Liberal candidates"—opinions which, however interesting, are not very informing to those who buy the book in the hope of acquainting themselves with what is going on in France. M. Sabatier's contribution to the volume seems to consist of two or three hastily written and hastily translated newspaper articles, and the tone of the author is as polemical as the style of the translator is journalistic. M. Sabatier is a writer of fluent ability, whose name has more authority in England than in his own country. He is less vague in these pages than in some of his utterances which have been published in English journals. But his pamphlet is a one-sided defence of the Separation Law of last December, and he is rather too shrill in defending it. He says that "the French Parliament desired to make a law of liberty and independence"; but this highly controversial statement is at variance with the sentiments delivered in the Chamber by some of the most prominent members of the anti-clerical majority, such as M. Maurice Allard, deputy for the Var, or M. Camille Pelletan, a member of the Combes Ministry. He proceeds: "The fact that it has succeeded in doing so is proved by the calm and often enthusiastic reception given to the law by the Protestants and the Jews"; to which the obvious retort is, "Vous êtes orfèvre, Monsieur Josse." He goes on: "A revolt of Catholics against the law would lead to only one conclusion,

namely, that the Church cannot be contented with the same treatment as other religious bodies." But for the benefit of his English readers M. Sabatier should have here given a few statistics to indicate that the non-Catholic religious bodies which have been established are infinitesimal in their numbers compared with the nominal adherents of the Roman Church, so that no comparison can be instituted between their respective situations.

M. Sabatier says that in France

"the spectre of delation pursues the priest without respite.....In almost every parish there is some good soul to supply the bishop's palace with information as to the books that the curé reads and the company that he keeps";

and on another page he recurs to the subject in stronger language. But his suggestion that in France delation is peculiar to the Church is disingenuous, especially as the most flagrant instances brought to light during the present religious trouble have been those of military officers secretly denounced to the War Office by Masonic agents for the offence of going to Mass. In his whole treatment of French Freemasonry M. Sabatier exercises an economy of truth. He rightly pours contempt on the ridiculous attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards Freemasonry, which compromised it in the amazing *fumisterie* of Léo Taxil. But he refrains from informing his English readers, to whom he specially presents this volume, that Freemasonry in France has nothing in common with the innocuous society which has its head-quarters in Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, but is an aggressive, anti-clerical organization, exercising great influence in Parliament, and directing the policy of the *bloc*. *The Athenæum* takes no part in political controversies at home or abroad, and in this case we wish merely to indicate that the book before us makes no attempt to give the two sides of the questions now agitating France.

Another criticism we have to make of M. Sabatier's methods is that, though he is a Frenchman living in France, he seems to evolve ideas on the ways and deeds of his fellow-countrymen out of his inner consciousness, instead of descending into the street to talk to the average man. We are sure that he is as incapable of going to smoke his pipe at an anti-clerical café as he is of assisting at High Mass. Such philosophic detachment produces picturesque theories which have little relation to the realities of modern life, as when he says:—

"The citizen, as the modern Frenchman conceives him, is not the elector, not even the soldier ready to shed his blood for his country. Something deeper.....is required to make a citizen worthy of the name: namely, a manful personal effort to see clearly, to acquire a conviction, and having acquired it, to act upon it."

This may be a picture of M. Sabatier's own mental attitude, but the average contemporary Frenchman who will go to the poll on May 6th is of less subtle composition. The worst of theorizing in a library is that the theorist is apt to fall into little inaccuracies which irritate the commonplace observer. Thus M. Sabatier tells us that after Leo XVI.'s Encyclical of February, 1892 (not of 1893, as he suggests), "the curés....were seen ....singing Mass for the Republic." We venture to doubt if at any date "Mass for the Republic" was ever sung. Perhaps the author was thinking of the "Domine, salvam fac Rempublicam," sung at the end of Mass ever since the Republic was founded, which was of course prescribed by Article 8 of the Concordat, though its original form, which was used under the Second and Third Republics, was changed under monarchical *régimes*, being "Domine, salvum fac Ludovicum," &c., under Louis Napoleon.

The style of the translator, Mr. R. Dell, is not only journalistic, but also at times obscure; for instance, "My dear fellow, don't try to humbug me....for goodness' sake own up....We know that the Lodges and Secret Lodges have their schemes." We cannot conceive what the French is for "Lodges and Secret Lodges," as all Lodges are secret. Nor in another place is "sheriff's officer" an accurate equivalent for the French designation of any official.

Dearlove, by Frances Campbell (Hodder & Stoughton), will not be entirely new to newspaper readers. Dearlove had an excellent heart, and, according to the frontispiece, a charming face; but apart from these two admirable characteristics we fear there is little to be said in her favour. Her broken prattle and infantile innocence seem to us neither natural nor desirable in a girl of eleven, and we devoutly hope that her maddening habit of clipping the final *g*'s will not become a general feature in the child-literature of the period. None of her grown-up friends specially appeals to us, and their game of "makebelieve" is but a clumsy and dreary business. The story of the little deformed boy is pathetic, but scarcely true to life, since Nature, kinder than the novelist's imagination, seldom lays the additional burden of unusual sensitiveness on children thus afflicted. The author can do better work than this, but her gifts appear to us to lie in the direction rather of pure fantasy than fiction.

In *Kakemono: Japanese Sketches*, by A. H. Edwards (Heinemann), we have a series of pleasantly written sketches of an impressionist kind, narrating various experiences in the much bewritten land of Dai Nippon. If they are a little gushing, that is almost inevitable in writing about Japan. On the whole, these pictures are drawn with restraint of colour and line, and display no little insight into Japanese life—the more real Japanese life of the province, showing its curious mixture of qualities that make social life a chain of trivialities, while the national outcome is so considerable. The most interesting chapters are those which narrate an ascent of Fujisan, and a visit to the province of Izumo, bordered by the now famous Sea of Japan, and, "ever since earth and heaven were parted," celebrated as the land to which the gods retired for their month's holiday each year, when they kindly employed their leisure in settling the fortunes of land and people for the ensuing twelvemonth. It is odd that in relation to Fuji no mention is made of Hokusai's wonderful 'Fugaku Hyakkei,' of which an English translation was published some twenty years ago. In these 'Hundred Sketches of Mount Fuji' the sleeping volcano is delineated under a variety of aspects, as visible from Yedo (Tokyô) or its neighbourhood—in storm, snow, rain, at dawn, at dusk, in moonlight, from bridge or street, from seashore, temple roof, villa garden, &c.—a marvel of picturesque and interesting portraiture, combining the mountain with the scenes of daily life in the capital of the Tycoon. Mr. Edwards saw Kidzuki and the great temples of Izumo, and stopped for some time at the famous seaside town of Matsuye, where, better perhaps than in any other nook within the island empire, the life of old Japan, in most social essentials, is still lived. An exhibition of local industries, &c., was being held there at the time of Mr. Edwards's visit, and of it he supplies an interesting account, together with a very amusing one of his reception by the officials in charge of the exhibition, and of the flattering manner in which the honour of his visit was noticed in the local newspaper.

The volume is not illustrated, and this is almost a relief, for photographic reproductions give but a poor idea of Japanese scenery. It would be far better to diversify the pages of travellers' reminiscences with reductions of woodcuts, taken from the *meisho* (or old itineraries), most of which are still accessible.

Some fourteen years ago Mr. Charles Harper brought out a casual itinerary of the Brighton road, which was the source of numerous *sequelæ*, dealing with the main roads in England. But the early book was tentative, and somewhat formless; it certainly did not attain to the symmetry of the scheme which the author applied to his later books. He has now turned back and recast *The Brighton Road* (Chapman & Hall). In his preface he frankly confesses that his original work had no "settled method"; and a second reason for revision he finds in the continuous changes to which the road is subject. Certainly the advent of the motor-car might sufficiently justify this plea. A reference to the older work shows how greatly Mr. Harper has altered it. This is to all intents and purposes a new book. The former was thrown into the form of a daily itinerary; this is more an historical thesis. But in a way we miss the freshness of the pedestrian point of view, with all its vagaries, banalities, and inconsequences. It was at least "seen." The new volume is more scientific, contains more information, more statistics, but is perhaps a little dull. It resolves itself largely into a treatise on coaches and coaching and the like, and we get tired of times and names associated with bygone records. Mr. Harper, by the way, states that the prophecy attributed to Mother Shipton—"carriages without horses shall go"—was "the *ex post facto* forgery of Charles Hindley, the second-hand bookseller, in 1862"—a statement which the reviewer does not remember to have seen before. Mr. Harper's book is brought up to date conscientiously, and includes an account of the Stock Exchange walk to Brighton in 1903, illustrated from photographs. It is not until we get to p. 197 that we really make a start on our journey—"somewhat belatedly," as the author acknowledges; and thereafter we jog along comfortably over an old road with familiar landmarks. Many of Mr. Harper's illustrative landmarks also are familiar, and we are pleased to have shaken off the garish crowd with its performances and "records." No doubt statistics please some minds, but we are of opinion that the purpose of this book has been rather overloaded by them.

The Library (Moring) for April is a Shakspeare number of much more than passing interest. Mr. Lee's 'Notes and Additions to the Census of Copies of the First Folio' would alone raise it almost to the level of a reference book, and all purchasers of the facsimiles should have a spare copy to supplement their preface. Since 1902 Mr. Lee has learnt of 14 additional examples of the First Folio, making the total 172. Of the new copies the most noteworthy are Lady Wantage's, the Duke of Norfolk's (with the unrevised 'Hamlet' leaf), and the copy now happily returned to the Bodleian. The article is altogether most interesting. Mr. Barwick contributes a note on 'Impresas,' prompted by the recent discovery at Belvoir

that Shakspeare had been engaged to devise one for the Earl of Rutland, and removes any idea that the work was considered easy, or beneath the powers of a great poet. Mr. Plomer brings together a great deal of information as to 'The Printers of Shakspeare's Plays and Poems,' in which he demonstrates the printers of the 'Hamlet' first quarto, the 'King Lear,' and the 'Pericles.' We do not agree with him in the theory that the bad work of these printers was a result of the monopoly of the best copyrights. At this time many of these had been surrendered to the Company for the benefit of poor members. It was much more probably due to the enormous quantity of work required from the workers of the press—a quantity approaching the yield of a modern machine. Mr. Esdaile is responsible for a valuable survey of 'Shakspeare Literature, 1901–1905.' Mr. Hughes's 'Praise of Shakspeare' might have been included in his list to advantage. Mr. Ballinger, in an article on 'Shakspeare and the Municipal Libraries,' furnishes a useful list of works indispensable to a public library. Mr. Greg reviews the Cambridge edition of Beaumont and Fletcher with some severity, and even Mr. Lee does not escape unscathed.

MESSRS. G. J. HOWELL & Co. have sent us an elaborate edition of *The Last Days of Pompeii*, strongly and handsomely bound and well printed. The six illustrations by Mr. E. F. Sherie are striking and excellently engraved on Japanese vellum. This is Vol. I. of what will be a fine library edition of Lytton, for which we think there is room. One or two of his novels only figure in the popular "libraries" of the day, but most of them are well worth reading, for, with all his affectations, Lytton had a much better equipment than the average novelist of to-day. We shall look for the rest of the edition, which will be complete in twenty-nine volumes, with interest and pleasure.

A SECOND fifty volumes of "Everyman's Library" (Dent) are now to be had, and the scheme will secure that fixity of reputation which the first part of the venture made almost certain. We can select only a few of the volumes available, but we may reiterate our satisfaction as to the general conduct of the Library. *Robinson Crusoe* appears among the "Children's Books," and it is, perhaps, as well that the young should not be told in the Introduction that Defoe was that ugly thing, a Government spy, or realize that the story, as Dickens said, is great without pathos. "Cet âge est sans pitié." The illustrations by Mr. J. A. Symington are sure to be liked. *The New Testament: a Chronological Arrangement*, by Principal Lindsay, is, we think, the most interesting of all the new volumes. It attempts to give the various books as they reached the earliest age of the Church, an arrangement which, of course, involves some conjecture. "The text is that of King James's version, with a few slight changes which seemed necessary to make the meaning of one or two passages clearer." After reading this announcement we are surprised to see that Agrippa's "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian" is allowed to stand. In 1 Cor. xiii., however, "love" appears throughout. A "Prologue" taken from St. Mark is prefixed; and other features of practical arrangement are satisfactory. *The Mabinogion*, translated by Lady Charlotte Guest, with an Introduction by the Rev. W. Williams, is a most interesting collection of legendary lore, little known to the general public. *Lockhart's Life of Scott* in his abridgment should also secure wide attention; the editor does not mention (what is surely worthy of note) that Lockhart was an Oxford man and got a First there in 1813. We are pleased with the Introduction to Butler's *Analogy of Religion* by the Rev. Ronald Bayne, which may lead people on to read what is unjustly regarded as a dull book which does not matter nowadays. Blackie's *Lyrical Dramas of Æschylus* is probably as good as any of the older translations, but we think his numerous notes might have been revised. The Bibliography misses out the best of modern renderings of Æschylus, Mr. E. D. A. Morshead's 'The House of Atreus,' which was recently republished in the "Golden Treasury Series"; while Wecklein's textual work should certainly have been mentioned. Euripides having reached something like popularity, on the stage at any rate, his *Plays*, vol. i., in versions by Shelley, Potter, and others, will probably be sought after. The Introduction indicates briefly the light that of recent years has been thrown on his purpose and meaning, though nothing is said of his style, which offers so great a contrast to that both of Æschylus and Sophocles. We can hardly, however, expect every man to go into the technique of drama. Has not Mr. Galton expressed the opinion, which an eminent philosophic peer is "not prepared to question," that "the population of Athens, taken as a whole, was as superior to us as we are to Australian savages"? It is, at any rate, an excellent thing to put some idea of these masterpieces of the supreme Greek mind within reach of all. Fiction in the Library is well represented by *The Three Musketeers* and three of Cooper's Indian stories.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Century Bible: Minor Prophets, Vol. II., edited by S. R. Driver, 2/6 net.
Glover (R.), The Comforts of God, 2/6 net.
Henson (H. H.), Religion in the Schools, 2/6 net.
Johnson (F.), Faith and Vision, 2/ net.
Mackinnon (A. G.), Spiritually Fit: a Young Man's Equipment, 2/6 net.
Mochler (J. A.), Symbolism; or, Doctrinal Differences, translated by J. B. Robertson, Fifth Edition, 6/ net.
Stanley (A. P.), The Bible in the Holy Land, Popular Edition, 1/ net.
Tyrrell (G.), Lex Credendi, 5/ net.
Whitworth (W. A.), Christian Thought on Present-Day Questions, 4/6 net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Babelon (E.), Manual of Oriental Antiquities, New Edition, 7/6 net.
Birch (Mrs. L.), Stanhope A. Forbes and Elizabeth Stanhope Forbes, 5/ net.
Frantz (H.), French Pottery and Porcelain, 7/6 net.
Moffatt (H. C.), Old Oxford Plate, 84/ net.
Naftel (M.), Flowers and How to Paint Them, New Edition, 2/6
National Gallery: The Flemish School, 3/6 net.
Northern Notes and Queries, Vol. I. No. 2, 1/6
Ruskin, Library Edition, Vol. XXIII.; Sesame and Lilies, 6/ net.

Poetry and Drama.

Byron's Poems, 3 vols., 10/6 net.
Goad (H. E.), Nimrod the Builder, an Allegory, 3/6 net.
Herbert (W. V.), The Corsair, Libretto for Grand Opera, 2/6 net.
Lewis (A.), A Pompeian Episode; Thirty Rhymes, 1/ net each.
New Shakespeareana, Vol. V. No. 2, 3/
Rymour Club, Edinburgh: Miscellanea, Part I.
Sacred Poets of the Nineteenth Century: James Montgomery to Anna Lætitia Waring, 1/6
Vaughan (H.), Sacred Poems, 2/6 net.

Music.

Gladstone (F. E.), A Treatise on Strict Counterpoint, Part I., 2/

Bibliography.

Portrait Catalogue of the Books published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Philosophy.

Colerus (J.), The Life of Benedict de Spinosa, Reprint of 1706 Edition.
Hodgson (S. H.), Inter-relation of the Academical Sciences, 1/ net.
Joachim (H. H.), The Nature of Truth, 6/ net.
Nicholson (W. T.), Essay on Man, 3/6
Sturt (H.), Idola Theatri, 10/ net.

Political Economy.

Jaurès (J.), Studies in Socialism, translated by M. Minturn, 1/ net.
Smith (J. C.), Inter-Temporary Values, 7/6 net.

History and Biography.

Boxall (G. E.), The Anglo-Saxon: a Study in Evolution, 5/
Brown (P. H.), George Buchanan and his Times, 1/ net.
English Historical Review, Vol. XXI. No. 82, 5/
Evelyn (John), Diary, edited by W. Bray, 5/ net.
Kaempfer (E.), The History of Japan, translated by J. G. Scheuchzer, 37/6 net.
Kennedy (J.), The Manor and Parish Church of Hampstead and its Vicars, 4/ net.
Merriam (G. S.), The Negro and the Nation.
Morris (H.), The Life of John Murdoch, LL.D., 3/6 net.
Raalte (C. van), Brownsea Island, 12/ net.
Rose (J. H.), A Century of Continental History, 1780-1900, Fifth Edition, 6/

Geography and Travel.

Carmichael (M.), In Tuscany, Third Edition, 6/ net.
Hardy (O. H.), Red-Letter Days in Greece and Egypt, 3/6 net.
Lorimer (N.), By the Waters of Carthage, 12/ net.
Morris (M.), Tales of the Spanish Main, New Edition, 6/
Rolfe (W. J.), A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe, 1906, 6/ net.
Smith (A.), A Summer in Skye, New Impression, 2/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Dewar (D.), Bombay Ducks, 16/ net.
Hindlip (Lord), Sport and Travel: Abyssinia and British East Africa, 21/ net.
Holder (C. F.), Life in the Open, 15/ net.

Education.

Richmond (E.), In Youth, 2/6 net.

Philology.

Magnússon (E.), Notes on Shipbuilding and Nautical Terms of Old in the North, 1/ net.
Statius, Thebais et Achilleis, edited by H. W. Garrod, 5/

School-Books.

Barton (P. E.), Some Questions on Banking, with Answers thereto, 2/6 net.
Campan (Madame), Memoirs, 1785–92, 2/6 net.
Dixon (F. N.), Main Landmarks of European History, 2/
Fiedler (H. G.) and Sandbach (F. E.), A First German Course for Science Students, 2/6 net.
Flaubert (G.), Salammbô, 3/6 net.
Gautier (T.), Trois Grotesques, 2/ net.
Hugo (V.), Notre Dame, 3/6 net.
Ideal Junior Poetry Book, 6*d*.
Lamartine (A. de), Jocelyn, 3/ net.
Staël (Madame de), De l'Allemagne, 2/6 net.
Workman (W. P.) and Cracknell (A. G.), Geometry, Preliminary Certificate Edition, for Course A, 3/6

Science.

Hyslop (J. H.), Enigmas of Psychical Research, 6/
Illustrated Guide to the London Zoological Gardens, Fourth Edition, 6*d*.
Mathematical Questions and Solutions, edited by C. I. Marks, Vol. IX., 6/6
Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report to June 30, 1904.
Studies in Anatomy from the Anatomical Department of the University of Manchester, Vol. III., edited by A. H. Young, 10/ net.
Veitch (J. H.), Hortus Veitchii, Special Edition.

Juvenile Books.

Cragin (L. E.), Kindergarten Bible Stories: The Old Testament, 3/6 net.
Lang (A.), The Story of Joan of Arc, 1/6 net.
Lang (J.), The Story of Capt. Cook, 1/6 net.

General Literature.

Addison, Essays, edited by R. D. Gillman, 3/6 net.
Barr (A. E), Cecilia's Lovers, 6/
Benson (G. R.), Tracks in the Snow, 6/
Diehl (A. M.), Love—with Variations, 6/
Dougherty (J. H.), The Electoral System of the United States, 9/ net.
Edinburgh Review, No. 416, 6/
Fears of a Child, 6*d*. net.
Forestier-Walker (C.), The Cuckoo's Egg, 6/
Free Church Year-Book, 1906, 2/6 net.
Gilliat (Rev. E.), God save King Alfred, New Edition, 6/
Guide to Promotion in the Infantry, New Edition, 3/6 net.
Jókai (M.), The Green Book; or, Freedom under the Snow, Ninth Edition, 3/6 net.
Kennedy (B.), A Tramp Camp, 6/
Le Queux (W.), Whatsoever a Man Soweth, 6/
Low (S.), The Governance of England, Second Impression, 3/6 net.
Lytton (Lord), The Last Days of Pompeii.
Marabell (W.), The Heart of a Rose, 4/
Marshall (A.), Richard Baldock, 6/
Miller (A. Logan), Chats on Literature with my Children, 1/ net.
Progress, No. 2, 1/ net.
Roberts (M.), The Prey of the Strongest, 6/
Routledge's Universal Library: Aristotle's Ethics; Borrow's Romany Rye, and Bible in Spain; The Spectator, Vol. III.; Peacock's Crotchet Castle, The Misfortunes of Elphin, and Gryll Grange (in one vol.), 1/ net each.
Smith (A.), Dreamthorp, Introduction by C. K. Burrow, 2/ net; Introduction by J. Hogben, 2/ net.
Victorian Year-Book, 1904, Twenty-fifth Issue.
Willmott (R. A.), Pleasures of Literature, 2/ net.
White (S. E.), Blazed Trail Stories, 6/
Whiteing (R.), Ring in the New, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Nater (A.), L'Église catholique, sa Constitution, son Administration, 5fr.
Wohlenberg (G.), Die Pastoralbriefe ausgelegt, 6m. 80.

Fine Art.

Fontainas (A.), Histoire de la Peinture française au XIX. Siècle, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Cestre (C.), La Révolution française et les Poètes anglais, 1789-1809, 7fr. 50.
Eudel (P.), La Hollande et les Hollandais, 4fr.
Hauser (K.), L. Bosshart v. Winterthur, Chronik, 1185-1532, hrsg., 8m.
Karmin (O.), La Legge del Catasto Fiorentino del 1427, 3l.
Rocquain (F.), Notes et Fragments d'Histoire, 7fr. 50.

Science.

Poincaré (L.), La Physique moderne: son Évolution, 3fr. 50.

General Literature.

Aubert (L.), Paix Japonaise, 3fr. 50.
Brada, Disparu, 3fr. 50.
Chabrol (A.), L'Offensive, 3fr. 50.
Dall (G.), Malvenu, 3fr. 50.
Gladès (A.), Florence Monneroy, 3fr. 50.
Jassy (G.), Réalités et Utopies: Les Idées jaunes, 3fr. 50.
Revue Slave, Vol. I. No. 1, 2fr. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

THE BUTTERFLY.

GARDEN SCANDAL.

By the scent of their breath when evening closes,
By the pain of their thorns that sting,
I will play no more with the treacherous roses;
They have done me an evil thing!

They have whispered a story of gossiping tattle
In the listening lilac's ear,
Who already have rustled their venomous prattle
Through the garden, afar and near.

They have vowed, as I basked in the cup of a flower,
In the heat of the noonday sun,
That my blue little cousin alit on my bower,
That he wooed me, and—shame!—that he won.

Now my own white lover's dear heart is aching;
He has heard and believed the lie;
And mine with sorrow is burdened to breaking,
And I think that I wish to die!

By the scent of their breath when evening closes,
By the pain of their thorns that sting,
I have vowed deep vengeance against the roses;
They have done me an evil thing!

Julius Beerbohm.

"THAT TWO-HANDED ENGINE AT THE DOOR."

In his 'Life of Shelley' Hogg relates how the old snake that frequented the garden at Field Place was ultimately killed by the carelessness of the gardener in mowing the grass: "killed," he goes on to say, "by the same fatal instrument with which the universal destroyer Time kills everything beside, by that two-handed engine, the scythe." Doubtless this was a conscious allusion on the part of Hogg to the much-canvassed passage in 'Lycidas.' Whether or not he himself identified the "two-handed engine" of Milton with the scythe of Time one cannot say; but, in any case, the suggestion has simplicity and appositeness to commend it, and obviates the difficulty of attributing to Milton the discredited gift of foretelling events with the literalism which other interpretations demand.

It is, I take it, in the singularity of the epithet "two-handed" that the clue to Milton's meaning should be sought, and to no other engine of destruction does the term so fitly and so obviously apply as to the scythe of the mower.

Earlier in the elegy Milton had laid untimely death to the charge of Atropos, "the blind Fury with the abhorrèd shears"; here the "blind mouths" are to be struck down, and struck down effectually and speedily, by the scythe of the avenger, Time. The affinity between thought and thought is palpable.

An implicit reference may also be discerned to the "angel with the sharp sickle" and "the winepress of the wrath of God" in the great passage of the Book of Revelation, a scythe and a sickle being often interchangeable terms.

I may add that a crest which once came under my notice in which Death was represented as wielding a *scythe*, and which had for motto the arresting words "Now thus, now thus," brought to my mind at a flash the "two-handed engine" of Milton's 'Lycidas.' M. D.

HUNTING THE "SELADANG."

In the notice of Mr. T. R. Hubback's 'Elephant and Seladang Hunting' which appeared in your last issue (p. 476) the reviewer not unnaturally inquires, "What is a seladang?" adding that the name does not appear in Jerdon's 'Mammals of India,' nor in two other works consulted by him, though he might have found it with the proper spelling in Sterndale's 'Mammalia of India' (1884), p. 481. He makes a very good guess, however, in surmising that "it is closely allied to *Gavæus gaurus*, the gaur or wild cattle of India." *Salandang* is the Malay name for that species, and Mr. Hubback's rendering "seladang" must be regarded as incorrect.

Blyth, in his admirable 'Catalogue of the Mammals and Birds of Burma,' published in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1875, remarks, under the head of gaur, or bison of Indian sportsmen:—

"In the Malayan Peninsula, where it is known as the 'Salandang,' this animal would appear to be becoming extremely rare, at least to the southward, and we need information respecting its distribution in other parts of Indo-China."

As it inhabits all the large forests of India, where it is familiarly known to Anglo-Indian sportsmen as the *gaur* (Hindi *gaor*), Mr. Hubback would have done well to retain this name (or preferably bison) instead of that which he has selected. It is true that the title of his book is 'Elephant and Seladang Hunting in Malaya'; but if the Malayan name for the wild ox is preferred, why not give the Malayan name for the elephant, which is *gadjah?* J. E. Harting.

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM BLAKE.

The origin of the family of William Blake has not yet been found; and I can claim no more for the evidence that I have been able to gather than that it settles us more firmly in our ignorance. But the names of his brothers and sister, their dates and order of birth, and the date of his wife's birth, have never, so far as I know, been correctly given. Even the date of his own birth has been contested by Mr. Swinburne "on good MS. authority," which we know from Mr. W. M. Rossetti's memoir to be that of Frederick Tatham, who further asserts, wrongly, that James was younger than William, and that "the eldest son was John." Gilchrist makes no reference to John, but says, wrongly, that James was "a year and a half William's senior," and that William had a sister "nearly seven years younger than himself"; of whom, says Mr. Yeats, "we hear little, and among that little not even her name." Most of these problems can be settled by the entries in parish registers, and I have begun with the registers of the church of St. James, Westminster.*

I find by these entries that James Blake, the son of James and Catherine Blake, was born July 10th, and christened July 15th, 1753; John Blake ("son of John and Catherine," says the register, by what is probably a slip of the pen) was born May 12th, and christened June 1st, 1755; William Blake was born November 28th, and christened December 11th, 1757; another John Blake was born March 20th, and christened March 30th, 1760; Richard Blake was born June 19th, and christened July 11th, 1762; and Catherine Elizabeth Blake was born January 7th, and christened January 28th, 1764. Here, where we find the daughter's name and the due order of births, we find one perplexity in the name of Richard, whose date of birth fits the date given by Gilchrist and others to Robert, William's favourite brother, whose name he has engraved on a design of his "spiritual form" in 'Jerusalem,' whom he refers to continually as Robert, and whom J. T. Smith recalls not only as Robert, but as "Bob, as he was familiarly called." In the entry of "John, son of John and Catherine Blake," I can easily imagine the clerk repeating by accident the name of the son for the name of the father; and I am inclined to suppose that there was a John who died before the age of five, and that his name was given to the son next born. Precisely the same repetition of name is found in the case of Lamb's two sisters christened Elizabeth, and Shelley's two sisters christened Helen. "My brother John, the evil one," would therefore be younger than William; but Tatham, in saying that he was older, may have been misled by there having been two sons christened John.

There are two theories as to the origin of Blake's family; but neither of them has yet been confirmed by the slightest documentary evidence. Both of these theories were put forth in the same year, 1893, one by Mr. Alfred T. Story in his 'William Blake,' the other by Messrs. Ellis and Yeats in their 'Works of William Blake.' According to Mr. Story, Blake's family was connected with the Somerset family of the Admiral, through a Wiltshire family of Blakes; but for this theory he gives merely the report of "two ladies, daughters of William John Blake, of Southampton, who claim to be second cousins of William Blake." According to Messrs. Ellis and Yeats, Blake's father was Irish, and was originally called O'Neil. His father, John O'Neil, is supposed to have changed his name, on marrying Ellen Blake, from O'Neil to Blake, and James O'Neil, his son by a previous union, to have taken the same name, and to have settled in London, while a younger son, the actual son of Ellen Blake, went to Malaga. This statement rests entirely on the assertion of Dr. Carter Blake, who claimed descent from the latter; and it has never been supported by any documentary evidence.

Mr. Sampson points out that Blake's father was certainly a Protestant. He is sometimes described as a Swedenborgian, always as a Dissenter, and it is curious that about half of the Blakes recorded in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' were also conspicuous as Puritans or Dissenters. Mr. Sampson further points out that Blake in one of his poems speaks of himself as "English Blake." It is true that he is contrasting himself with the German Klopstock; yet I scarcely think an Irishman would have used the expression, even for contrast. Blake is nowhere referred to as having been in any way Irish, and the only apparent exception to this is one which I am obliged to set up with one hand and knock

* My thanks are due to Mr. John Sampson, the last and best editor of Blake, for starting me on the track.

down with the other. In the index to Crabb Robinson's 'Diary' one of the references to Blake shows us Mr. Sheil speaking at the Academical Society while "Blake, his countryman, kept watching him to keep him in order." That this does not refer to William Blake I have found by tracking through the unpublished portions of the 'Diary' in the original manuscript the numerous references to "a Mr. Blake" who was accustomed to speak at the meetings of the Academical Society. He is described as "a Mr. Blake who spoke with good sense on the Irish side, and argued from the Irish History and the circumstances which attended the passing of the bills." He afterwards speaks "sharply and coarsely," and answers Mr. Robinson's hour-long contention that the House of Commons should, or should not, "possess the power of imprisoning for a breach of privilege," by "opposing the facts of Lord Melville's prosecution, the Reversion Bill, &c., &c., and Burke's Reform bill"; returning, in short, "my civility by incivility." This was not the learning, nor were these the manners, of William Blake.

I would again appeal to the evidence of the parish register. I find Blakes in the parish of St. James, Westminster, from the beginning of the eighteenth century, the first being a William Blake, the son of Richard and Elizabeth, who was born March 19th, 1700. Between the years 1750 and 1767 (the time exactly parallel with the births of the family of James and Catherine Blake) I find among the baptisms the names of Frances, Daniel, Reuben, John Cartwright, and William (another William) Blake; and I find among the marriages, between 1728 and 1747, a Robert, a Thomas, a James, and a Richard Blake. The wife of James, who was married on April 15th, 1738, is called Elizabeth, a name which we have already found as the name of a Mrs. Blake, and which we find again as the second name of Catherine Elizabeth Blake (the sister of William Blake), who was born in 1764. I find two Williams, two Richards, and a John among the early entries, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is impossible to say positively that any of these families, not less than nine in number, all bearing the name of Blake, all living in the same parish, within a space of less than forty years, were related to one another; but it is easier to suppose so than to suppose that one only out of the number, and one which had assumed the name, should have found itself accidentally in the midst of all the others, to which the name may be supposed to have more definitely belonged.

Gilchrist, in his life of Blake, says that he has traced relatives of Blake to have been living at Battersea at the time of his marriage. Of this he gives no evidence; but I think I have found traces, in Blake's own parish, of relatives of the Catherine Boucher whom he married at Battersea. Tatham, as reported by Messrs. Ellis and Yeats, says that she was the daughter of a market-gardener at Richmond called Boucher, to whose house Blake was sent for change of air. Allan Cunningham says that "she lived near his father's house." I think I have found the reason for Cunningham's mistake, and the probable occasion of Blake's visit to the Bouchers of Battersea. I find by the birth register in St. Mary's, Battersea, that Catherine Sophia, daughter of William and Ann Boucher, was born April 25th, and christened May 16th, 1762. Four years after this, another Catherine Boucher, daughter of Samuel and Betty, born March 28th, 1766, was christened March 31st, 1766, in the parish church of St. James, Westminster; and in the same register I find the birth of Gabriel, son of the same parents, born September 1st, and christened September 20th, 1767; and of Ann, daughter of Thomas and Ann Boucher, born June 12th, and christened June 29th, 1761. Is it not, therefore, probable that there were Bouchers, related to one another, living in both parishes, and that Blake's acquaintance with the family living near him led to his going to stay with the family living at Battersea?

The entry of Blake's marriage, in the register of St. Mary's, Battersea, gives the name as Butcher, and also describes Blake as "of the parish of Battersea," by a common enough error. It is as follows:—

1782.
Banns of Marriage.

No. 281 William Blake of the Parish of Battersea Batchelor and Catherine Butcher of the same Parish Spinster were Married in this Church by License this Eighteenth Day of August in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty two by me J. Gardnor Vicar. This Marriage was solemnized between Us

William Blake
The mark of X Catherine Butcher
In the presence of Thomas Monger Butcher
Jas Blake
Robt. Munday Parish Clerk.

I imagine that Thomas Monger Butcher was probably Catherine's brother; there are other Mongers not far off in the register, as if the name were a family name. His handwriting is mean and untidy, James Blake's vague but fluent; Catherine makes her mark somewhat faintly. As the register lies open there are entries of seven marriages; out of these, no fewer than three of the brides have signed by making their mark. The name William Blake stands out from these "blotted and blurred" signatures; the ink is very black, as if he had pressed hard on the pen; and the name has a "firm and determinate outline." Arthur Symons.

JULIUS BEERBOHM.

The death of Mr. Julius Beerbohm, which occurred on Saturday last after a brief illness, will be widely and deeply mourned outside the immediate circle of his family. A traveller in many lands, an ardent sportsman, a facile linguist, a born poet, a passionate lover of all beautiful things in nature and art—Julius Beerbohm had, by his buoyant gaiety of temper and his manifold gifts and accomplishments, won the admiring and affectionate regard of a whole host of friends. Born in London in 1854, and educated first at an English school, later at Schnepfenthal (Thuringia) and Le Havre, he was but twenty-one when, returning from a tour over the South American continent, he described his impressions with pen and pencil in a volume entitled 'Wanderings in Patagonia' (Chatto & Windus). His subsequent roamings extended to India, Australia, North America, and the West Indies; while, in company with Sir Beaumont and Lady Florence Dixie, he for a second time explored Patagonia, renewing his early impressions of that "lean gray land of lone ravine and plain." Of late his travels had been confined to Southern Europe. He knew the fair features of France and Spain, as he knew their literatures, from long and loving study; and to hear him describe his experiences and adventures was a pleasure which few who have enjoyed it are likely to forget.

Julius Beerbohm's lyrical gift was spontaneous, natural, and unforced. His gentle flame provoked itself, and he sang where and when and how the spirit within him listed. Of the technicalities and the pedantries of the prosodists he knew little, and recked, if possible, still less; he wrote by the guidance of an exquisite metrical ear, and was justified by the result. He set too little store by his own verses, and shrank from publication. One or two juvenile pieces—bright, humorous, fanciful things—were printed in *Temple Bar* in 1878; and lately a few of his sonnets—a metrical form which he chiefly loved, and in which above all other he excelled—adorned the columns of *The English Review;* but as yet there has not appeared any collected edition of his poems, though some months since such a volume was announced. Its success, whenever it shall appear, may be safely predicted—though, to such as had the happiness to catch them as they fell from his lips, Julius Beerbohm's verses must ever seem to lose in the printing, for lack of the musical voice that once set them off so deftly. This week we give our readers a specimen of his lighter Muse.

Julius Beerbohm married, in 1883, Evelyn, relict of Capt. Reginald Younghusband, of the 24th Regiment. He leaves a widow and three children to deplore his untimely loss.

THE ASLOAN MS.

Prof. Bang, in his letter on the Asloan MS. in last week's *Athenæum*, says, inadvertently, that I have stated in my 'Specimens of Middle Scots' that the MS. *must* be in the possession of Lord Talbot de Malahide. I said that it *was* in his possession when I had the opportunity of consulting it in the British Museum about fifteen years ago. His lordship's reply to a request made by me in 1901, on behalf of the Scottish Text Society, neither admitted nor denied ownership. In the circumstances, therefore, I could not venture to say that the MS. *must* be in his possession. There is, as far as I am aware, no evidence to warrant this statement, or its contrary, that the volume, like another Auchinleck treasure, the Wyntoun MS., has found a new guardian.

I hope the correspondence will be the means of removing the mystery. The denial of access is a serious embarrassment to the Scottish Text Society, which has undertaken to print this important MS., the earliest of the greater Scots collections. I have delayed the publication of my edition of Henryson for the Society in the hope that the oldest version of the 'Orpheus' and of one of the 'Fables' might be forthcoming; and I know that there are others engaged in problems of M.Sc. and M.E. scholarship, for the solution of which a knowledge of the Asloan text is indispensable. It will be a very serious misfortune if a MS. which is in the truest sense a national one should be withheld from a national society, or from independent students of our literature and language. G. Gregory Smith.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

are publishing Sermons for the People, by various contributors: Vol. V., Trinity Sunday until Eighth Sunday after Trinity,—Early Church Classics: The Apostolical Constitutions and Cognate Documents, by the Rev. De Lacy O'Leary,—The Great Commandment: and the Second like unto It, six sermons by the Right Rev. J. Mitchinson,—The Old Testament in Modern Light, by the late Canon

W. A. Moberly,—The Story of the Apocrypha, by the Rev. S. N. Sedgwick,—The Sacraments of the Gospel, lecture addresses by the Rev. W. Beck,—The Higher Criticism, notes by Bishop R. S. Copleston,—Sweeps and Bridge, two sermons by the Bishop of Lahore,—Christian Evidence Sermons, by various authors, including Dr. St. Clair Tisdall, the Rev. W. C. Allen, the Rev. W. R. Inge, the Rev. V. F. Storr, and Canon Masterman,—Readings with my Children, by the Rev. E. V. Hall,—Questions for Self-Examination on the Ten Commandments, by the Right Rev. J. Mitchinson—a Series of Scripture Picture Books printed in Colours,—various Offices for Gloucester Diocese,—Portfolio of English Cathedrals, with historical and architectural Notes by A. Fairbairns, No. 18,—Readings for Mothers' Meetings, from Easter to Trinity, by the Lady Laura Hampton—The Disestablishment Question at the Present Time,—Tibet and the Tibetans, by the Rev. Graham Sandberg,—How We got our Bible, by Dr. Paterson Smyth, a cheap reprint—"Sunday" (National Observance) Advisory Committee,—A Memorial of Confirmation, and other brief papers.

Literary Gossip.

In 'A Sovereign Remedy,' which Mr. Heinemann is publishing, Mrs. F. A. Steel appeals, not, as before, to the mystery and imagination of Eastern life, but to the mystery and imagination which underlie life in all parts of the world. The book treats of a life which lies about each one of us, but in which our so-called civilization has no place or part whatever. It also in the course of a love story tells a tale of a life that lies even beyond love. The style is very light, and the whole is more of a romance than a novel of real life.

The Rev. Dr. Fitchett's life of John Wesley will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on May 8th, under the title 'Wesley and his Century: a Study in Spiritual Forces.' A special Canadian edition will be issued on the same date by the Methodist Book and Publishing House of Toronto, and editions will also be published in the United States and in the colonies. The work gives Wesley's life set in historical perspective, and shows its relations not merely to the eighteenth century, but also to the twentieth. The volume includes a portrait in photogravure of Wesley from the painting by Romney, and facsimiles of two hitherto unpublished letters from Wesley to Miss Bolton, of Witney, and of pages from Wesley's journal in Georgia.

Mr. Unwin will publish before long a book by Major-General Seymour entitled 'Saunterings in Spain—Barcelona, Madrid, Toledo, Cordova, Seville, Granada.' It gives a traveller's impressions of the cities, the scenery, and the art of Spain, and will be illustrated with photographs.

Mr. John Murray is publishing 'Imperial Strategy,' by the Military Correspondent of *The Times*, and 'Brittany,' by Mr. H. A. Vachell, whose new novel 'The Face of Clay' deals largely with the fascinations of that region. 'Truth and Falsehood in Religion,' by Dr. W. R. Inge, six lectures delivered to Cambridge undergraduates this year, is sure to be of deep interest; and 'Poems' by Mr. W. De La Mare should attract the readers of his clever work 'Henry Brocken.'

An important addition to "The World's Classics" will be the publication in the autumn of the works of Shakspeare in about seven volumes, edited, with critical introductions and notes to all the plays, by Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton. The issue will be prefaced by a long essay written expressly for it by Mr. Swinburne, in which will be found his latest and ripest views upon Shakspeare and his art. A limited large-paper issue of the edition will appear at the same time. The fact that the text will be edited by Mr. Watts-Dunton, who has for many years made Shakspeare a special study, will interest the scholar as well as the pampered purchaser.

In about a fortnight a batch of new volumes will be added to this popular series, including Thoreau's 'Walden,' with an introductory essay by Mr. Watts-Dunton, called 'Thoreau and the Children of the Open Air'; Anne Brontë's 'Tenant of Wildfell Hall'; Gibbon's 'Roman Empire,' vol. vi.; 'Twenty-three Tales by Tolstoy'; and Chaucer's 'Works,' vol. iii., containing the whole of 'The Canterbury Tales.' These will be at once followed by a large number of the English classics, several of them edited by well-known scholars. Pocket editions of the volumes are also in preparation, printed on thin rag-made paper. The publisher, Mr. Frowde, has determined to make the series worthy of the Oxford University Press, and is having all the volumes already issued revised with the greatest care, in order that the text in each case may be as confidently used as that of the best editions. The vogue of "The World's Classics" seems to be increasing, the sales now amounting to a million and a half copies.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have arranged for the publication of an octavo volume on 'Costume: Fanciful, Historical, and Theatrical,' which has been compiled by Mrs. Aria, and is illustrated by Mr. Percy Anderson with sixteen full-page plates in colour and about eighty pictures in the text.

An interesting article in the April number of *The Edinburgh Review* mentions *The Athenæum* in connexion with Canning and the various stories commonly described under the title 'The Secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit.' An incidental reference to the tampering of Governments with dispatches is somewhat startling. The writer in *The Edinburgh* attacks Mr. Temperley for the assertion that dispatches "were at this time usually opened and deciphered." The practice is still common on the Continent, and all Powers send their dispatches which are in the least confidential either by Foreign Office messengers or diplomatic attachés, or, at the worst, "by safe hand"—in other words, by a well-known and responsible person of their own nationality. As regards our own Post Office, letters in this country can only be opened on the warrant of a Secretary of State, which would in time of peace not be accorded for the opening of diplomatic documents. Foreign telegrams are invariably read for Governments in foreign countries, and the best mode of bringing a "secret" to the knowledge of such Governments is to telegraph it "en clair." This practice is often resorted to for the purpose.

Mr. Werner Laurie announces a new nature book, 'The Opal Sea,' by Prof. John C. Van Dyke. It is an interpretation of the sea in its various aspects and beauties, but is based on scientific discovery and research.

At University College, London, the Jevons Memorial Lectures will be delivered by Mr. Philip H. Wicksteed on 'The Application of the Principle of Margins to the Problems of Wage-Earning, Unemployment, Foreign Trade, and Finance,' on Monday evenings, beginning on May 7th. The lectures are open to the public without payment or ticket.

Dr. Richard Garnett's wife was not, as we stated, a daughter of Westland Marston, but the only daughter of Edward Singleton, of co. Clare, and a niece by marriage of Marston.

A little volume of verse by Miss Hester Bancroft, a granddaughter of the historian of the United States, will be published almost immediately—in England by Mr. Elkin Mathews, and in New York by Messrs. C. Scribner & Sons.

Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Dr. A. S. Hunt have returned to England from Oxyrhynchus, where their fifth season's excavations proved very successful, particularly in the discovery of literary papyri, several of which promise to be of exceptional interest. It was not possible to decipher these while the excavations were in progress; but the papyri are now on their way to England, and soon after their arrival a detailed announcement may be expected.

The Eragny Press will issue in a few days 'Songs from Ben Jonson,' with the original music, overseen by Mr. Barclay Squire, and a woodcut in colours by Mr. Lucien Pissarro.

Messrs. Blades, East & Blades will shortly issue for Mrs. Emily M. Pritchard a reproduction by photo-lithography of the original manuscript (now in the Phillipps Collection at the Cardiff Free Library) of 'The Taylor's Cushion,' being the commonplace book of George Owen, the Elizabethan historian of Pembrokeshire. The work until recently was known only in a transcript made by Fenton. Mrs. Pritchard will contribute a short biography of the author, and the issue will be limited to 300 copies.

Among those who have promised to support the American Ambassador at the Royal Literary Fund Dinner on May 10th are Dr. Nansen, Lord Kelvin, the President of the Royal Academy, the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Prof. Herkomer, R.A., and the Bishops of Bristol, Ripon, and Winchester.

A new limited edition of the complete books of R. L. Stevenson will be shortly published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., on behalf of the various publishers of his works. The edition will contain introductions to the different works written by Mr. Edmund Gosse. It will bear the title of "The Pentland Edition," and it is hoped to issue the first four volumes during the autumn of the present year.

The Early English Drama Society have now started on the first year's publications of the "Facsimile Series." The reproduction will be of the most exact kind; no touching up of blemishes, restoration of blurred words, or other mechanical manipulation of the original text will be allowed; and all such details will be dealt with only in the Note-Book and Word-List. The first issue, Massinger's 'Believe as You List,' edited by Mr. A. H. Bullen, will be ready shortly.

A committee is being formed with the object of raising a fund to be invested for the benefit of the late Mrs. Chesson's three young children, for whom there is very inadequate provision. Subscriptions and any inquiries or suggestions will be acknowledged by Mrs. Ernestine Mills, the honorary secretary of the Committee, at 21, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington.

The preliminaries for the establishment of a Hindu University, to which we referred on February 3rd, are making rapid progress. Offers of service are coming in from the principals and professors of the leading colleges of India, and the Munshi Madho Lal, who gave 20,000*l.* (three lakhs) to the endowment, has been conferring on the details of the foundation with Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The latest decision taken was to send an influential deputation to collect subscriptions throughout India.

Moin-ud-Din, General Superintendent of Muttra Collectorate, has prepared and issued a 'History' of the famous Taj Mahal and the buildings in its vicinity. The writer gives an interesting account of the artists who were employed in its construction.

Owing to the large amount of hand work employed in the bindings of Messrs. Sisley's new series of classics *de luxe*, "The Panel-Books," the first eight volumes have been somewhat delayed.

We are sorry to hear of the death of M. Louis Gustave Vapereau in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Vapereau's 'Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporains' was first published in 1858, and new editions and supplements continued to appear up to a few years ago. It has long since taken first rank as a trustworthy book of reference all over the globe, and its general accuracy is no less remarkable than the exhaustive character of its biographical and other details. It has had several rivals both in France and other countries, but has not yet been superseded. In 1876–7 Vapereau published a companion volume of a more restricted interest, the 'Dictionnaire Universel des Littératures.' Vapereau was born at Orleans on April 4th, 1819, and on leaving the École Normale became secretary to Victor Cousin, whom he assisted in his work on the 'Pensées' of Pascal.

At the monthly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution held on Thursday week last the sum of 107*l.* was voted for the relief of 56 members and widows of members; 6 new members were elected, and 10 applications for membership were received.

Recent Parliamentary Papers are Intermediate Education, Ireland, Rules and Programme for 1906 (½*d.*); Irish Teachers' Pensions Rules, 1906 (½*d.*); Annual Statistical Report of the University of Edinburgh, 1904–5 (2½*d.*); Annual Report on the Finances of the University of Edinburgh, 1904–5 (1½*d.*); University of Edinburgh, two Ordinances (½*d.* and 1*d.*); and Ordinance No. XIII. of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh (½*d.*).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Founders of Geology. By Sir Archibald Geikie. Second Edition. (Macmillan & Co.)—This work was originally based on a short course of lectures delivered at the Johns Hopkins University. In the new edition so much fresh matter has been introduced that instead of being confined, as the lectures were, to the lives of a few geologists belonging to what has been called the Heroic Age of geology, the expanded work deals with a long succession of illustrious men who have contributed, age after age, to the foundation of geological science. A notable feature in the new edition is a sketch of the crude attempts of the philosophers of Greece and Rome to interpret phenomena of the earth. Again, the growth of geological ideas in the Middle Ages is treated at greater length than in the former edition, which began virtually with the rise of the French school, led by Buffon and Guettard. Sir Archibald Geikie's volume is not a systematic history of geology, like the well-known work of Zittel, but it is an admirable outline of the development of the science, as revealed by the life and labours of a representative selection of its more distinguished fathers.

Mr. John Murray has added to his "Popular Edition" of Darwin's works *The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants.* This issue is the only one at a cheap price that can be commended, as it includes in each case Darwin's latest corrections and annotations. He was in touch with many foreign men of science, and we think it unfair to him as well as to the advance of science to republish his works without such modifications.

Modern Cosmogonies. By Agnes M. Clerke. (A. & C. Black.)—An extended review of this very interesting book is not necessary, as, of the sixteen chapters composing it, thirteen have already appeared as articles in *Knowledge* and its continuation, *Knowledge and Illustrated Scientific News.* The other three render the scheme complete, and the whole forms an able discussion of the course of modern inquiries regarding the origin of the universe. The various speculations concerning the so-called nebular hypothesis or theory are, of course, fully discussed. Probably the last chapter, on 'Life as the Outcome,' will be read with the greatest interest. A notable characteristic of Miss Clerke's books is the thoroughness with which she goes into all the questions connected with the points she is discussing. The present work does not fail in this respect; and as it is adapted to a larger circle of readers than most of her previous productions, the larger type will be an additional attraction.

Experimental Electrochemistry. By Munro Hopkins, Ph.D. (Constable & Co.)—The modern developments of electrochemistry have been so rapid and varied that one could only have welcomed a text-book giving a clear and connected account of the present position of the subject; but unfortunately Prof. Hopkins's book does not fulfil this function. The subject is throughout treated from the point of view of the electrolytic dissociation theory, of which the author seems to be a strong supporter, and which, to quote his own words, "has the most excellent experimental evidence in its favour"; but we cannot agree with his attitude when he says that "the arguments against the theory will not be introduced for fear of confusing the student" (chap. ii. p. 17). The book is admittedly written for the advanced student, and we hold that all the arguments against the theory, as well as those in favour of it, should be introduced to the reader; we think, moreover, that greater harm is done by an over-zealous partisan who refuses to discuss the difficulties, and to point out the limitations of his theory, than by the most vehement attack of an opponent.

In a short note at the beginning of the book the author gives some "suggestions to students and research-workers in electrochemistry," in which we find the following statement:—

"Chemists, until very lately, have shown a pathetic need of electrochemical knowledge, a failure only rivalled, it may be said, by the lack of chemical knowledge exhibited by electricians."

It has been our good fortune to enjoy the acquaintance of several chemists well versed in physics, and electricians with no mean knowledge of chemistry; but after reading the present volume one is tempted to think that the above-mentioned type of chemist is not altogether extinct, as will be realized from the following quotations, taken at random from Prof. Hopkins's book. Regarding the pressure due to a perfect gas, we are told on p. 21 that

"there will be repellent forces between the molecules of the gas, driving them to the remotest recesses of the containing vessel, and consequently there will be a pressure against the walls of the same."

At the beginning of chap. iii. we are told that

"it is well known that water freezes constantly at 0° C., and that this fact has been made the basis for the several thermometric scales for scientific purposes throughout the world."

Then on p. 55 we learn that "the electricity from a frictional machine is *almost all potential difference*" (the italics are in the original); and again we are told, with regard to the heating of iron when the direction of magnetization is repeatedly reversed, that "this heating of iron by an alternating current under such circumstances is called 'hysteresis'" (p. 63).

These are only a few examples of inaccuracy, which might be multiplied did space permit. We note that much care has been taken over the illustrations, of which there are a hundred and thirty. It is disappointing to find that this standard of excellence has not been maintained in the text.

STEREO-ISOMERISM.*

It is now more than one hundred years since Dalton revived the atomic hypothesis, or the idea that all matter is composed of small particles. Since Dalton's time the whole fabric of chemistry has been built up on this idea as a foundation. It has always been one of the chief aims of chemists to find out how these atoms are linked together in every substance. Chemical formulas are expressions of this idea, and have been developed step by step since Dalton first proposed their use; so that now the formula of any given compound should represent all the more important chemical facts known about it.

An example can be given in lactic acid, the acid present in sour milk. By analysis it is found to consist of the elements carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; moreover, these elements are always present in the same proportions. If the Daltonian idea of atoms is correct, then the smallest particle, or molecule, of lactic acid, should be built up of these three elements, and we can write the formula for lactic acid as follows: $C_3H_6O_3$. This means that there are three atoms of carbon, six of hydrogen, and three of oxygen in the molecule of lactic acid. By further experiments on lactic acid, the chemist can prove that these atoms are arranged in certain groups, or, in other words, one of these carbon atoms is linked to four different groups composed of the remaining atoms: (1) a group of one carbon and three hydrogen atoms; (2) a group of one carbon, one hydrogen, and two oxygen atoms; (3) a group of one hydrogen and one oxygen atom; (4) a hydrogen atom. The chemical formula was expanded accordingly to $C(CH_3)(CO_2H)(OH)(H)$.

In the year 1873 Wislicenus pointed out that there were at least two lactic acids with identical components, *i.e.*, they were *isomeric*: one was found in sour milk, the other in flesh. He contended that the chemical formulas then in use were inadequate, and did not account for the facts. At once the atomic hypothesis was called upon for an explanation. The difficulty was soon surmounted, and, as often happens, two chemists, independently of each other, brought forward the same solution of it during the next year, 1874.

The new idea was excessively simple, namely, that instead of expressing these formulas by writing them in one plane on a sheet of paper, the various groups in the molecule should be represented as arranged in space; space formulas, or *stereo-chemical* formulas, should be used instead. This done, theory and fact would once more be in accord.

These two chemists, Van't Hoff and Le Bel, pointed out that if round a central atom four different atoms or groups of atoms were symmetrically arranged, there were *two different ways* in which this could be done; moreover, the one configuration was the optical image of the other. If a man has only one eye, and that is the right eye, his reflection in a glass shows also a man with only one eye, but that one is the left. The reflection of the face of a watch, a spiral shell, or a screw shows the same state of things. Further, if the mirror image of the man could walk out of the mirror, it would be identical with the real man except that he had been turned round: it would have one eye, and that the left eye, and no amount of turning in any direction could make it identical with the real man. The one can be said to be right-eyed, and the other left-eyed.

This asymmetry, or enantiomorphism, can only exist where there are four different groups. In the man's face we can take the forehead, the eyes, and the nose as representing the four different groups. But should two be the same, then the asymmetry at once disappears. If the man were blind with both eyes, then, as far as the face was concerned, the mirror image of the man would be the same as that of the real man.

This explanation therefore, was brought forward to account for the existence of the two different lactic acids: they are supposed to be *stereo-isomers* of one another. The differences between the two lactic acids that Wislicenus investigated were the following: the one from sour milk was without action on a beam of plane-polarized light; the one from flesh was dextro-rotatory, or turned the plane of the polarized light to the right. Several other differences were observed, all of a physical nature, such as solubility of the salts, crystalline form, &c. But it is this property of action on polarized light that is most interesting, because a very large number of substances that are of the greatest value possess this property—starches, sugars, albumens, and many natural medicinal compounds, such as quinine, camphor, and tartaric acid. Some are dextro-rotatory, others lævo-rotatory. This property of acting on polarized light was discovered by Arago in 1811. He noticed it in quartz, calcspar, and some other minerals. But it was Biot in 1815 who made the great discovery that many of the natural organic compounds rotate the plane of polarized light. It remained for Pasteur (1848–58) to produce the most splendid and classical work on the subject, namely, on tartaric acid: 'The Relations between Composition, Optical Activity, and Crystalline Form.' On looking back with the added knowledge of fifty years, one marvels to see how complete the work was. Pasteur showed that the atoms in these organic compounds must be asymmetrically grouped to explain their optical activity. He thus opened a new and wholly surprising chapter in chemistry—one which has already grown to fill books, and in the future must be more and more important, especially in connexion with physiological chemistry.

Briefly stated, his work on tartaric acid was as follows. He proved the existence of four different tartaric acids, differing only slightly in properties: the ordinary dextro-tartaric acid, a lævo-acid, and two optically inactive acids—racemic acid and meso-tartaric acid (these last two made from the ordinary acid by heat). He proved that the optically inactive racemic acid was a mixture of equal quantities of the dextro- and lævo-acids, and discovered the following methods by which the racemic acid could be resolved into its two active constituents:—

(1) Spontaneous separation by crystallization.—When the sodium ammonium racemate is allowed to crystallize slowly, right- and left-handed crystals separate. These may be picked out by hand, and on regenerating the acid from them, in the one case a dextro-acid is produced, in the other a lævo-acid. It was this experiment that so delighted M. Biot, for when Pasteur showed it to him, he, seizing Pasteur's hand, exclaimed: "My dear child, I have all my life so loved this science that I can hear my heart beat with joy."

(2) Separation by means of other optically active substances.—For instance, cinchonine is an optically active base. If the cinchonine racemate be fractionally crystallized, a more and a less soluble salt result. From these the regenerated acids are found to be optically active.

(3) Separation by the action of living organisms.—If ordinary blue mould, or *Penicillium glaucum*, be allowed to grow in an optically inactive solution of ammonium racemate, it destroys only one of the tartaric acids present, the dextro-acid; the solution therefore becomes lævo-rotatory. This last method is of supreme physiological importance.

Since Pasteur's time no further methods of any importance have been discovered for the separation of these mixtures of two oppositely active substances.

It was not till 1874 that the stereochemical explanation accounted for the existence of these four different tartaric acids. In tartaric acid there are two asymmetric carbon atoms: in the ordinary acid both these are dextro-rotatory, in the lævo-acid they are both lævo-rotatory; in the racemic acid we have an equal mixture of these two; and in meso-tartaric acid, which Pasteur could not separate by any of the methods already mentioned, one of the carbon atoms is dextro- and the other lævo-rotatory. Racemic acid is said to be externally compensated, meso-tartaric internally compensated. In lactic acid there is only one asymmetric carbon atom, therefore we cannot have an internally compensated acid.

Although such substances as tartaric and lactic acids, when obtained from natural sources, are optically active, yet when produced synthetically in the laboratory they are always optically inactive. This, of course, is only natural, for just as much of the dextro- as the lævo-compound is produced. Why is it that in Nature's laboratory a selective influence should be at work? To this question there is at present no satisfactory answer. We do know this, however, that various living organisms, also ferments and enzymes, are capable of acting on one only of these optical isomers, and it is the one which occurs naturally. Yeast will ferment grape sugar and fruit sugar, but not their optical isomers. This fact is of great interest. All our foods nearly—starches, sugars, albumens, &c.—are optically active substances, and the process of digestion is largely effected by enzymes or ferments. Each ferment can be compared to a screw or key: a right-hand screw will not go into a left-hand nut; a right-handed ferment will not unlock a left-handed sugar, and by hydrolysis convert it into food that can be assimilated. Some readers may remember the man in 'The Plattner Story,' by Mr. H. G. Wells, who, by being turned round in four-dimensional space, came back to this earth as his optical isomer. If such a thing could happen, almost certainly that man would starve, for all his food would be like right-hand screws, incapable of fitting into the molecularly left-handed nuts of the tissue of his body.

J. Norman Collie.

* The earlier articles in this Series appeared as follows: M. Poincaré on 'La Fin de la Matière,' February 17th; Sir William Ramsay on 'Helium and the Transmutation of Elements,' March 10th; and Dr. A. H. Bucherer on 'The Shape of Electrons and the Maxwellian Theory,' March 24th.

M. PIERRE CURIE.

The tragic death on Thursday week of M. Pierre Curie removes one who may be regarded as the most widely known scientific man of the day—the discoverer of radium. This distinguished savant was the victim of his own imprudence in crossing

the Rue Dauphine, Paris, whilst that thoroughfare was, apparently, crowded with vehicles. The result is the loss to science of one who, in a comparatively short life and with nothing like the resources of well-equipped laboratories, had accomplished much, and from whom many more important discoveries were reasonably expected.

M. Curie was one of the few typical "plodders" who have arrived at fame during life. He was a native of Paris, where he was born on May 15th, 1859, the son of a medical man. Science appears to have had a singular fascination for him in early youth, and in this his tastes were shared by his brother Paul. He was educated at the Sorbonne, and after taking various degrees, was appointed Chef des Travaux at the École de Physique et de Chimie of the City of Paris, and in 1895 professor at the same school. Soon after the discovery in 1896, by M. Henri Becquerel, of the principle of radio-activity, the joint investigations of M. Curie and his wife—the latter had taken radio-activity as the subject of the thesis for her doctorate—resulted in the discovery of the new substance now universally known by the name of radium. This discovery was communicated by M. Curie to the French Académie des Sciences in March, 1903, and on the following June 19th a demonstration of it was given by him at the Royal Institution in London.

It is not necessary to enter into details concerning this great discovery, the far-reaching importance of which has not yet been grasped by the lay mind. The announcement at any rate did not meet with the usual fate of discoveries, for its magnitude was immediately recognized by scientific men all over the world. Both M. Curie and his wife (a daughter of Prof. Sklodowski, of Warsaw) have been the recipients of various honours in connexion with radium. In 1903 they were awarded the Davy Medal by the Royal Society, and in the same year they shared with M. Henri Becquerel the Nobel Prize; and on July 31st of last year M. Curie was elected to the French Académie des Sciences in the place of the engineer Potier.

M. Curie's death at a comparatively early stage of his scientific researches is a calamity, for he announced to one of his friends only a few weeks ago that he was in the way of discovering the "production plus pratique et plus abondante du radium, qu'il avait déjà retrouvé en minimes quantités dans certaines eaux de source." But the investigations of M. and Madame Curie will doubtless be continued by the surviving partner in the work. M. Curie was of a singularly retiring nature, and the Parisian interviewers found him a poor victim for "copy": reticent on most subjects, he could scarcely be persuaded to say a word respecting the great discovery which will always be associated with his name. His scientific writings have been entirely confined to articles in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Sciences, to the *Journal de Physique*, and to the *Annales de Physique et Chimie*. W. R.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*April* 5.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a note on the brass of Sir Hugh Hastings in Elsing Church, Norfolk, in which he demonstrated that the small shields, now lost, belonging to some of the side figures, and hitherto conjectured to have been of enamelled copper, had actually been of coloured glass. He also showed that the tracery of the canopy, and the places for the missing shields referred to, and for four other shields in the upper part of the memorial, were yet filled with the white plaster or gesso cement for attaching the glass, and that in one of the openings of the canopy the glass decoration actually remained in place. No other brass was at present known which had been so ornamented, but Mr. Hope thought it not improbable that the shields that once adorned the dress of Margaret de Camoys on her brass at Trotton, Sussex, were also originally of glass, and not enamel.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price exhibited a two-handed sword of the sixteenth century lately found in Kingsway, and a Viking sword recovered from the Thames at Wandsworth.—Mr. J. W. Garnham exhibited a finer and more perfect example of a Viking sword found in the Thames at Vauxhall.—Mr. Worthington G. Smith communicated a note on the illuminated title-pages of the earliest Dunstable parish register, executed about 1600, facsimiles of which he also exhibited.—Mr. Hamon le Strange exhibited a flint implement of the Neolithic period, probably a pick, found at Heacham, Norfolk, during the building of a new schoolhouse.—Mr. John Acland exhibited a Roman ivory sword-hilt of unusual form, lately discovered at Dorchester, Dorset.

April 23 (*St. George's Day*).—*Annual Meeting.*—Viscount Dillon, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. R. Garraway Rice and Herbert Jones were appointed scrutators of the ballot.—Owing to the unavoidable absence abroad of the President, the Secretary read for him his annual address, which contained the usual notices of deceased Fellows, and passed in review the chief incidents connected with the Society, and the more important archæological investigations and discoveries during the year.—On the motion of Sir E. W. Brabrook, seconded by Sir Richard Holmes, it was unanimously resolved: "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed."—The following were declared duly elected President, Council, and officers of the Society for the ensuing year: *President*, Lord Avebury; *Vice-Presidents*, Viscount Dillon, Sir Henry H. Howorth, and Sir Edward M. Thompson; *Treasurer*, Mr. Philip Norman; *Director*, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price; *Secretary*, Mr. C. H. Read; Lord Balcarres, Sir Edward W. Brabrook, Sir Owen Roberts, and Messrs. J. Willis Clark, H. L. Cust, J. W. Willis-Bund, W. Dale, G. E. Fox, Everard Green, Hubert Hall, A. G. Hill, C. R. Peers, A. B. Skinner, and H. R. Tedder.

British Archæological Association.—*April* 18.—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—An exhibition of Samian ware and a flint arrowhead, discovered in a wood near Chislehurst, was made by Mr. Nichols.—Mr. R. H. Forster, Hon. Treasurer, read a paper on 'The Tenth Iter of Antoninus and the Roman Stations in the North of England.' He said that the course of the Tenth Iter, from Mediolanum, through Manchester and Ribchester, as far as Overborough, has been generally agreed upon; but the positions of the intervening stations have been the subjects of much speculation. Mr. Watkins ('Roman Lancashire') continues the route northwards, making Borrow Bridge, Alone; Kirby Thore, Galava; and Whitley Castle, Glanoventa, the terminus of the *iter;* but this is not satisfactory, as Whitley Castle is not a likely terminus, and a comparison of the distances given in Iter II. and Iter V. shows that Kirby Thore was Bravonacæ—probably the same as the Braboniacum of the 'Notitia.' Old Carlisle, near Wigton, has been suggested; but it is hard to fit the intervening stations to known Roman sites. A more likely place is Ravenglass, which was an important post up to mediæval times; and if Ravenglass be Glanoventa, Ambleside will be Galava; Watercrook, near Kendal, Alio; and Overborough, Galacum, the respective distances corresponding with fair accuracy, if the route from Overborough be taken due west till the road from Lancaster to Watercrook is joined. Assuming that the Glanoventa, Alio, and Bremetonacum of the 'Itinerary' are the Glannibanta, Alone, and Bremetenracum of the 'Notitia,' we get three of the stations *per lineam valli* in a definite order; and it is possible to connect this *linea* with the *linea* from Segedunum to Amboglanna, if we take into account the duties of the garrison of the north of England, which, at the date of the 'Notitia,' had been largely reduced. The wall across South Northumberland was fully garrisoned, but North Cumberland seems to have been strongly held—in fact, rather policed than garrisoned. The prime necessity in the West was the protection of the Cumberland coast from raids by the Picts and Scots, and most of the intervening stations must be sought for here. Possibly Petriana was Stanwix, beside Carlisle, and the Ala Petriana may also have garrisoned Old Carlisle. Aballaba is identified with Papcastle, and the four remaining stations probably lie on the coast, viz., Congavata at Mallray; Axelodunum at Maryport; Gabrosentis at Burrow Walls, near Workington; and Tunnocelum at Moresby, near Whitehaven, where a small natural harbour formerly existed. Olenacum and Virosidum remain, and these, if the *linea* is continued, should be south of Ribchester—possibly at Wilderspool, near Warrington, and Brough, near Buxton. This arrangement suggests that a large part of the reduced garrison of Britain was employed in watching the hill tribes of the central mountain chain, and that the troops included in the second section of the 'Notitia' list guarded the eastern and northern valleys, especially as we get a *linea* of Lavatræ (Bowes), Verteræ (Brough), and Braboniacum (Kirby Thore). Præsidium may have been Brough on the Humber; Danum has been identified with Doncaster; and Morbium may be placed at Templeborough. Placing Arbeia at Almondbury, Dictis at Ilkley, and Concangium at Bainbridge, near Askrigg, we come to the *linea* mentioned. Longovicum seems to be Lanchester, in Durham; and the intervening stations of Maglova and Magæ may possibly be found at Whitley Castle, near Alston, and Old Town, in Allendale. If the last station, Derventio, were Ebchester, the *linea* would end only fifteen miles from Segedunum, where the *iter per lineam valli* section begins; but this would involve a change of name, and perhaps Derventio is an outlying station on the Yorkshire Derwent. The paper was accompanied by maps and other illustrations.—An interesting discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Mr. Emanuel Green, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. C. J. Williams, and others took part.

Royal Numismatic.—*April* 19.—Dr. Codrington in the chair.—Mr. Hilton Price exhibited a noble of Henry V. of his last coinage, having for mint-mark a perforated cross. Above the king's wrist is an annulet, and below it a mullet; and on the reverse a quatrefoil in the first quarter of the cross, and a trefoil in the last.—Dr. J. Keer showed a plated clipped half-crown of Charles I. struck at the Tower Mint.—Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a large brass of Antoninus Pius with reverse type "Lætitia," and a second brass of the same emperor with a seated figure of Britannia. These coins, with others of the same period, were found recently near London. Mr. Walters also read a paper on the coinage of Henry V., in which, after stating that the new coinage of the last year of Henry IV. was probably still in progress at his death, he suggested that, in order to avoid delay, his dies were made available for his successor by the simple process of punching them with a mullet (one of the marks of Henry V.). The paper dealt with the several issues of this reign, which were classified in their chronological order on fairly certain internal evidence. The adoption of special marks, such as the mullet, the broken annulet, and the complete annulet, was dealt with at some length, and a particular significance, not hitherto attached to them, was proposed for their occurrence.

Statistical.—*April* 24.—A paper on 'Dealings in Futures in the Cotton Market,' by Prof. S. J. Chapman and Mr. Douglas Knoop, was read.

Zoological.—*April* 10.—Mr. Herbert Druce, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. F. E. Beddard exhibited a partially dissected specimen of the scincoid lizard, *Trachysaurus rugosus*, to show the existence in that species of abdominal ribs.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited the skull of a horse showing pre-orbital pits.—Mr. C. Tate Regan read a paper dealing with the freshwater fishes of the island of Trinidad, chiefly based on a collection made by Mr.

Lechmere Guppy, jun., and presented by him to the British Museum.—The Secretary read a communication from Prof. J. A. Thomson and Mr. W. D. Henderson, which contained an account of the collection of Alcyonarians made by Mr. Cyril Crossland at Zanzibar in 1901–2.—A paper from Dr. J. F. Gemmill treated of 'Cyclopia in Osseous Fishes,' as observed by him in several advanced trout embryos.—A second paper by Dr. Gemmill contained descriptions of cases of supernumerary eyes, and local deficiency and reduplication of the notochord, in trout embryos.—A communication from Mr. P. I. Lathy contained descriptions of three new varieties of butterflies of the genus Heliconius.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*April* 24.—*Annual Meeting.*—Sir Alexander Binnie, President, in the chair.—The ballot for the election of officers was declared as follows: *President*, Sir Alexander B. W. Kennedy; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. W. R. Galbraith, Mr. W. Matthews, Sir E. Leader Williams, and Mr. J. C. Inglis; *Other Members of Council*, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Anderson, Mr. B. Hall Blyth, Mr. J. Benton, Mr. C. A. Brereton, Mr. R. Elliot-Cooper, Col. R. E. B. Crompton, Mr. J. Davis, Dr. G. F. Deacon, Dr. Francis Elgar, Mr. M. Fitzmaurice, Mr. R. A. Hadfield, Mr. G. H. Hill, Mr. Walter Hunter, Mr. J. H. Johns, Mr. G. R. Jebb, Sir William T. Lewis, Sir George Livesey, Mr. A. G. Lyster, Sir Andrew Noble, The Hon. C. A. Parsons, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. A. Siemens, Mr. J. Strain, Sir John I. Thornycroft, Prof. W. C. Unwin, and Mr. A. F. Yarrow.

Faraday.—*April* 10.—Prof. A. K. Huntington in the chair.—Mr. F. W. Harbord communicated papers by Messrs. Keller, Stassano, and Gin. The paper by M. C. A. Keller was entitled 'Electrothermics of Iron and Steel'; that by Cav. M. E. Stassano, 'Note on the Rotating Electric Steel Furnace in the Artillery Construction Works, Turin'; and that by M. Gustave Gin, 'Note on Recent Developments in the Gin Electric Steel Furnace.'—A paper by Mr. H. S. Coleman, entitled 'Notes on the Cleaning of Work by means of the Electric Current,' was communicated by Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'Reversionary Securities as Investments,' Mr. C. R. V. Coutts.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Ivory,' Lecture II., Mr. A. Maskell. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Greek Classical Dress in Life and in Art,' Lecture II., Prof. G. Baldwin Brown.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Social Conditions in Australia,' Hon. J. G. Jenkins.
— Royal Institution, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'Additional Notes on Anthropoid Apes,' Hon. Walter Rothschild; 'On Mammals collected in South-West Australia' by Mr. W. E. Balston, Mr. Oldfield Thomas; 'On the Lepidoptera collected during the Recent Expedition to Tibet,' Mr. H. J. Elwes and Sir G. Hampson.
Wed. Archæological Institute, 4.—'Notes on Fonts,' Mr. A. Fryer; 'Excavations in Hayling Island,' Mr. Talfourd Ely.
— Entomological, 8.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Unsolved Problems in Metallurgy,' Mr. R. A. Hadfield. (James Forrest Lecture.)
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Submarine Signalling,' Mr. J. B. Millet.
Thurs. Royal, 4.30.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The Digestive Tract in Birds and Mammals,' Lecture II., Mr. P. C. Mitchell.
— Linnean, 8.—Adjourned discussion on 'Origin of Gymnosperms.'
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Relation between Absorption Spectra and Chemical Constitution: Part V. The Isonitroso Compounds,' Messrs. E. C. C. Baly, E. G. Marsden, and A. W. Stewart; 'The Action of Tribromopropane on the Sodium Derivative of Ethyl Malonate, Part II.,' Messrs. W. H. Perkin, jun., and J. L. Simonsen; 'Brazilin and Hæmatoxylin: Part VII. 'Some Derivatives of Brazilein,' Messrs. P. Engels and W. H. Perkin, jun.; 'Pipitzahoic Acid,' Mr. J. M. Sanders; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'An Alabaster Figure of St. George and the Dragon,' Mr. C. H. Vowell; 'Excavations at Kirklees Priory, Yorks,' Sir G. J. Armytage.
Fri. Philological, 8.—'Notes on English Etymology,' Rev. Prof. Skeat.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Steam Turbine on Land and at Sea,' Hon. C. A. Parsons.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'English Furniture in the Eighteenth Century,' Lecture II., Prof. C. Waldstein.

Science Gossip.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have made the following awards for papers read and discussed before the Institution during the past session: a Telford Gold Medal to Mr. J. A. Saner, a Watt Gold Medal to Mr. G. G. Stoney, and a George Stephenson Gold Medal to Dr. T. E. Stanton; Telford Premiums to Mr. Leonard Bairstow, Mr. H. S. Bidwell, Mr. J. J. Webster, Mr. Cathcart W. Methven, Mr. H. A. Mavor, and Sir Frederick R. Upcott; and a Manby Premium to Mr. D. E. Lloyd-Davies. The presentation of these awards, together with those for papers which have not been subject to discussion, will take place at the inaugural meeting of next session.

The distinguished physician Dr. Ludwig Kleinwächter, whose death is announced from Vienna, was born in 1839, in Prague, where he studied, and subsequently was appointed lecturer at the University. He accepted a call to Innsbruck in 1878, but his liberal views brought him into conflict with the clericals; he resigned in 1881, and was never able to obtain another academic post, owing to the charges of free thought brought against him. He therefore took a medical practice at Czernowitz, in Austrian Galicia, where he died. He was a contributor of valuable articles to various encyclopædias, and the author of some important medical works, among them 'Grundriss der Geburtshülfe' and a 'Lehrbuch der Hebammenkunst.'

Prof. J. G. Hagen, S.J., Director of the Georgetown College Observatory, Washington, has been appointed to the Directorship of the Vatican Observatory at Rome.

The moon will be full at 2h. 10m. (Greenwich time) on the afternoon of the 8th prox., and new at 8h. 1m. on the morning of the 23rd. She will be in perigee on the evening of the 8th. The planet Mercury will be at greatest western elongation from the sun on the 3rd, and be visible in the morning during the first half of the month, situated in the constellation Pisces. Venus moves during May from Taurus into Gemini, and sets later each evening; she will be near β Tauri on the 18th and 19th, and in conjunction with the moon on the 25th. Mars (now a faint object) will be in conjunction with Venus on the 6th, and very near β Tauri on the 29th and 30th. Jupiter is also in the constellation Taurus—to the east of Venus until the 11th, and to the west of her afterwards. Saturn is in the eastern part of Aquarius, and rises earlier each morning.

Ross's comet (*c*, 1906) is now very near the Pleiades, and still moving in a north-easterly direction; but its brightness is only about the seventh part of what it was at the time of discovery.

Madame Ceraski, in her examination of photographic plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory, has detected two new variable stars, which will be reckoned as var. 34, 1906, Camelopardalis and var. 35, 1906, Persei respectively. The first of these when brightest exceeds the tenth magnitude, the second only the eleventh; both sink below 12½ when faintest.

FINE ARTS

THE NEW GALLERY.

More completely than the Academy, which has ever maintained a close touch with the outside public, the New Gallery is the typical West-End exhibition, and by it the average aristocrat's taste in art may reasonably be judged. Show me the pictures you like, and I will tell you what you are. The present exhibition displays more markedly than its predecessors that the result of this relative exclusiveness is a show which is less amusing than the Academy on other than artistic grounds, and offers much less display of downright philistine capacity, but hardly anything in the way of more refined beauty or more subtle quality to compensate for these deficiencies. A watered-down Academy is what the New Gallery has become, and one is tempted to describe aristocratic taste in art as the same as that of the large public, but in more languid degree.

The work of Mr. Edward Stott in what was probably his best period used to offer, a few years back, some excuse for the bringing together of a collection of pictures in other respects nearly a duplicate of the larger show at Burlington House; and in one exhibition the inclusion of several first-rate pictures by the sturdiest of painters of out-door rustic subjects inspired the hope that the directors had recognized in Mr. James Charles a more than adequate successor to Mr. Stott. Neither of these excuses now remains, for Mr. Stott has been picked off by the Royal Academy, and Mr. Charles apparently dropped as not attractive to the fastidious New Gallery public. There remains, indeed, little here that is not likely to be found better in the Academy, save the very real technical beauty of Mr. Southall's ill-conceived and unconvincing picture of *The Daughter of Herodias*. For some purposes Mr. Southall has an admirable understanding of the art of putting on paint. Certain passages in the drapery of the principal figure and in the still life in the foreground could hardly be bettered; but he has used these great executive gifts to make a mere simulacrum of a picture, without dramatic sense or real attempt at characterization.

Among the sculpture, it is true, there are three works by Mr. Tweed, and two of them are probably as good as he has yet shown—the *Mrs. Gervase Beckett* by means of a certain refinement of modelling and nice observance of values, while the *Latona*, an ugly type of flabby humanity, is saved by a rather sculpturesque and simple pose. These, however, stand out mainly because of the commonplaceness of the other exhibits, or rather would so stand out but for the transcendent superiority of one work, by comparison with which all the other sculpture seems much on a level. Mr. Alexander Fisher's little mirror-frame is a gem of beauty. The figure, good as it is, is perhaps hardly sufficiently *fine* for its setting, if one may make a word French by putting it into italics; but with this reservation the whole is delightful, nor can one praise enough the sanity of taste that offers us in a work of this severity a passage so "pretty" (there is no other word for it) as the pierced spray at the top. By it the work seems to fall into line with the frankly festive manner of nature's own ornament, and is saved from the pedantic bareness that attacks modern efforts at purity of style. The pious thing to do with a work of art so daintily classic would be solemnly to bury it, say at Bosco Trecase, as some set-off to the obligations the soil has laid us under in preserving the beauties of Pompeii.

It would be well before leaving the Central Hall to express, in the public interest, the hope that there are no heads of departments so simple as to take seriously Mr. Natorp's projects for damaging Hyde Park Corner: if that be clearly understood, there is no harm in them. In view of the fact that miniature painting is an art that is extensively patronized, we may also point out that Mr. Charles Gere is an artist on another plane from its ordinary practitioners. A large collection of typical Parisian exhibition jewellery is shown by M. Gaillard. Similar to, but not quite so good as, the best work of Lalique, it tells the same story of a flavour

of artistry hanging about the workman's execution when the designer is entirely innocent of art.

There is not much that need detain the visitor when, to inspect the oil paintings, he begins with the small South Room. One sees Mr. Tuke dealing with a nude female figure, and forcing it to assume the characteristics of the bony, angular anatomies he has been studying so long in his pictures of boys bathing. Mr. Thorne-Waite has a landscape in imitation of the Early English School which looks very thin beside the sturdy sincerity of a moderate example of Mr. James Aumonier's art. Mr. John Reid would be one of the best painters here if only he would forgo his ill-designed foreground figures; while there is some accomplishment in the *Francesca* of Mr. Arthur Hacker, an unfortunate painter who has been unreasonably reviled for his worst pictures by a generation of critics old enough to remember his very serious and painter-like 'Death of Pelagia.'

About the blazing sunlight of Mr. Sargent's sandpit full of goats, in the West Room, hangs something of the hot, rank smell which must have assailed the painter when he sketched it, and which is perhaps the real excuse for its summary execution. If he would push such works to the pitch of intensity of his best portraits, here is a branch of art in which he might do great things. There is a temptation to approach such travel-subjects in the unattractive spirit of the globe-trotter, as in the *Gethsemane* on the opposite wall, which might almost be used, title and all, as an advertisement for "Cook's." His other works here are somewhat photographic, save for a rather more intimate touch in the head of *Padre Albera*.

It would ill become a reviewer of London picture galleries to be other than grateful to Mr. George Henry for his efforts at brightening up, as a place of artistic entertainment, almost every exhibition held here in the last few years. His success does not mark his talent out as pre-eminently that of the portrait-painter, for the more serious walks of whose profession less immediate attractiveness of pigment is required, with an art that bears longer acquaintance. But the studies (mostly of the same rather attractive lady) with which he glibly adorns our exhibitions tell of the natural decorator, and it is earnestly to be hoped that between whiles he will give himself that practice in more constructive design that would qualify him to seize the occasion (if occasion should arise) of painting the foyers and banqueting halls of the future with the simple gaiety of colour of his *Summer Morn*. Mr. Austen Brown's *Meadow Flowers* is in a similar vein by a man of much ability who has never really found his genre. (How can they find it, these poor decorators, if there is no decoration to do?) Among his figure subjects it is a more than usually charming example of a man whose besetting sin is an occasional relapse into Barbizonics such as his *Haymaker*. Mr. Max Bohm is apparently a follower of Mr. Austen Brown.

Mr. Brangwyn has more completely than any of these men that faculty of seeing his subject in terms of his material which is at the root of modern facility in painting. Mr. Edgar Barclay is interesting as a contrast belonging to a generation of painters whom the Brangwyns and Henrys are to replace. When such a style is extinct we shall see that its exponents possessed qualities it was folly to let slip. Mr. Barclay's picture *Phyllis in the Hazels* is slightly, but jarringly out of harmony in colour, but has a poetical intention modestly subordinated to natural truth, and one the full limits of which are not exhaustively comprehended at the first glance. In a word, it dates from a time when a painting was intended to be a possession, not a passing sensation. This is not to deny that in the complex, though immediate relation of part with part of Mr. Brangwyn's picture there is a good deal to interest the beholder; but there is much also which is haphazard and sloppy, and which, in a picture where every object appears a good deal more than the size of life, is not a little offensive, as though it were an intentional insult to the art of delicate delineation that was formerly considered necessary to a fine painting. It was in an art *milieu* where this delineation had become a thing of science rather than of beauty, and where pursuit of the thing painted had produced disregard of the materials with which painting was done, that this art was bred. *Any* painting founded on right use of the pigments seems beautiful by comparison with the scientific realism that in various forms has encumbered our painting so long; but the acceptance, by a man with the ambition of beautiful paint, of such coarse work as this will, it is to be hoped, be impossible in another ten years, when artists begin to realize their whereabouts. Such a picture as this of Mr. Brangwyn, which in its way displays the hand of a master, will then date itself with absolute certainty. Mr. East in his balancing of qualities seems nearer the notion of where good painting lies, but his very moderation and many-sidedness seem to stand in his way. We have the feeling with him that he is not being unreservedly himself; and the want of a certain hearty abandonment to his convictions robs his clear-sightedness of its full effect. Very generally in English exhibitions the same phenomenon is to be observed. The tradition of good painting—somewhat stale, perhaps—was broken some time back by a mania for realistic impressionist inquiry into the truth of natural appearances, almost without any consideration of the means whereby these might be realized in a manner harmonious with the essential nature of pigments. This fashion has been broken largely by sensational painters—men absorbed not in the beauty of their material, but in the attempt, by conventionally exploiting its possibilities, to outshine the impressionist with all his science. Now that these, certainly the more workmanlike class of painter, have won their battle, we may hope the more intelligent of them will devote themselves to the culture of a more complete and perfect art. In landscape an admirable sample of such sensationalism is Mr. Peppercorn, who is particularly well represented here. Literal truthfulness without a feeling for the structure of paint cannot stand beside this sort of thing; but to say that sound structure in paint cannot stand the burden of greater truthfulness than this were to deny all the masterpieces of art.

It is always the duty of the critic to cast about for modest merit in obscure corners. Three examples of this sort, at any rate, reward the diligent. In the balcony a little portrait, *Mrs. Falcon*, by Mrs. Gertrude Massey, is not so technically accomplished as at first sight it appears, but is well-directed, sound work. Ridiculously skied, Mr. Duff's sheep picture, *The Hillside*, shows him at that charming moment when hard study of his special subject is just about to bring him its reward of easy, confident handling, in an imaginative way, of material all his own. The sheep in full fleece, like the housings of mediæval chargers, are vastly different in characterization from those of the ordinary painter, and the picture altogether is worth a dozen of the pretentious nullities that encumber most of the line. *Denis Bindon Ayres, Esq.*, by Mr. Edwin Smith, is a good bust, intimately observed and confidently handled.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 21st inst. the following pictures: Sam Bough, Newhaven, 693*l*. T. S. Cooper, Canterbury Meadows, Cows and Sheep near a Stream, Evening, 294*l*.; Early Morning, Cattle, Sheep, and Goats in a Pasture, 162*l*.; Two Cows and Four Sheep in a Pasture, 120*l*.; J. F. Herring, A Farmyard, Winter, with horses, pigs, duck, and pigeons, 105*l*. B. W. Leader, The Haymakers, 110*l*. W. Müller, Athens, 115*l*. Drawing by Birket Foster, A Landscape, with cattle in a pool, 52*l*.

The same firm sold on the 23rd inst. the following Drawings: Burne-Jones, Lucretia, 357*l*. Millais, The Town Crier, 68*l*. Picture by H. Fantin-Latour, Portrait of the Artist, in dark dress, 262*l*.

Fine-Art Gossip.

The private view at the Royal Academy is fixed for next Friday.

At Messrs. Graves & Co.'s Galleries Mr. Baragwanath King has a private view to-day of water-colour drawings of Ireland. He has traversed the ground covered by the King on his last trip.

At the Mendoza Gallery water-colour drawings by Mr. C. E. Brittan are on view.

At Clifford's Gallery, 21, Haymarket, there is an exhibition of water-colours, pastels, and etchings by Mrs. F. M. Unwin and Miss A. M. Bauerlé, entitled 'Dream Children and Real Children.'

The Viking Club have on view to-day an exhibition of water-colour drawings and sketches of scenery and antiquities in Orkney, Shetland, Scotland, and Sweden, by the late Sir Henry Dryden, in the King's Weigh House Rooms, Thomas Street, Grosvenor Square.

The Annual Report as to the National Gallery, School of Art, Museum of Antiquities, &c., in Scotland has just been published as a Parliamentary Paper (price 2*d*.).

The daily press has already extracted from the Second Report of the National Art-Collections Fund the details of the purchase of the "Rokeby" Velasquez. The Report publishes an admirable article on the picture by Mr. Claude Phillips, and a reproduction of it from *The Burlington Magazine*. It was sold, it appears, under order of the Court of Chancery, for 30,500*l*., and eventually passed into the hands of Messrs. T. Agnew & Sons, from whom it was purchased for 45,000*l*., and handed over to the Trustees of the National Gallery on March 14th last. The Committee came to the conclusion that the price asked was justified, depending on information voluntarily furnished by Messrs. Agnew, which is described as "of a confidential nature."

Works secured for the nation in 1905 by the Fund (which we heartily congratulate on the effective part it already has taken in preserving art treasures for this country) are Whistler's 'Nocturne in Blue and Silver' of old Battersea Bridge, now at the Tate Gallery, and the subject of attack by Ruskin in 'Fors Clavigera'; an oil painting by J. S. Cotman, presented to the National Gallery

of Scotland in August last; and drawings by Jacopo Francia and Timoteo Viti, Anglo-Saxon jewellery, glass, pottery, &c., all presented to the British Museum. The Fund also contributed towards the purchase of a Rhodian-ware jug for the Victoria and Albert Museum. The total membership was 605 at the end of last year.

The frontispiece of the May number of *The Burlington Magazine* is a photogravure of the picture called 'The Lovers' at Buckingham Palace; Mr. Lionel Cust and Mr. Herbert Cook contribute articles about the picture, the former supporting its attribution to Titian, and the latter ascribing it to Paris Bordone. Mr. H. Yates Thompson contributes, under the title of 'The Romance of a Book,' a short account of the second volume of Josephus lately presented to the National Library of France. Prof. C. J. Holmes begins a series of articles on 'The Development of Rembrandt as an Etcher,' dealing this month with the etchings of 1628–30. Under the title of 'Art in Georgian England' the exhibition of eighteenth-century portraits at Oxford is dealt with by Sir Walter Armstrong; and the exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery is also reviewed. Sir Richard Holmes's fourth article on the English miniature painters deals with Peter Oliver and John Hoskins. Mr. Lawrence Weaver writes on 'Lead Portrait Statues,' and Mr. H. P. Mitchell on an altar cross and candlesticks which are said to have been made by Valerio Belli for Francis I. Mr. Roger Fry publishes pictures by Goya, Nicholas Maes, and Lorenzo Lotto recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of New York. An article on the forthcoming sales of engravings in Germany shows that they will this year be of unusual importance.

The death, in his seventy-third year, is announced from Berlin of Prof. Fritz Sturm, the well-known landscape and marine painter. He began life as a house painter, and was a sailor before he took to his artistic career.

M. Paul Chevallier will sell by auction at the Galerie Georges Petit, on Friday next, the remarkably fine collection of modern pictures of M. Ch. Viguier, among which are choice examples of such artists as Besnard, Corot, Fantin-Latour, Harpignies, Henner, Jongkind, Meissonier, Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Roybet, Sisley (of whom there are ten examples), Vollon, and Ziem. A few of the works have passed through other sales, but M. Viguier appears to have obtained the major portion of his collection from the artists themselves. With the drawings, pastels, and sketches, there are 94 lots. The single example of Meissonier is the portrait of Madame Lebon, which was No. 21 in the artist's sale.

Rodin's famous statue 'Le Penseur' was officially inaugurated on Sunday last in front of the Pantheon, Paris. Its purchase and erection by public subscription have been largely due to the initiative of M. Gabriel Mourey, who, with M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, made a speech at the ceremony.

The Committee of the British School at Rome are about to appoint a Director at 400*l.* a year, who will also have the use of rooms, rent and service free, on the premises of the School in the Odescalchi Palace. Applications, which may be accompanied by testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary of the School, at 22, Albemarle Street, not later than May 15th.

At the Society of Arts the Cantor Lectures are being delivered by Mr. Alfred Maskell on 'Ivory in Commerce and in the Arts.' His excellent book on 'Ivories' may be remembered. The second lecture, which deals with the artistic use of ivory, is to be delivered next Monday, and the third on May 7th. Tickets of admission may be obtained through the members of the Society of Arts.

The Antiquary for May will contain, among others, the following articles: 'The Carvings at Barfreston Church' (illustrated), by the Rev. A. H. Collins; 'Picts and Pets,' by Mr. W. C. Mackenzie; 'An Illustrated Account of Recent Action by the Hertfordshire County Council under the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, 1882 and 1900,' by the Honorary Secretary of the East Hertfordshire Archæological Society; 'The Ornaments of a Bishop's Chapel,' by Dr. James Wilson; 'The London Signs and their Associations,' by Mr. MacMichael; 'Illustrated Notes on the Arms of Roscarrock impaling Thynne,' by Mr. Tavenor-Perry; and 'St. William's College, York,' by the Rev. C. N. Gray.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Bechstein Hall.—*Joachim Quartet Concert.*

The first of the Joachim Quartet Concerts was given at Bechstein Hall on Monday evening. The statement that Dr. Joachim had decided to retire into private life would not cause any surprise, for he has reached an age which would fully justify such a step. But he has come again amongst us, and at this concert he was in splendid form; the renderings were indeed remarkable for life, feeling, and the way in which Dr. Joachim and his worthy associates entered into the spirit of the three composers represented; in listening to them one's thoughts are of the music, not of the performers. First came Mozart's Quartet in B flat, one of the three written in 1785 which caused Haydn to say to Mozart's father that he considered his son the greatest living composer. Next came Beethoven's C sharp minor (Op. 131), and finally Haydn's in F (Op. 77, No. 2). Mozart in his later works foreshadowed Beethoven, and so also did Haydn. In the quartet in question the Menuetto, with its striking variety of rhythm, and *mélange* of lights and shades, reminds one forcibly of his successor.

This afternoon the first of the two additional concerts will take place at Queen's Hall. The attractive programme consists of Brahms's Clarinet Quintet, Mendelssohn's now rarely heard Octet, and Mozart's Serenade in E flat for wind instruments. In addition to the Joachim Quartet, the following artists will take part in the performances: MM. Maurice Sons, Thomas F. Morris, A. Gibson, and Percy Such; and oboes, MM. W. M. Malsch and E. Davies; clarinets, Prof. Mühlfeld and Mr. M. Gomez; horns, MM. A. Borsdorf and H. Vandermeerschen; and bassoons, MM. E. F. James and Wilfred James.

Violin Recitals.

During the past week three notable violinists have been heard. On Saturday Mischa Elman gave a concert at Queen's Hall, and in Paganini's Concerto in D and in two movements of Bach's Suite in G minor proved once again that, though young in years, he is already a great artist. Dr. Joachim, though advanced in years, is still, and rightly, regarded as the finest leader of chamber music.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall, Herr Kreisler performed the Tschaïkowsky Concerto with extraordinary boldness and entrain. Mischa Elman recently, though not actually within the past week, played the same work. Herr Kreisler's intellectual grasp of the music is stronger, but as regards technique and emotional power the lad is already a formidable rival.

Musical Gossip.

At Dr. Edvard Grieg's orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on May 17th the programme will include Björnson's 'Bergliot,' recitation (Miss Tita Brand) with orchestral accompaniment, the Pianoforte Concerto (Miss Johanne Stockmarr), the first 'Peer Gynt' Suite, and three of the composer's finest songs with orchestral accompaniment. At his chamber concert on May 24th will be performed the Sonata in A minor for 'cello (Prof. Hugo Becker) and pianoforte, and the Sonata in C minor (M. Johannes Wolff) for violin and pianoforte. Madame Emma Holmstrand will be the vocalist.

April 23rd was fixed for the first of the series of historical recitals which M. Alexandre Guilmant gives every year on the fine organ of the Salle des Fêtes of the Trocadéro Palace. Composers of various nationalities will, as usual, be represented in the programmes, special attention being paid to the works of Boëly, Buxtehude, and Frescobaldi. In a brief notice of the first named in the new edition of Grove's 'Dictionary,' his organ pieces are said to be "remarkable for their depth of thought and sincerity of intention." A correspondence between Boëly and Gossec on the subject of Catel's treatise on harmony was published by the former in 1806, but Fétis says that "the book in the matter of style was unintelligible, and no one read it."

On Thursday, May 17th, La Société des Grandes Auditions Musicales de France, of which Countess Greffuhle is president, will give at the Palais du Trocadéro the first performance in Paris of Sir Edward Elgar's 'Dream of Gerontius' ('Songe de Gerontius'). M. Chevillard will conduct the work.

E. Poldini's one-act opera 'Der Vagabund und der Prinzessin' was produced for the first time (at any rate in German) at Prague on March 29th. The work, together with Cornelius's 'Barber of Bagdad,' will be given at Covent Garden on Tuesday week.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Miss Elsa Riess's Song Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Joachim Committee Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
Tues.	Miss Florence Monteith's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. Jan Mulder's Concert, 8.30, Salle Erard.
—	Bach Concert, 9, Æolian Hall.

WED. Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. Jullien Henry's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mlle. Violette d'Athos's Operatic Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Joachim Committee Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
— Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.
— Miss Marjorie Hayward's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
FRI. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
SAT. Grand Morning Popular Concert, 3, Albert Hall.
— London Symphony Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

IT is too early as yet to judge concerning the future of 'The Bond of Ninon,' the comedy of Miss Clo Graves with which Miss Lena Ashwell has opened the Savoy. The experiment is in a sense commendable, and the accompanying omens may be regarded as propitious. Indulgence is as a rule to be anticipated in the case of a début in management by a popular actress, and also in the effort to establish an ambitious form of entertainment. Before, however, the attempt to establish a class of Dumas comedy can succeed, it is necessary to obtain a school of acting which for a century has been wanting. Ninon de l'Enclos is a tempting heroine, and her epoch, in the best days of her long life, is picturesque and splendid. In the piece in which she now appears she is in the midst of what is most brilliant in the Court of Louis XIV. Her adventures are but commonplace, however, and her environment is without distinction. Ninon is provided with a stuttering lover, an innovation of doubtful expediency and value. Her flirtation with him ends in her tranquil surrender of him to a lover in his own world — an incident which recalls the conduct of Peg Woffington in 'Masks and Faces.' Not without talent is the whole, but as drama it is inexpert and artificial.

THE run of 'Nero' has been suspended at His Majesty's to permit of the Shakspearean performances which, during the present as the previous season, constitute a deeply interesting feature of Mr. Tree's management. In the light of these the rebuke that London does not possess a theatre with a Shakspearean repertory cannot be passed. On Monday Mr. Tree appeared as Caliban in 'The Tempest,' on Tuesday and Wednesday morning as Falstaff in the first part of 'King Henry IV.,' and on Wednesday evening as Malvolio in 'Twelfth Night.'

A PERFORMANCE by the Mermaid Society on Monday afternoon of 'The Bezsemenovs' of Maxim Gorky attracted to Terry's Theatre a small but appreciative world. As a picture of Russian life among operatives the piece is impressive, but as drama it is verbose and ineffective as well as depressing.

'RAFFLES,' a four-act drama by Messrs. E. W. Hornung and E. Presbrey, which has enjoyed much success in the United States, will in a few days be produced at the Comedy, Mr. Barrie's triple bill having been withdrawn.

'THE SILVER BOX' is the title of a play by Mr. John Galsworthy which has been secured for the Court by the Vedrenne-Barker management.

AT the revival of 'Prunella' at the Court Theatre on Monday the serenade in the second act was sung instead of being spoken, and other alterations were perceptible.

'THE FLOWER OF FRANCE,' a play by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy on the subject of Joan of Arc, has been given for copyright purposes at the Scala Theatre.

THE Shakspeare Commemoration at Stratford-on-Avon has secured a very satisfactory attendance this year, though the first week began with the stock favourites, 'Much Ado about Nothing,' 'The Taming of the Shrew,' 'Hamlet,' 'Julius Cæsar,' 'Macbeth,' and 'As You Like It,' with 'The Rivals' as a Saturday night variety. The *tour de force* is expected during the second week, when the English Historical Cycle is to be presented. In spite of the colder weather, the proverbial nightingale sang on the poet's birthday, and the town was in gala. The decoration of the tomb in the parish church assumes greater proportions year by year, and the luncheons and dinners were more than usually enthusiastic.

'FOR LIFE, AND AFTER,' an adaptation by Mr. George R. Sims of his novel of the same title, has been given at Reading.

M. HENRY MARCEL, Administrateur of the Bibliothèque Nationale, has inaugurated at the great French library an interesting exhibition in connexion with the tercentenary of Pierre Corneille's birth. This exhibition is disposed in three rooms, and is based on a similar one arranged in 1884 to celebrate the second centenary of the dramatist's death. There are about forty engraved portraits of Corneille, arrayed in the Print Department; whilst in the Galerie Mazarine is exhibited a unique series of first and other editions of his various works, as well as autograph letters addressed by the poet to Père Boulard and to Colbert. In the Department of Medals all the medals struck in Corneille's honour during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are on view. The exhibition is open to the public on Mondays and Thursdays.

'THE SPIDER AND THE FLY,' a four-act drama by Messrs. Arthur Shirley and Sutton Vane, has been successfully produced at the Grand Theatre, Brighton.

'ARMS AND THE MAN,' the first of Mr. G. B. Shaw's works to be acted in Scandinavia, had an enthusiastic reception last Sunday at the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen. Dr. Mantzius, the translator, played the part of Bluntschli.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. H. J.—A. C.—J. M. C.—E. M.—Received.
W. de G. B.—Too late for this week.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.
WE cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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He need not be in Holy Orders. He may not undertake any other office or employment.
The School will be conducted under the Regulations for Secondary Schools.
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Technical School, Gloucester.

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HEAD MASTER REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER NEXT.
He must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom or British Possessions.
He need not be in Holy Orders. He may not undertake any other office or employment.
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TUNBRIDGE WELLS HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.
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By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
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SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1906.

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LITERATURE

Elizabeth Montagu, the Queen of the Blue-Stockings: her Correspondence from 1720 *to* 1761. By her Great-great-niece, Emily J. Climenson. 2 vols. Illustrated. (John Murray.)

IN 1899 Mrs. Climenson came into possession of sixty-eight cases (each holding from a hundred to a hundred and fifty letters) of Mrs. Montagu's manuscripts. "An enormous quantity" of these documents were undated, and one entire winter was devoted to chronological arrangement alone. Some of them had been dealt with by Lord Rokeby (Mrs. Montagu's nephew, and the present editor's grandfather), who printed four volumes in 1810 and 1813; but some mistakes, which are here rectified, seem to have been made by him in the dating. In the present publication very few letters of Mrs. Montagu are printed entire; but, on the other hand, portions of her correspondents' communications are included, and in a few cases complete letters to her are printed. Dr. Doran drew upon a little of the published correspondence in a book which appeared upwards of thirty years ago; but the main part of his work dealt with Mrs. Montagu's later life, whilst the two volumes before us conclude at a date nearly forty years before her death.

So far as the chronological arrangement is concerned we have found no reason to question the results of the editor's labours, although we must confess to having been puzzled by one thing. A letter addressed to Swift's friend "Mrs." Anne Donnellan is dated (and apparently correctly) "Jan. 1, 1742," and the date is treated as that of the first day of the year, although the Parliamentary alteration of the calendar was still ten years distant. This looks as if not only her editor, but also Mrs. Montagu herself, had already adopted the New Style; for August 5th, 1742, was the undoubted date when the writer of the letter (then Elizabeth Robinson) was married to Edward Montagu.

Elizabeth Robinson was the fourth of a large family, no fewer than four of whom besides herself have obtained places in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Her eldest brother, who succeeded to the Irish barony of Rokeby, and died in the same year as herself, was a man of some ability, and excited the curiosity of his contemporaries by his devotion to the cult of natural living. Rokeby had been sold to the Morritts before he succeeded his cousin, the proud Archbishop of Armagh, in the title. As to Thomas, the second brother, who wrote a treatise upon the 'Common Law of Kent,' Mrs. Climenson appears to have ample ground for correcting the statement in the standard book of reference above quoted that he was never called to the Bar. The third brother whose name occurs in the national record, Gray's friend "the Reverend Billy," seems to have been something of a hypochrondriac. A sister, Sarah, who made an unhappy marriage with George Lewis Scott, sometime sub-preceptor to George III. when Prince of Wales, besides writing a life of Agrippa d'Aubigné, was one of the early novelists. Her 'Millenium Hall, by a Gentleman on his Travels,' appeared as early as 1762, two years before 'The Castle of Otranto.' A pedigree of the Robinson family is provided for those interested.

Before quitting family matters, we would express a doubt as to there being any authority for calling the first Lord Grantham (Thomas Robinson) "Short Sir Thomas," as does our editor. His namesake, Sir Thomas of Rokeby, the best anecdotes about whom are collected in an appendix to the present work, was generally known as "The Long," to distinguish him from his contemporary.

Mrs. Montagu had both wit and beauty, and combined with them good sense and amiability. She was religious, but no bigot; chaste, but no prude. Much sought after for her social qualities, she was no despiser of domesticity; her letters to her husband—an excellent but somewhat uninteresting member of Parliament, many years her senior—are almost comically submissive. He was a connexion of the Sandwich family, and very well-to-do. She had preferred him to younger admirers and he never seems to have manifested the faintest jealousy of the attentions shown to his wife by the old Lord Bath (Pulteney) the elderly physician Dr. Messenger Monsey, and the middle-aged orator-author Lord Lyttelton, a trio who professed to carry on a sort of innocent rivalry for her favour, addressing her as "Madonna."

As an author Mrs. Montagu, except as the anonymous composer of three of Lyttelton's 'Dialogues of the Dead,' does not as yet appear; but she had already begun to shine as conversationalist, and critic (in manuscript) both of books and manners. She expresses her indignation to her friend "Mrs." Carter at the way in which Ladies crowded to the House of Lords in 1760 to see Lord Ferrers receive his death sentence. In giving her sister an account of the celebrated Ranelagh masquerade (nine years earlier), in which she herself figured as Henrietta Maria, she contents herself with terming Miss Chudleigh's Iphigeneia costume "remarkable" and affording facilities for the High Priest to "inspect the entrails of the victim"; though she adds: "The Maids of Honour, not of maids the strictest, were so offended they would not speak to her."

Mrs. Montagu was an enthusiastic dancer up to middle life; but she had strong objections to cards, and invented "rational conversation" to escape from them. In a letter at the end of 1739 she writes bitterly of people who prefer the company of Spadille (then a fashionable game of cards) to that of their best friends; and a year later laments, half-humorously, to her sister "that sentences, systems, and definitions should give way to cribbage." But in these early days the future Queen of the Blue-Stockings was sometimes constrained to play the latter game with exigent duchesses.

Her literary criticisms usually show the full measure of eighteenth-century sobriety, but are sometimes rather caustic. "I never knew anything of Thomson's that seemed to be wrote, or could be read, without great labour of the brain," is a stupidly severe judgment upon the poet of 'The Seasons.' On the other hand, many readers of to-day will concur with her in thinking 'Sir Charles Grandison' "too fine spun," and its author's "great fault" that "there is too much of everything." However, Mrs. Montagu found in the work of Richardson just mentioned a "tediousness" which gave her "an eagerness to go on," and "a lovesick madness" that she thought "extremely fine and touching."

She had a great regard for the author of 'Night Thoughts,' several of whose letters figure in Mrs. Climenson's volumes. A description of a ride in Young's company to Tunbridge in 1745, to see the ruins of the Castle, is probably the best thing contained in them :—

"First rode the Doctor on a tall steed, decently caparizoned in grey; next ambled Mrs. Rolt on a hackney horse lean as the famed Rosinante, but in shape much resembling Sancho's ass; then followed your humble servant on a milk-white Palfrey, whose reverence for the human kind induced him to be governed by a creature half as strong and I fear scarce thrice as wise as himself. Of the two figures that brought up the rear, the first was my servant valiantly armed with two uncharged pistols, whose holsters were covered with two civil harmless monsters that signified the valour and courtesy of our ancestors. The last was the Doctor's man, whose uncombed hair so resembled the mane of the horse he rode on, one could not help imagining they were of him....On his head was a velvet cap much resembling a saucepan, and on his side hung a little basket."

There is much more in the same style, including a telling portrait of the Parson of Tunbridge, who entertained the party and showed them his church; also an account of the ride back, when "night silenced all but our Divine Doctor," with this quaint result :—

"I followed gathering wisdom as I went, till I found by my horse's stumbling that I was in a bad road and that the blind was leading the blind: so I placed my servant between the Doctor and myself, which he not perceiving went on in a most philosophical strain to the great amazement of my poor clown of a servant, who not being brought up to any pitch of enthusiasm, nor making answer to any of the fine things he heard, the Doctor wondering I was dumb and grieving I was so stupid, looked round, declared his surprise, and desired the man to trot on before."

A still more famous Doctor, as readers of Boswell's masterpiece will recollect, appreciated the talents of Mrs. Montagu. She quarrelled with Johnson on account of his 'Life of Lord Lyttelton,' and he complained at the age of seventy-two that "Mrs. Montagu has dropped me."

Mrs. Montagu saw much of Pitt in the years when he was making his name as a commoner; and he seems to have esteemed her highly. He bought her house at Hayes. Latterly their relations must have been less intimate, on account of the estrangement between him and his cousin Lord Lyttelton, who wrote to Mrs. Montagu a very bitter letter concerning Pitt's resignation in 1761.

A long letter from Mrs. Montagu to Lyttelton's son, then an undergraduate at Oxford, contains some good things; but this, and other similar effusions, did not prevent his becoming known to fame as "the wicked Lord."

Besides communications upon Macpherson's Ossian (in whose authenticity Mrs. Montagu was at first inclined to believe) from the "good" Lord Lyttelton, and on various subjects from the aged and moribund Bishop Sherlock, there are printed in these volumes some curious notes from Sterne and his wife (a connexion by marriage of Mrs. Montagu); an epistle from Chesterfield to Lyttelton, denouncing Charles XII. of Sweden ("I would fain have homicide no longer reckoned as hitherto it has been, a title to Heroism"); an appeal for charity from Johnson; and an interesting letter from Burke (whose early works Mrs. Montagu criticizes favourably), in which he asks her advice (in 1759) about applying for the consulship at Madrid, and solicits a letter from her to Pitt's sister. Burke states that his interest is weak: "I have not at all the honour of being known to Mr. Pitt, nor much to any of his close connections." Mrs. Montagu seems to have been unable to help him: another note acquiesces in her decision.

Perhaps the most notable testimony to Mrs. Montagu's character is a memorandum left with her (two teardrops mark the paper) by Sterne, when he went south for his health in 1761. This document (now printed, we believe, for the first time) states that he had made his will, and gives its purport, especially regarding his literary property. "I leave this in the hands of our Cosin Mrs. Montagu—not because she is our Cosin—but because I am sure she has a good heart," writes the prince of sentimentalists.

Mrs. Climenson has annotated her text with great diligence, and generally with accuracy. So careful a student of the peerage should, however, have mentioned that Horace Walpole (once called "Sir Horace") died Earl of Orford, and that Miss Chudleigh's first husband was an earl, not a viscount. Duke of "Queensborough," "San Grado," and "A. Allison" are obvious slips; "St. Evremont" and "George Stevens" (the Shakspearean commentator) are unusual spellings. Some of the notes are too vague (*e.g.*, Bishop Berkeley—"celebrated divine and author") to be useful; others, like that on Legge (i. 231), are so loosely worded as to mislead. Two notable omissions concern Mademoiselle Stuart ("la belle Stuart") and Joe Miller, who has no real title to his jests. Two of the editor's conjectures are far from happy. There is certainly no 'Lion Song' in 'The Messiah': the opera referred to as "new" is probably a revival of 'Ariadne,' in which an aria "Qual Leon" occurs. What led Mrs. Climenson to conjecture that Churchill was the "scholar of St. John's who has admitted himself of the playhouse," and "does not regret his being expelled the University" (1753), we cannot tell. The book has handsome covers, and some admirably reproduced illustrations. Though containing a variety of readable matter, we think it might with advantage have been shortened by the excision of much domestic detail which is not of general interest.

A History of Modern Liberty. By James Mackinnon. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

"By liberty I mean," said the late Lord Acton, "the assurance that every man shall be protected in doing what he believes to be his duty against the influence of authority and majorities, custom and opinion." The historian of liberty thus defined need not be encumbered by the mass of his material, for look where he may, he will not find it. It was the history of liberty as "an idea with two hundred definitions," with a wealth of interpretation which "has caused more bloodshed than anything except theology," that overwhelmed Acton. Even he admitted that if we confine inquiry to a freedom "sought deliberately" we may begin with recent times. A history of slavery, of conscience, of religion, heresy, tolerance, of morality, law, philosophy, reason, of economics, of public opinion and public expression of private opinion, of resistance, passive and active, of the doctrine of majorities and of representation, of corporations and of organized groups of men, of the relations of men and women, and countless other histories were included in the all-embracing arms of his "Madonna of the Future."

Dr. Mackinnon explains in his Preface that he had been at work for many years upon his 'History of Liberty,' and had already completed the second volume, when he learnt that Acton had cherished a scheme for writing a great history under that title. He modestly declares that he cannot hope to rival Acton's erudition "in this special field," and courageously adheres to his title. That the title is good none will deny, if titles may be judged apart from the question of their appropriateness. The appropriate word is not specially characteristic of these pages, for among the writer's flowers of speech we find "the fact of social comatose," a "seethe" of anarchy, and the "thralls" of tradition, and we are in consequence uncertain on the question whether the "ægis of chaos" is a misprint or not. It would be hypercritical, then, to quarrel with the title, and indeed the discursive and schemeless character of the book must have made it hard to find one that was suitable.

The first volume consists of chapters chiefly on the governmental institutions of the countries that once formed the Western Roman Empire; the second consists of chapters on the course of the Reformation in England and Scotland, France and Germany, with a brief chapter of twelve pages on Spain in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A single chapter on mediæval political thought "in relation to liberty," which closes the first volume, is balanced in the second by one on the writers on political theory in the sixteenth century. For the rest, the strict adherence to geographical divisions forbids an international and comparative treatment, and no continuity of subject or idea is maintained.

The second volume is strangely silent on the changes that took place in the character of the political assemblies and municipal institutions to which the first is devoted. The first is as strangely silent on the various forms of heresy in the early Middle Ages, and on the beginnings of the Inquisition—subjects which call for some inquiry, regard being had to the place they occupy in the second volume. None of those guiding clues are offered which persuade the reader that the facts presented are relevant to a main theme, and not brought together as a merely haphazard and arbitrary selection from the subjects of the author's reading. His reading has been extensive, and his range commands respect in these days, when the number of English historians who read widely is not large. Curiously enough, his English history is not his strongest point. It is grievous to find that one who numbers Prof. Maitland among his authorities values no less highly the opinion of Travers Twiss on Anglo-Saxon law, and quotes him to prove that the Anglo-Saxons "paid tribute more or less" to the jurisprudence of Rome. St. Aldhelm's letter addressed to "the Venerable Bede" (Twiss meant Hedda) is the proof, and a reference to the study of Roman law at York substantiates it. This second piece of evidence resolves

itself upon inspection into what is possibly an allusion to the study of the Old Testament :—

Maxime scripturæ pandens mysteria sacræ,
Nam rudis et veteris legis patefecit abyssum.

But after all the Anglo-Saxon laws are still extant, and it is to them rather than to the literary studies of the time that we look for proof. On "folk or public land" Dr. Mackinnon's teaching is that of the past generation, though authorities are cited who might have warned him that the old view is now rejected. If Stubbs caused the error here, it was not Stubbs who wrote of the Witenagemot :—

"It declares war or peace. It disposes of the army and fleet. It fills all high offices in Church and State."

The use of the historic present is characteristic.

An historian of liberty needs not so much the knowledge that would enable him to avoid the sort of commonplace which is, perhaps, unassailable, but seems charged with erroneous suggestion, as the instinctive sound judgment which would make such sentences impossible. It seems scarcely necessary to be armed with references to Wilda, Von Maurer, Arnold, Heusler, Nitzsch, Hegel, Sohm, Gierke, Pirenne, Von Below, to produce sentences thoughtful as the following :—

"It is therefore futile to grope about in the earlier Middle Ages for the origins of municipal institutions in Germany as elsewhere. Its [*sic*] conditions are not there. There is no spirit of self-assertion in these serfish centuries."

Feudal society is regarded by the author as composed of a "mass" almost wholly "serfish" (a favourite word) and a "caste" so despotic that the "mass" had no liberty and no rights—an arrangement which had the merit, at least, of extreme simplicity. As the organization of society in the sixteenth century is not discussed as a whole, the reader may be at a loss to understand the absence of allusion to "serfishness" in the second volume. Attention is concentrated here on the progress of the Protestant Reformation, especially in Scotland; and the same want of a well-considered scheme is betrayed in the topics chosen for omission or detailed narrative. The existence of a "Counter-Reformation" and the discussions at the Council of Trent pass without notice; Italy, admitted to a place in the first volume, is omitted (Machiavelli excepted) from the second, whilst the facts of Knox's biography are traced out with considerable circumstance.

The whole book strikes us as a work of hasty compilation; but the facts are derived from a large number of good sources, and are such as have not before been brought together within the covers of a work issued by a single writer. The rough vigour of the style has power to carry the reader along. The humblest counterfeit Madonna has her uses, and we would fain treat with respect the thing that purports to be great. We have read this history with a growing sense of disappointment, not so much on the ground of its failure to fulfil high pretensions—and to call a history of liberty inadequate would be the praise of the faintest of damns—as because it is obvious that had the writer been willing to use more care and restraint, he could have produced a better book, for he has zeal and industry, a wide range of interest and knowledge, ambition and ability. His materials would have sufficed if he had mixed with his work of collection a larger measure of thought, and had realized that there is more dignity in resolved limitation than in a purposeless comprehensiveness. Dr. Mackinnon's two volumes form, we imagine, the first instalment of a history of liberty in many volumes. The present work ends at the close of the sixteenth century without summary and without farewell.

THE VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORIES.

Lancashire. Vol. I. — *Worcestershire.* Vol. II. (Constable & Co.)

The pace at which these volumes are being issued is now being much accelerated. The last two that have reached us are the first of the seven volumes assigned to Lancashire, and the second of the four to treat of Worcestershire.

The Lancashire volumes are under the editorship of Mr. William Farrer and Mr. J. Brownbill. Mr. Farrer has long been known as an assiduous and scholarly collector of all that pertains to the history of the County Palatine, To this volume he contributes substantial material of primary importance in the shape of treatises on the Domesday Survey and the 'Feudal Baronage.' Lancashire as a county has no place in the Domesday Book; but the component parts occur in the returns of two other counties. When the survey was compiled, the southern half of what is now known as Lancashire was included under Cheshire, whilst the northern portion appears under Yorkshire. These disconnected returns are far briefer and less detailed than those for the greater part of England; but in Mr. Farrer's competent hands they are made to yield an interesting general picture of the state of those regions at the time of the Conquest:

"One important feature which presents itself at the outset of our examination of this record is that we have to deal with regions upon the borderland of the ancient kingdoms of Mercia, Northumbria, and Cumbria, possessing all the unstable characteristics of debatable lands subject to conquest and colonization by the ruler of any one of these three principalities, followed by reconquest and recolonization, perhaps often repeated. This position of insecurity and instability was further accentuated by the opportunity for foreign invasion afforded by the long, irregular coastline with its bays and estuaries, extending from the Duddon to the Mersey: opportunity which the occurrence of many old place-names along the coast, and even inland, shows was abundantly seized by the roving bands of Danes and Norsemen who infested the Irish sea during the century preceding the Norman invasion."

The section of about a hundred pages on 'Feudal Baronage' is an admirable piece of work, thorough and masterly. It is prefaced by a brief, but graphic account of the Domesday fief of Roger of Poitou becoming the main constituent of the honour of Lancaster, which extended into eight counties, as well as embracing the whole of what is now Lancashire. A coloured map showing the different baronies into which the county was divided is a great help. This chapter forms a striking introduction to the due understanding of a complex history.

Two other well-illustrated articles, both by Mr. Garstang, deal appropriately with 'Early Man' and with 'Anglo-Saxon Remains.' The rest of the volume is devoted to natural history. Space prohibits more than a brief reference to the sections on birds and mammals, which are the work of Dr. H. O. Forbes. In bird life Lancashire, with its extensive seaboard indented with estuaries, and its great diversity of mountain and plain, as well as of wood, river, and lake, is naturally rich. Among the rare visitors to Walney Island, Duddon Sands, and Morecambe occur the barnacle goose, the scaup, the red-breasted merganser, the avocet, the whimbrel, and the eared grebe. At times of migration and in severe winter weather these sands form an inexhaustible feeding-ground for thousands of ducks, geese, swans, curlews, and dunlins. The total list of Lancashire birds is 269, whilst the total of British species is only 403. Out of the Lancashire total, 136 nest in the county as residents or as summer visitors. An excellent feature of Dr. Forbes's brief comments on the birds of the county is the inclusion of local names, a feature which is omitted by several contributors to the opening volumes of other counties of this series. About seventy of the species have local names assigned to them. Among the more interesting and unusual are aberdevine for the siskin, devil-skirler for the swift, heyhough for the green woodpecker, heather-bleat for the snipe, and coulterneb for the puffin. To these might have been added wet-me-feet for the quail, which is common in some parts of Lancashire. Sea-pie is given as a local name for the oyster-catcher; but should it not have been seapyat? It would have been interesting to have the origin of these bird nicknames explained.

In the account of the mammals there is one unexpected and somewhat melancholy bit of information, "The charming diminutive harvest-mouse," says Dr. Forbes, "whose grass-ball nest filled with tiny young was ever the delight of the old-time scythe-man, has been all but exterminated by the modern reaping machine." A great deal of interesting and novel information as to the red and fallow deer of the county in old days is to be found in the stores of the Record Office; but use will probably be made of this in another volume under forestry. One piece of information in this section is startling. We scarcely like to throw discredit on it, as Dr. Forbes would hardly have inserted it without some

trustworthy authority ; but in such a case the authority ought certainly to have been given. It is stated that " the wolf, whose lair was among the crags of the Pennines and the Fells, was only finally exterminated in the seventeenth century." The last wolf was killed in Scotland in 1743, and the last in Ireland in 1770 ; but the best authorities (such as Mr. Harting and Lydekker) consider that the last wolves seen anywhere in England were in Henry VII.'s reign, and even that date is thought too late by other competent zoologists.

The second volume of the history of the county of Worcester treats at length of the general ecclesiastical history and of the particular religious houses, of early Christian art (excellently explained and illustrated by Mr. Romilly Allen), of political and military history, of industries (the respective subjects being admirable pieces of condensed information) and agriculture, of forestry (which is somewhat insufficient), and of sports ancient and modern. In addition to all this, the last hundred pages are devoted to topography, the Blackenhurst Hundred having been chosen for a beginning.

The story of the religious houses is told by two ladies—Miss M. M. C. Calthrop, and Miss A. A. Locke of the Oxford Honours School of Modern History ; and both show that they are well qualified for the work they have undertaken. Although the Cluniacs, the Cistercians, and the Premonstratensians had each a house in this comparatively small county, the Benedictines were the dominant factor in its monastic life. They had important houses at Worcester, Pershore, Great and Little Malvern, and above all at Evesham. A remarkable feature of this survey of the conventual life of Worcestershire is the absence of even a single house of Austin Canons, which is hardly the case with any other English county. The ecclesiastical map and the accompanying list do not show any example of this widespread rule. There was, however, one small house of Black Canons founded at Dodford in the time of Henry II., which was incorporated with the abbey of the White Canons of Hales Owen in 1332. A paragraph about it is given in the account of Hales Owen ; but even if it was not considered sufficiently important to have a sub-heading, it certainly ought to have been marked on the map.

The accounts of the Cathedral Priory of Worcester and of the Abbey of Evesham are excellent, and the amount of fresh information supplied is in both cases remarkable. The story of the great Abbey of Evesham—one of the most noteworthy foundations in all England—is told so well in fifteen double-columned folio pages by Miss Locke, that we wish she had had double the space. Fact after fact is set forth as to the abbey's struggles to maintain its proud pre-eminence ; and so many touches are supplied, in aptly chosen phrases, of its inner life and administration, that the article may be regarded as a model for future writers on important houses, where the materials (as in this case) are considerable. It is certainly the best notice of any religious house that has yet appeared in the " Victoria County History."

Another lady has to be thanked for the excellent beginning that has been made with the topography of Worcestershire, for the contents list states that the general descriptions and manorial descents have been prepared by Mrs. M. J. Curtis. Mr. C. R. Peers has written the architectural descriptions of the churches and of the remains of Evesham Abbey with much care and clearness. The Hundred of Blackenhurst includes twelve parishes, in addition to the parish and borough of Evesham. Thoroughness is the particular mark of all of this parochial history, as is shown by the remarkable number of foot-notes. The research involved in the manorial descent must have been prodigious ; it can only be appreciated by the few who have made similar attempts for a single parish. The illustrations, too, both in letterpress and on separate plates, are as numerous as they are good.

Charles Lever : his Life in his Letters. By Edmund Downey. With Portraits. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Readers of 'Harry Lorrequer' and 'Charles O'Malley' naturally wish to know if the author of these delightful stories was at all like his dashing heroes—if he was as gay in his life and talk as he was in his books. At his best, he might have been taken for one of his handsome, adventurous, happy-go-lucky gentlemen. He did not drink the extraordinary amount that they did, but he leapt his horse over an interposed cart, like Charles O'Malley, and rivalled the feats of Frank Webber in Dublin as an itinerant singer of ballads, once making thirty shillings in coppers ; he talked well and gaily, even took opium to make the gaiety more marked ; and he held convivial revels like the Monks of the Screw. But advancing years, in which the hero of fiction is left with the bride of his choice—presumably to " live happy ever afterwards "—hardly bear out these smooth presages for the actual man. The payment of bills—a pastime to which authors are often indifferent—becomes of importance. Lever, as we said when reviewing Dr. Fitzpatrick's 'Life' of him in 1879, existed only to bewilder and dazzle. His vanity was a part of his being ; he was hopelessly ready to live in the present and forget the future. Some autobiographical prefaces to his earlier stories (which are reprinted at the end of this book, though by no means novel) include the assurance, which we can well believe, that when Lever wrote 'Charles O'Malley' he had

" an amount of spring in my temperament, and a power of enjoying life, which I can honestly say I never found surpassed. The world had for me all the interest of an admirable comedy, in which the part allotted to myself, if not a high or a foreground one, was eminently suited to my taste, and brought me, besides, sufficiently often on the stage to enable me to follow all the fortunes of the piece. Brussels (where I was then living) was adorned at the period with most agreeable English society. Some leaders of the fashionable world of London had come there to refit and recruit, both in body and estate."

This passage sufficiently indicates Lever's desires and tastes. His residence in Brussels (1840–42) with his work as a doctor afforded him the happiest period of his life because it provided some discipline. His return to Ireland to edit *The Dublin University Magazine* gave him ample society ; but he must have been one of the wildest of editors. Once

" he wished to get some contributions for the *Magazine* from the Rev. Edward Johnson, and in writing to him he not only asked him for contributions, but he invited him to pay a visit to Templeogue. He addressed this letter to G. P. R. James, and James answered to the call. Lever saw no way out of the difficulty except to arrange with the prodigious romancist for a serial story."

Lever spent here 3,000*l.* a year, though he had less than half that sum to spend. He was a good husband and father ; he was honest (though his sincerity was sometimes under suspicion from the rapidity of his conclusions) ; he was kind ; but he always got through more than he earned, and the result is a record of perpetual struggle to meet the claims upon him. There was a good deal of the theatrical in his nature (a trait he shared with Dickens) ; he loved high play at cards and good wines ; and he felt in early days that he had an exhaustless fund of stories at his command. But his extravagance led to a growing discontent, which reached unreasonable proportions. He was incapable alike of correcting his proof-sheets and his indulgences, and grew embittered, unable to keep friends with himself, as the " good fellow " is expected to do.

His political services, which seem to us rather visionary (he offered to edit an inspired Tory journal in 1852), were rewarded by a vice-consulship at Spezzia, a post created for him by special privilege, and later by a consulship at Trieste which brought him 700*l.* a year. But we find him proclaiming it a hardship that he had occasionally to put in an official appearance at Spezzia, as he lived somewhere else ; and when he got to Trieste, he grumbled at the lack of society. He had great shrewdness and an eye for character, but it is pretty clear that he had not sufficient self-control to rival the diplomatists whose abilities he freely despised. It is a depressing story with bright moments : the sense of wasted opportunities came heavily on the man who could and did do much for the gaiety of others.

Lever's 'Life' by Fitzpatrick, referred to above, is the only one that has been hitherto attempted. It was an unsatisfactory affair, unpleasing both to Lever's relatives and competent critics. In discussing it we pointed out that Dr. Fitzpatrick had not used any letters of Lever. But, confronted with the correspondence in this book, we cannot say that it amounts

to a satisfactory biography, an intimate revelation of Lever's humours and habits. Mr. Downey's opening narrative, and his notes at the bottom of the page are excellent reading; but the elaborate details of bargains with editors and publishers in the letters are of little interest to the ordinary public, even if they are intelligible. Twenty such passages throw no more light on Lever's character than one would. As it is, they give an unfair view of him, and recall Byron's tirade :—

One hates an author that 's *all author*—fellows
In foolscap uniforms turned up with ink,
So very anxious, clever, fine, and jealous,
One don't know what to say to them, or think.

Lever, as a matter of fact, loved the social side of life much better than the literary. We have not before us the replies to his complaints about bargains, or any estimate of the justice of his claims; and the endless machinations of M'Glashan, the publisher of *The Dublin University Magazine*, make wearisome reading. We dare say that Mr. Downey has hardly thought it fair to reproduce many of Dr. Fitzpatrick's facts and stories. That is a laudable attitude, but the result is that things remain obscure or unexplained. It does not appear clearly, for instance, from the text of the correspondence that, while Lever was writing 'Roland Cashel' under his own name in the daytime, he was busy at night on a much better anonymous book, 'The Confessions of Con Cregan,' though the autobiographical prefaces at the end of the second volume make this evident.

In that volume there is a considerable figure, and that is John Blackwood. He was not long in winning Lever's warm regard, and he deserved it to the full. Some of the men of old *Maga* have dwindled in public estimation, notably the blustering Christopher North, whose animal spirits led him occasionally to do extraordinary things; but John Blackwood stands out (as, indeed, we knew him from many other sources) as the most considerate and thoughtful of publishers, a model friend and man of business. Lever writes to his intimate, Alexander Spencer in 1839 :—

"I fear if my letters to you were to rise up in evidence against me, that my cry, like that of the horse-leech, would be found to be one 'Give! Give.'"

This exhibits the distasteful side of most of the correspondence here printed. Blackwood was equal to such occasions, and gave before the due time; while his refusal was so well worded that it did not hurt. To his good offices Lever owed much of the comfort of his declining years. The vanity of authors, as of mothers, is venial, but Lever's insatiable eagerness for commendation must have been wearisome to the most long-suffering of correspondents. He wanted to write humorous papers on everything and everybody; he was even ready to translate Terence, though we hope his reference to the 'Adrian' of that author is due to the printer only.

With all his talents for social life, Lever does not seem to have been happy for long in any place; nor can we wonder, knowing the carelessness of his ways. It was all very well in a corner of Ireland to take a party to a fancy dress ball in a furniture van, a hearse, and a mourning coach; but on the Continent etiquette is strict, and departure from rules and customs a misdemeanour. A friendly witness said that he was not surprised

"at Lever having been suspected of *anything*, travelling, as he did, with piebald ponies, and wife and children with long flowing hair. The police could not make out what he was or might not be; and then he had that peculiar way of treating officials that seems to belong to many Irish persons whom I have known."

He had from an early age wonderful gifts of improvising and great powers of persuasion, but he seldom resisted the temptation to say a smart thing. A tailor once presented a monstrous bill at his Florentine house, and in the excitement of argument fell headlong down the flight of steps in front of it. Lever was summoned, and accused of causing the accident by his threatening manner.

"Lever denied that he had done or said anything which would indicate a possible assault. The court inquired how could the defendant account for the panic-stricken condition of the man. 'On two grounds,' replied Lever, flippantly; 'he is a tailor and a Tuscan.' Needless to say, the Tuscan court awarded the plaintiff ample damages."

Though there are several amusing things in the two volumes, including a good deal of shrewd comment on Italian politics, they are certainly too long. Mr. Downey should have cut out many of the uninteresting letters, and attempted more narrative of his own, reducing the whole to one volume. He writes with sense and good humour, though he ventures on such odd words as "bibacious" and "Hiberniose." His additions in brackets to the text of the letters seem occasionally unnecessary. He has made some important corrections of Dr. Fitzpatrick's statements, and if he had only given us a critical estimate of Lever's work in place of the 'Prefaces' comprised in the chapter 'Looking Backward,' and other reprinted matter, we should have been glad to recognize the book as a substantial addition to the biography of Lever. As it is, it consists of materials for such a biography, but needs, as we have insisted, rigorous selection. There is a fair index, but the proof-reading has not been well done.

NEW NOVELS.

Mr. John Strood. By Percy White. (Constable & Co.)

The self-complacent and sententious autobiographer who personates the author on this occasion poses as the biographer of a young visionary with "one of the most original minds of our time," founder of a "League of the Higher Citizenship," who might have "become a vital force" if he had, says the narrator, "enjoyed the support of my practical mind." In spite of the unconscious humour with which Mr. Strood reveals his little weaknesses, and confesses his errors and failures, the story does not come up to Mr. White's happiest inspirations. There is too much apology for the autobiographical element, though there may be a humorous intent in the passages which seem superfluous, as we find the would-be Boswell much more interesting than his hero. Nothing that the latter is represented as saying or doing suggests much originality or vital force, but we are led to believe that his aim was to enliven the dullness, and remove the incapacity, of the British democracy. Four female characters of the social stratum classed as "higher middle" or "professional" are cleverly portrayed, but are too strong-minded to captivate the average reader; and a soupçon of ingenuous youth, by throwing into higher relief the hero's two Egerias and the narrator's stepmother and the widow whom he marries, would have freshened up the whole work. An unbroken flow even of witty and humorous satire slightly tinged with political and social pessimism is likely to become wearisome. The hero's equivocal attitude towards "the established order of sex-relationship," exemplified by his youthful devotion to a separated wife eight years his senior, is handled with tact and delicacy.

The Face of Clay. By H. A. Vachell. (John Murray.)

Mr. Vachell's new novel is saturated with the Breton atmosphere and traditions. His heroine is a girl with an English father and Breton mother, who leaves her French home at fifteen, in love with a Cornish artist who is strong, reticent, and somewhat dark-humoured. She returns ten years later as a famous singer, ostensibly to cure a breakdown in her voice, but really to look for her artist. He meanwhile has gone wrong in some obscure way, shuns and is shunned by his neighbours, and makes nothing of talents acknowledged to be supreme. He wins, however, his old love in the end. A Californian artist, his rival, is not quite a success as a figure and is accompanied by a laudatory companion and Boswell of the same nation. The minor characters are sharply and neatly sketched. The mystery of the hero is skilfully connected with a death-mask, "the Face of Clay"; and though the main part of it is clear to the experienced reviewer, Mr. Vachell has a surprise at the end. The whole is admirably proportioned, and the writing is effective and finished. The author's skill makes us believe in the rather wild Celtic hero, and the modern innovation of the woman virtually proposing to the man. Mr. Vachell shows an occasional tendency to stand outside his puppets, as if they were not real, which is disconcerting; but his local colour is excellent, and does not need the corroboration of the foot-note. Altogether it is a noteworthy novel by one of our most promising writers.

Out of Due Time. By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. (Longmans & Co.)

Novels based on religious controversy are still with us. In her new story Mrs. Wilfrid Ward offers her readers a careful combination of fiction and theological matter. The interplay of character and the development of situations are secondary considerations. That the exigencies of the religious aspect—to be brief, the proposal by modern Roman Catholics to limit or control clerical authority in matters of thought—form the real motive is obvious. Hence, in spite of some well-drawn people, there is a lack of the feeling of the "inevitable" which good work in fiction gives us. Detailed criticism is here impossible; besides, of varieties in taste nothing much can be said with advantage. There are people who like to take their wine and tonic at a draught. Others—perhaps better advised—prefer to keep these (and certain other things) separate. Religion, in some aspect and in some measure, generally creeps of itself into the atmosphere of any complete picture of human existence. But when its presence is the deliberate cause of the picture the picture is apt to lack essential qualities.

The Sphinx's Lawyer. By Frank Danby. (Heinemann.)

It appears from the author's dedication of this book to her brother that he "hates and loathes" it and its subject. There will, we think, be many readers who will fully share his sentiments. There is little that need be said concerning it, except that it is a pity that a writer of "Frank Danby's" cleverness should have made the mistake of writing it. The object of the book—so far as any object can be found—is to defend Oscar Wilde, on the ground that a man of genius, with an unfortunate hereditary taint, ought not to be punished for anything. The author introduces a most unsavoury company. With the solitary exception of the wife of the Sphinx's lawyer, there is not a man nor a woman in the book whom decent people would care to meet. The hero is an offensive cad, and the ostensible heroine, known to her acquaintances as the Sphinx, is both repulsive and unintelligible. If the author ever had any clear conception of the true nature of the Sphinx, she has failed to impart it to the present reviewer. The book is devoid of plot, and chiefly concerned with recording the success of the hero in making love to other men's wives. In fact, we think 'The Sphinx's Lawyer' a mistake both in its motive and its manner.

The Light. By Mrs. Harold Gorst. (Cassell & Co.)

As a title 'The Light' does not seem particularly illuminating, though a case of physical, and another of spiritual blindness do occur. Mrs. Gorst's new story is not an advance on 'This our Sister.' The sense of form and proportion is even less conspicuous, and a certain crude and rather brutal outlook, suggestive of force, is absent. Instead we find more diffuseness, and a fainter show of purpose and individual vision. Yet the theme and the people are much on the same lines as in the former book. It treats of poverty and trial, and suggests rather a series of snapshots than a real narrative of evolving character, circumstance, and progressive thought. Such occupations as domestic service, letting of lodgings, and laundry-work are sometimes graphically portrayed. There is a great deal of dialogue (almost of dialect), mostly of a strange kind, in which Cockneys and people "somewhere not far from London" make an unnatural and tedious blend. "You'm," "he'm," "she'm," and other variations on the parts of speech are constantly reiterated. Those who use them fall short of being interesting either in conversation or action.

Rouge. By Haldane Macfall and Dion Clayton Calthrop. (Brown, Langham & Co.)

These adventures in London are a frank imitation of Stevenson's 'New Arabian Nights.' We are introduced to an Important Personage, whose safety is always a matter of anxiety, and a Capt. Purse, who is a resourceful man of the world, as protagonists. These two, in search of adventure, blunder into the machinations of a Finnish secret society which is at war with Russian secret-service men. Rouge, a somewhat melodramatic, red-haired heroine, provides the love interest. Much of the book is *vieux jeu*, but it affords several excellent thrills, which amply justify its publication. The writing is vivid, too, and not, we are glad to say, so affected as 'The Personal Note' which stands for preface. That note explains the weakness of the book. Mr. Calthrop supplied a sheaf of adventures, which were written "into a sequence by the two authors." The "sequence" is defective, even for a fantastic affair; and the whole is not sufficiently coherent. At the height of the story, when we are in the full glow of adventure, we are put off with a group of unnecessary artists who talk the smart slang of studio high spirits. What we wanted was more of that elusive tracker, the Honourable John; and why was Capt. Purse's brother, the big Guardsman, introduced to do nothing at all? Our mention of these details shows that the book has interested us more than usual.

The Count at Harvard: being an Account of the Adventures of a Young Gentleman of Fashion at Harvard University. By Rupert Sargent Holland. (Boston, U.S., Page & Co.)

The publishers assure us that this book is "the most natural and the most truthful exposition of average student life yet written." This may be strictly true, so far as life at Harvard is concerned; but the reader will be inclined to think that Mr. Holland's students are not in all respects truthful portraits of the average American undergraduate. They never study. They pass their time in eating, drinking, smoking, and playing practical jokes; and their conversation consists exclusively of persiflage. Surely this cannot be true of the majority of the students of American colleges. The book is written in good English, and with a careful avoidance of Americanisms. Without doubt it will interest and amuse Harvard men, for it has the high spirits of youth, and many of its scenes are vividly described. The author's constant efforts at brilliancy of conversation occasionally become tiresome, but there is probably not an author living who could write over three hundred pages of persiflage without tiring his readers.

TWO BOOKS ON SPAIN.

Granada: Memoirs, Adventures, Studies, and Impressions. By Leonard Williams. (Heinemann.)—The chapters which make up this volume are much too disconnected in subject, and the author has not the art of interesting us in such commonplace experiences as an encounter with a bully in the Albaycin, or a gossip with Chorro é Jumo, the chief of the Alhambra gipsies; he is more successful in his account of the Sacro Monte forgeries dug up at Granada between 1588 and 1597. The mere inventory of the finds is amusing: a prophecy ascribed to St. John and taken down in Spanish by one of his disciples was the first discovery, and this was followed by the nineteen notorious "leaden books," some written in bad Latin, others in bad Arabic, and all purporting to date from the earliest Christian times. The story has been admirably told in 'Los falsos Cronicones,' an authority of which Mr. Williams makes good use; but he lacks Godoy Alcántara's light touch, and adds nothing to the information published nearly forty years ago. Yet research has not stood still meanwhile. It is now established that Juan Bautista Pérez, either under his own name or under the pseudonym of Gonzalo de Valcárcel, was the first to expose the Granada impostures, and it has apparently escaped Mr. Williams's notice that a summary of Valcárcel's damaging 'Discurso' is preserved in the British Museum. There is ground for suspecting that Luna and Castillo were concerned in these frauds; it is an over-statement to say that "there is now no room for doubt" as to their guilt. The description of the 'Historia verdadera del rey Rodrigo' as a "singular and mendacious work" takes no account of the fact that similar literary hoaxes were frequent in Spain during the sixteenth century; even so serious an historian as Ocampo invented imaginary authorities, and Guevara's fabrications were still more daring. There is surely something to be said for the fictitious chronicle which influenced Lope de Vega in writing 'El postrer Godo de España,' and which has been utilized by such writers as Scott, Southey, Washington Irving, Rivas, Espronceda, and Zorrilla. But, though Mr. Williams quotes recent authors like Bartrina and Ganivet, he is evidently unfamiliar with the earlier periods of Spanish literature; otherwise he would see nothing strange in such expressions as "Don" Cecilio or "Don" Hiscio. A far more remarkable example of this usage occurs in Berceo. However, apart from occasional omissions and inaccuracies, the historical digression on the Sacro Monte episode is not inadequate,

and is a pleasing novelty in a book of this kind.

We share Mr. Albert F. Calvert's opinion that the illustrations in his *Moorish Remains in Spain* (John Lane) are more important than the copious text. The coloured plates reproduce admirably the delicate devices characteristic of Moorish workmanship at its best, and the views of historic monuments at Cordova, Seville, and Toledo are distinctly interesting. Had as much pains been spent on the commentary, the work would be of permanent value; but, though Mr. Calvert speaks of being "immersed in authorities," the immersion has been partial, and the result is unsatisfactory. Except on the supposition that the author wrote his first draft in French, or that he is unfamiliar with Spanish, it is not easy to explain why the title of Contreras's 'Estudio de los monumentos árabes en Sevilla y Córdoba' is given as 'Monuments Arabes' (p. 258), nor why Alburquerque becomes "Albuquerque" (p. 360), nor why Charles V. appears as "Charles Quint" (p. 426). In other respects the information supplied is antiquated and misleading. Julian is described as a member of "the Gothic nobility"; his Gothic descent is mentioned by no writer earlier than Jiménez de Rada, and his patent of nobility is a genial invention of the Moorish chronicler Rasis. Again, Roderick is said to have fallen on the banks of the Guadalete in 711. It is doubtful if any battle took place near the Guadalete in 711; modern historians date Roderick's death two years later, and they fix the scene at Segoyuela. It is a strange genealogical freak which makes Peter the Cruel the son of Alfonso the Learned (p. 360); Alfonso died some twenty years before Peter was born. The reference to Calderón on p. 421 is probably due to a confused reminiscence of Lope de Vega's play 'Los Palacios de Galiana.' Mr. Calvert habitually confounds legend with fact, and fails to distinguish between the random assertions of a tourist and the statements of a scholar like Dozy (who, by the way, was not "of Leipsic," but of Leyden).

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Independent Labour Party publish, in "The Socialist Library," edited by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, *Studies in Socialism*, by Jean Jaurès, translated by Mildred Minturn. The essays are mostly taken from a large volume reviewed by us some years ago, and had previously appeared, one by one, in French newspapers. The last in this book is remarkable for its poetic beauty, upon which we dwelt in our review: it is called here 'Moonlight,' and, considering the extraordinary difficulty of translation in such a case, we are able to congratulate those concerned upon the result. The chief value of the volume lies not in the Introduction named upon the title-page, but in Mr. Macdonald's short 'Editorial Note,' the five pages of which contain an interesting personal pronouncement upon the future of the Labour Party in this country. In the translator's Introduction M. Jaurès is named as "probably the most conspicuous and weighty personality in French political life." There was a moment when this might have been said with truth. We know not what force is attached to the word "probably," but in any case the statement is now excessive. Mr. Macdonald has more justification for his phrase "the most powerful figure amongst French Socialists." M. Jaurès has not taken office; M. Millerand, with his support, has. M. Millerand was driven, by the abuse of those who, for a time, were his brother Socialists, back into the Nationalist Party, whence he came. Mr. Burns, in this country, has received something of the treatment accorded to M. Millerand, happily, as yet, without similar results.

M. Louis Aubert publishes, through the Librairie Armand Colin, *Paix Japonaise*, a collection of chapters most of which have appeared in the *Revue de Paris*. Half the volume is on the expansion of Japan, and the other half on certain impressions of Japan itself. The somewhat dull beginning may repel readers, but the book improves greatly as it goes on, and may be highly commended. The author shows his detachment from ordinary French views when he relates the evil consequences for Russia of the action taken by Russia, Germany, and France in 1895 in forcing Japan to evacuate Port Arthur and its neighbourhood. He uses strong language with regard to the fashion in which Japan was dealt with on that occasion. He also adopts our view, rather than that popular on the Continent, in declaring that the Japanese alliance with Great Britain "secures to France" and to Germany their possessions in Indo-China and at Kiaou-Chiaou. A most interesting study of the commercial and political position of Japan in China follows. It is largely based upon the monthly consular reports published at Washington, the great value of which, as well as their superiority to the consular reports of other countries, is apparent to the author. The second part of the volume reveals M. Aubert as a master of a wholly different style. The chapters on landscape in Japan will be interesting to all artists as well as to those who are specially concerned with the Far East, and some passages are written with admirable feeling and in perfect form. A chapter on the roads of Japan is really on the famous highway from the former capital of the Tycoon to the ancient capital where the Mikado dwelt in seclusion, and has much of the charm of Mr. Kipling's 'Kim,' which deals in similar fashion with the great road of India.

We can hardly find a fault with M. Aubert's book. On a former occasion we alluded to the curious fact, best brought out by another modern French author, that the Empire of Rome, claiming to be the world, and the Empire of China, making a similar claim, never met, and officially ignored each other's existence. M. Aubert in his preface describes the separation of the Chinese and of the Christian worlds as though it were a phenomenon which began only in the thirteenth century, when Islam interposed and broke "land communications previously in full working order between Europe and Oriental Asia." Ignoring the earlier separation, to which we have referred, he adds: "Thus separated, the two worlds for centuries knew nothing the one of the other." This seems to be somewhat of an exaggeration, in face of many records of travel which concern the period affected by the phrase "centuries....since the thirteenth century." We think, however, that the history of the Christian churches of India and of China is singularly little known, considering the numbers to which their adherents must have attained.

Wordsworth's Guide to the Lakes. Edited by Ernest de Sélincourt. (Frowde.)—Mr. de Sélincourt has done well to give us an exact reprint of the 1835 (fifth) edition of William Wordsworth's famous 'Guide.' It is not only a book which every visitor to the Lake District and lover of the poet should have read, but also one which every architect who proposes to build a villa at Keswick or Windermere should have inwardly digested. One need not agree with all Wordsworth's opinions: one may perceive in the winter and in the spring beauties in the larch to which, in his generous pleading for the native timber trees, he was blind, but none ever knew and loved that country better than he, and his description of it is not only the product of prolonged, felicitous, and loving observation, but also furnishes in itself an invaluable commentary on much of the author's poetical work. Again and again, in reading this appreciation of lake and mountain scenery, we are struck by the essential justice of the poet's remarks. In the course of many years we may have formed certain æsthetic conclusions from our own observations of the district—may have fancied even that they were new; but we discover them all here, and many more, in the effective prose of the poet. In one point only does he fail: in his appreciation of the mountain tarns and becks he makes no allusion to one of the most lasting and delicious sensations they afford—the joy of a bath after a long day's walk over the fells. This is a book over which one is tempted to linger, to moralize and to argue, and we doubt not it will furnish many a student in the vacations with the guide, philosopher and friend he needs of an evening in his inn. Mr. de Sélincourt has done his part with meticulous and loving care: he has furnished an excellent preface and bibliographical notes, and added the letters to Sir G. Beaumont and on the Kendal and Windermere Railway; he has reproduced eight illustrations from books that appeared in Wordsworth's lifetime, and also all the unnecessary commas of the original edition. A bibliophile can ask no more.

The Great Forest of Brecknock. By John Lloyd. (Bedford Press, Bedfordbury.)—In this well-produced and handsomely bound volume Mr. Lloyd has printed a considerable variety of information as to the Great Forest of Brecknock, pertinent to the question of the legal position of the allotment owners, who became the successors of the old commoners by the Inclosure Act of 1815. Much of the matter is of general interest with regard to a large tract of ancient forest land, outside the merits of the legal disputes between the allotment owners and the Crown, or the same and Lord Tredegar. Mr. Lloyd is himself one of the allotment owners, but he seems to have written in a candid, straightforward way, and not to have kept back a single scrap of trustworthy or important information that came into his hands. Most of the old documents here cited were searched for and copied by Mr. Illingworth, of the Record Office, in 1813, for the purposes of a trial with the Crown. The present volume is not at all well arranged from a literary point of view, and contains a good deal of matter that seems scarcely worth printing from any point of view; nevertheless, there is much that is of value to both the local and the general historian, particularly to those who take an interest in the story of our old forests or hunting districts. There can be little doubt that a thorough search at the Public Record Office into the early history of this forest tract would nowadays, when calendars and general arrangement are so much improved, be rewarded with far more success than that achieved by Mr. Illingworth in 1813.

The Great Forest of Brecknock, as the district is still called, contained about 40,000 acres, or an area ten miles square. Like all the big forests of England, it embraced a considerable variety of land; it lay mainly on the south side of the Usk Valley, whose

slopes were well wooded and sheltered, but extended over the Beacon range of mountains embracing much land that was bleak and wild, and over 2,000 ft. high. When Bernard Newmarch, the Norman chieftain, conquered Breconshire, towards the end of William's reign, he reserved to himself this great unenclosed tract on the hills and mountains of the Usk Valley, within easy reach of his castle of Brecknock. This forest did not come into the hands of the Crown until late in the fifteenth century, and Mr. Lloyd is wrong in stating that it was "governed by the strict Norman forestal laws of those times." This could not have happened with the lands of a subject, however powerful. Forest law prevailed only in royal forests, and there is not an atom of evidence in these pages of genuine forest law or of forest pleas being held. The chief value of the forest to the district lay in the old custom of allowing agistment, or pasturage for cattle, unstinted in number, to all the inhabitants of the Brecon lordship.

This pasturage right went by the old name of "Cyfryve," an ancient British word signifying reckoning or computation. The Cyfryve was originally threepence a head annually to the forest lord, but was reduced to a penny in the days of Richard III. There is no trace of a close month for deer-breeding purposes or any of the usual accompaniments of a royal forest. In several respects we are reminded of the Forest of Dartmoor.

There are some excellent photographic views of the scenery and antiquities of the district, and a large-scale map from a survey made in 1819.

The Story of Cambridge. By Charles W. Stubbs, D.D. Illustrated by Herbert Railton. (Dent & Co.)—Most of the letterpress of this handy volume has appeared in a larger work by the Dean of Ely, with coloured illustrations by Mr. Railton. The present work is far more convenient in form, and really an extremely attractive little volume. Two valuable features are the maps (of which there are three, including one of Cambridge made in 1574 by order of Archbishop Parker) and a list of pictures in colleges, halls, and combination rooms.

We have before us *Juvenilia and English Idyls*, the first section of Messrs. Macmillan's new "Pocket Tennyson" in five volumes, a most attractive edition on thin paper, which offers excellent print, and, of course, the final text of the poet. This early work of Tennyson is full of the charm of the English spring and summer, but little known in comparison with the Arthurian 'Idylls.' Who could say off-hand where these lines occur ?

> How fresh the meadows look
> Above the river, and, but a month ago,
> The whole hill-side was redder than a fox.

There are many other touches as happy, and this slim volume ought to make a good deal of leisure into pleasure this season.

The "Popular Edition" of *The Bible in the Holy Land*, which Mr. John Murray sends us, is very cheap at a shilling, and we hope that Stanley's work will, as it deserves, go far and wide.

Messrs. Newnes send us in their excellent "Thin Paper Classics" three volumes containing respectively *The Satires and Dramas*, *The Shorter Poems*, and *The Longer Poems* of Byron. Mr. E. J. Sullivan supplies a clever, but rather fantastic portrait to each volume. We have also in the same series *Essays of Addison*, edited by R. D. Gillman, whose selection and arrangement are of merit; and in Messrs. Newnes's "Devotional Series," *The Sacred Poems of Henry Vaughan*, to which a 'Virgin adoring the Infant Christ,' by Perugino, forms a suitable frontispiece. All these books are well bound and attractive in appearance.

Messrs. Sisley in the "Panel Books" have invented a form which is likely to win popular favour. The books are handy in shape and dainty in design. We have before us *Don Juan*, *The Devil on Two Sticks*, and Grammont's *Memoirs*, which are to be had in art vellum, half-leather, lambskin, and real persian at various prices.

We are glad to see that several important books have reached new editions: Mr. Sidney Low's *The Governance of England* (Fisher Unwin), Mr. Carmichael's *In Tuscany* (Burns & Oates), and Jókai's vivid novel *The Green Book* (Jarrold).

Whisperings from the Great, sent to us by Mr. Frowde, is further described as 'An Autograph Album, Birthday and Guest-Book.' It is compiled by Constance A. Meredyth, and is the most elaborate book of the kind we have ever seen, being a large, beautifully printed volume of royal octavo size, bound in leather, and offering numerous quotations for every day. The compiler has made an agreeable divagation from the ordinary birthday book by including many excellent lines from the French. She shows also a wide range of reading among English bards, classic and modern. Occasionally a quotation seems to us incomplete, as

> My love in her attire doth show her wit;
> It doth as well become her;

which is described as 'Old Song.' All tastes in verse are probably consulted, for we find on one page excerpts from A. A. Procter, Coventry Patmore, Lord Lytton, Rowe, Mellin de Saint-Gelais, Cardinal Manning, Clifton Bingham, Spenser, Shelley, and Victor Hugo.

The Clergy List for 1906 (Kelly's Directories) appears a little late in the year, but buyers cannot grumble at this when they notice its extent—1,700 pages—and realize the admirable thoroughness and accuracy with which the work has been carried out. The gross and net values of benefices are both given, the difference between the two being in several cases more than 100*l*. We regret to see that clerical incomes continue to decline, especially in the case of country livings. Another very useful feature is the inclusion of the post town and railway station, with their distance from each benefice. The firm who issue this excellent book of reference deserve the highest credit for the organization and care which all their publications imply.

We have received from Messrs. Fabb & Tyler, of Cambridge, a reprint with additions of *The May Bee* (1884) and other ephemerides, *The Meteor* (1882), and *Friends in Pencil*, a Cambridge sketch-book of the nineties. These ebullitions of Cambridge wit are constantly asked for, and, fortified by various up-to-date additions, form a decidedly amusing volume. We note excellent portraits of Dr. Butler, Dr. Verrall, and Dr. Waldstein. The popular and commanding officer of the C.U.R.V. in the frontispiece bestrides his steed with resolute confidence, and other notabilities are figured, while the mere visitor will find "mems" for his benefit, and pictures of some of the best Cambridge buildings.

We have received the first number of *The Yachting Monthly*, which is published by *The Field*. It is well illustrated, and offers practical advice as to designing and sailing, as well as a suitable leaven in lighter vein. There are reviews of books, and the whole for a first number is admirably comprehensive.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Clayton (J.), Bishop Westcott, 3/6 net.
Day-Book of Short Readings for Use by Busy People Advent to Trinity, 6/ net.
Edmunds (A. J.), Buddhist and Christian Gospels, 7/6 net.
Garvie (A. E.), Religious Education, 1/ net.
Henslow (Prof. G.), The Spiritual Teaching of Christ's Life, 5/ net.
Herrmann (W.), The Communion of the Christian with God, translated by J. S. Stanyon, Second Edition, 5/
Maclaren (A.), The Gospel according to St. Mark, i.–vii., 7/6
Mott (F. B.), A Short Unitarian History, 1/ net.
Northcote (H.), Christianity and Sex Problems.
Old Testament in Greek, edited by A. E. Brooke and N. McLean: Part I. Genesis, 7/6 net.
Orr (J.), The Problem of the Old Testament, 10/ net.
Renan (E.), The Life of Jesus, 15/ net.
Robertson (F. W.), Twelve Sermons, 6*d*.
Tisdall (Rev. W. St. Clair), The Religion of the Crescent, Second Edition, 4/
Tynan (K.), A Book of Memory: the Birthday Book of the Blessed Dead, 6/ net.
Welsh (R. E.), The Challenge to Christian Missions, Third Edition, 6*d*.

Law.

Allen (E. K.), The Law of Corporate Executors and Trustees, 6/
Handbook of Executorship Law, by D. F. de L'Hoste Ranking, E. Evan Spicer, and E. C. Pegler, 12/6 net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Caldicott (J. W.), The Values of Old English Silver and Sheffield Plate, edited by J. S. Gardner, 42/ net.
Forrer (L.), Benedetto Pistrucci, 2/6 net.
Hancock (F.), Dunster Church and Priory, 6*d*.
Hobson (R. L.), Porcelain, Oriental, Continental, and British, 12/6 net.
Mortimer (F. J.), Magnesium Light Photography, 1/ net.
National Gallery: Dutch School, by G. Geffroy; The Early British School; The Later British School, 3/6 net each.
Prideaux (S. T.), Modern Bookbindings, their Design and Decoration, 10/6 net.
Rembrandt, Part IV., 2/6 net.
'Studio' Year-Book of Decorative Art, 5/ net.
Van Dyck: Etchings, 7/6 net.
Wedmore (F.), Whistler and others, 6/ net.

Poetry and Drama.

Churchill (Winston), The Title-Mart, 3/6 net.
Dunn (S. G.), The Treasure of the Sea, and other Verses, 3/6 net.
Keble (J.), The Christian Year; Lyra Innocentium, 2/ net each.
Moutrie (S.), Judas, a Tragedy.
Rawlings (B. B.), A Story of Unrest, a Drama of Dreams, 4/6
Saintsbury (G.), A History of English Prosody, Vol. I., 10/ net.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, edited by M. Luce, 2/6 net.
Shaw (G. B.), Captain Brassbound's Conversion, 2/ net.
Sinton (Rev. T.), The Poetry of Badenoch, 21/
Tennyson, Juvenilia and English Idyls, 2/ net.
Vaughan (H.), Devotional Poems, 2/ net.

Music.

Jonson (Ben), Songs, with the Earliest Known Settings of Certain Numbers, 40/ net.

Bibliography.

Portico Lists: List of Works in the Portico Library relating to Architecture.

Philosophy.

Benn (A. W.), The History of English Rationalism in the Nineteenth Century, 2 vols., 21/ net.

Political Economy.

Bax (E. B.), Essays in Socialism, New and Old, 5/ net.
Meyer (H. R.), Municipal Ownership in Great Britain, 6/6 net.

History and Biography.

American Historical Review, April, 3/6 net.
Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1694–5, edited by W. J. Hardy, 15/
Charrier (Capt. P. A.), Cromwell, Campaigns of Edge Hill, Marston Moor, Naseby, 6/ net.
Evelyn (John), Diary, edited by W. Bray, with Life by H. B. Wheatley, 4 vols. 42/ net.
Harvey (A.), Bristol, 4/6 net.
Hassall (A.), A Brief Survey of European History, 4/6
Hume (M. A. S.), Sir Walter Ralegh, Popular Edition, 2/6 net.
Janssen (J.), History of the German People at the Close of the Middle Ages, translated by A. M. Christie, Vols. IX. and X., 2 vols., 25/
Lamb (C.), Letters, 3/ net.
Lord (W. F.), The Mirror of the Century, 5/ net.
Macmillan (D.), George Buchanan, 3/6 net.
Morley (J.), The Life of William Ewart Gladstone, Vol. I., 5/ net.
Morris (J.), Makers of Japan, 12/6 net.
"Pope" (The) of Holland House, 1813-40, edited by Lady Seymour, 10/6 net.
Rothschild (A.), Lincoln, Master of Men, 12/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Masefield (J.), On the Spanish Main, 10/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Grandiere (Maurice), How to Fence, 2/6
Holder (C. F.), The Log of a Sea Angler, 6/ net.
Standing (P. C.), The Hon. F. S. Jackson, 2/6

Philology.

Clarke (G. H.) and Murray (C. J.), A Grammar of the German Language, 6/ net.
Kafa ka Malen ka ata Temne (Hymns in Temne), edited by J. Manka and J. A. Alley, 1/8
Longinus on the Sublime, translated by A. O. Prickard, 3/6 net.
Magana Hausa (Hausa Stories and Fables), collected by J. F. Schön, edited by C. H. Robinson, 2/8

Pope (Rev. G. U.), A Handbook of the Tamil Language: Part IV. An English-Tamil Dictionary, Seventh Edition, 5/ net.

School-Books.

Arnold's Gateways to History: Book I. Heroes of the Homeland, 10*d.*; II. Heroes of Many Lands, 1/; III. Men of England, 1/3; IIIA. Men of Britain; IV. Wardens of Empire; V. Briton as Part of Europe; VI. The Pageant of the Empires, 1/6 each.
Blackie's English School Texts: Capt. Cook's Second Voyage; Holinshed's Description of England in the Sixteenth Century; Walton's The Complete Angler, 6*d.* each.
Blackie's Latin Texts: Virgil, Æneid, V., VII., VIII., and IX., 6*d.* net each.
Blackie's Model Readers, Book IV., 1/4
Deakin's Euclid, Books I.-III., 2/6
Hall (H. R. W.), Our English Towns and Villages, 1/6
Hooton (W.), Junior Experimental Science, 2/6
Hoskyns-Abrahall (W.), The Health Reader, 1/9
Mérimée (P.), Tamango José Maria, le Brigand, edited by A. Barrère, 1/6
Milton, Paradise Lost, Books I. and II., edited by A. F. Watt, 1/6
Raymond (W.), A School History of Somerset, 1/6
Savory (D. L.), A First German Reader, 1/6
Tillyard (A. C. W.), Le Livre des Jeux, 1/
Winbolt (S. E.), The Latin Hexameter, Hints for Sixth Forms, 2/
Wright (W. P.), School and Garden, 6*d.*
Yates (M. T.), Animal Life, 1/6; Stories of Animals, 1/

Science.

Adams (A. D.), Electric Transmission of Water Power, 12/6 net.
Cassell's Dictionary of Gardening, Part I., 7*d.* net.
Caven (R. M.) and Lander (G. D.), Systematic Inorganic Chemistry, 6/ net.
Collett (A.), A Handbook of British Inland Birds, 6/
Eccles (R. G.), Food Preservatives, 5/ net.
Fabre (J. H.), Insect Life, New Edition, 2/6
Fitzgerald (H. P.), A Concise Handbook of Climbers, Twiners, and Wall Shrubs, 3/6 net.
Fleming (J. A.), The Principles of Electric Wave Telegraphy, 24/ net.
Gerhardi (C. H. W.), Electricity Meters: their Construction and Management, 9/ net.
Hasluck (P. N.), Boot and Shoe Cutting and Clicking; Practical Painters' Work, 2/ each.
High-Tension Power Transmission, Vol. I., 12/6 net; Vol. II., 10/6 net.
Lockwood (C. B.), Appendicitis: its Pathology, &c., 10/ net.
Park (J.), A Text-Book of Mining Geology, 6/
Parr (G. D. A.), Electrical Engineering in Theory and Practice, 12/ net.
Peck (C. L.), Profitable Dairying, 4/ net.
Richards (J. W.), Metallurgical Calculations, Part I., 8/6 net.
Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, Transactions, 5/
Sothern (J. W.), The Marine Steam Turbine, 2/6 net.
Stoneman (B.), Plants and their Ways in South Africa, 3/6
Wallace (J. S.), Supplementary Essays on the Cause and Prevention of Dental Caries, 3/6 net.
Wythes (G.) and Roberts (H.), The Book of Rarer Vegetables, 2/6 net.

Juvenile Literature.

Hawthorne's Tanglewood Tales, told by C. E. Smith, 1/ net.
Jacberns (R.), Three Rascals, New Edition, 2/6
Macgregor (M.), Tales from Hans Andersen, 1/ net.

General Literature.

Benson (A. C.), From a College Window, 7/6 net.
Brockington (A. A.), The Wayfarer, 6*d.* net.
Brooks (M.), The Newell Fortune, 6/
Champion de Crespigny (Mrs. P.), The Grey Domino, 6/
Cornford (L. C.), Parson Brand, and other Voyagers' Tales, 6/
Cromartie (Countess of), Sons of the Milesians, 6/
Drury (W. P.), Men-at-Arms, 3/6
Essays and Sketches: The Salvation Army, 2/6
Garvice (C.), A Girl of Spirit, 6/
Graham (W.), Emma Hamilton's Miniature, 6/
Green (A. K.), The Woman in the Alcove, 6/
Harris (J. H.), Cornish Saints and Sinners, 6/
Hopkins (W. J.), The Clammer, 5/
Hutten (Baroness von), What Became of Pam, 6/
Killick (Hallie), Life's Colours, 1/6 net.
Lecture Agency Advance Date-Book, July, 1906, to July, 1908, 1/
Le Queux (W.), The Mystery of a Motor-Car, 6/
Lever (C.), Tom Burke of Ours, 3/6
MacMahon (E.), An Elderly Person, and some Others, 6/
Meade (L. T.), The Home of Sweet Content; The Maid with the Goggles, 6/ each.
Miall (D.), The Strange Case of Vincent Hume, 3/6
Needham (J. L.), The Solution of Tactical Problems, 3/6 net.
Panel-Books: Hamilton's Memoirs of Count Grammont: Byron's Don Juan; Le Sage's The Devil on Two Sticks, 2/ net each.
Pitman (W. D.), The Quincunx Case, 6/
Prideaux (Mrs. H. M.), Returned with Thanks, and other Stories, 2/6 net.
Quarterly Review, April, 6/
Sergeant (A.), An Independent Maiden, 6/
Snaith (J. C.), Henry Northcote, 6/
Spender (H.), The Arena, 6/
Swan (A. S.), A Mask of Gold, 3/6
Syrett (N.), Women and Circumstance, 6/
Trollope (A.), The Kellys and the O'Kellys, 1/6 net.
Ward (Mrs. Humphry), Fenwick's Career, 6/
Wood (W.), The Enemy in our Midst, 6/

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Doigneau (A.), Nos Ancêtres primitifs, 5fr.
Jouin (H.), Jean Goujon, 3fr. 50.
Reymond (M.), Verrocchio, 3fr. 50.
Voll (K.), Die altniederländische Malerei von Jan van Eyck bis Memling, 13m.

History and Biography.

Brucelle (E.) et Lefèvre (J.), Histoire de Chalandry (Aisne) et de ses Environs, 5fr.
Boutry (M.), Autour de Marie Antoinette, 5fr.
Debidour (A.), L'Église Catholique et l'État sous la troisième République (1870-1906), Vol. I., 7fr.
Langlois (C. V.), Questions d'Histoire et d'Enseignement, Nouvelle Série, 3fr. 50.
Mater (A.), L'Église Catholique: sa Constitution, son Administration, 5fr.
Peslouan (L. de), N. H. Abel, sa Vie et son Œuvre, 5 fr.
Salone (É.), Guillaume Raynal, Historien du Canada, 3fr.
Wülker (R.), Geschichte der Englischen Literatur, zweite Auflage, Part I., 1m.

Philology.

Boer (R. C.), Untersuchungen üb. den Ursprung u. die Entwicklung der Nibelungensage, Vol. I., 8m.
Hoceyne-Azad, La Roseraie du Savoir: Texte, 5fr.; Traduction, 5fr.
Wetzstein (J. G.), Die Liebenden v. Amasia, übers. u. erklärt, 5m.

General Literature.

Bellanger (J.), Une Héroïne Champenoise, 3fr. 50.
Langlois (Général), Questions de Défense Nationale, 3fr. 50.
Pierret (E.), Tentatrice, 3fr. 50.
Rictus (J.), Fils de Fer, 3fr. 50.
Rocher (F. de), Les Particulés, 3fr. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

THE appearance of some eighty ladies from Girton, Newnham, and their Oxford sister to take degrees at the recent Commencements in Trinity College has naturally suggested the question, How long is this wholesale conferring of degrees on people who have obtained no part of their education in Dublin to continue? The printed documents on the subject fix as a limit "up to 1907"; but as the Provost, in a speech made to the ladies after the ceremony, said he saw no reason why it should not continue, it is high time that the policy of the college should be clearly defined and understood. In answer to the critics who say that Trinity College has started a monopoly among the old universities, and is now driving a lucrative trade by selling degrees to strangers, the following explanation may be desirable.

For some time after the Senate of the Dublin University had declared by a large majority that they would confer degrees on women, there were legal and technical delays, which prevented many expectant candidates from profiting by the declaration. It was thought a hardship that such persons should miss the benefit of a degree, merely owing to opposition and delay in carrying out the vote of the Senate.

It was therefore thought reasonable that as men keeping their terms at Oxford and Cambridge can get credit for them and be presented *ad eundem gradum* in Dublin, so those women who had performed the same exercises, and would have been entitled, but for their sex, to the same privilege at Oxford or Cambridge, should be treated as men, and admitted to quasi *ad eundem* degrees. But it was a mere policy of transition, intended to include only a few hard cases of women who had just missed the time when they might have kept terms and got degrees in Dublin. And if the giving of *ad eundem* degrees to men from Oxford or Cambridge increased to more than occasional and exceptional cases; if eighty men asked for that privilege to-morrow, the University would surely reconsider its position and say that it was not reasonable to give crowds of degrees to men who were strangers within its walls. This is, however, what has happened in regard to women. Some who were a little senior to the transitional period thought it hard that they should be excluded, though they had completed their studies without any hope of a degree. The majority of the Board, in spite of protests, saw no logical reason to pause. The evil then grew apace, and women of twenty years' standing, and even some residing in the colonies, were admitted to the degree. As the matter now stands, it is difficult to avoid the imputation of selling degrees to strangers broadcast on easy terms. And yet the Tutors, and other officers who have profited by this policy, are very far from approving of it. Whatever may be said in favour of the policy of a transitional period, the strict adherence to the limit stated in all the documents, viz., up to the end of the present year, will be demanded by all those who value the antique dignity of the University of Dublin. It is, indeed, not certain that its degrees will not lose in prestige permanently, owing to the events of the last three years.

But quite apart from this influx of strange ladies is the gratifying fact that some sixty honest undergraduates of the sex are attending lectures, obtaining high honours, and otherwise profiting by the education of Trinity College. These girls are working for genuine degrees, and gaining great prizes in competition with men. So far the experiment of admitting women to the education of the College has proved both satisfactory and successful. It is to be hoped that many who now go to Girton will, when the Dublin degree is restricted to Dublin undergraduates, find it their interest to be educated there, and then the memory of this cloud of strangers crowding the Theatre on Commencement days will pass away like an evil dream. M.

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB.

[These letters are copyright in England and the United States, being published also to-day by *The Evening Post* (Saturday Supplement) in New York.]

I PURCHASED some four or five years ago the remaining manuscripts of Thomas Manning, the friend of Charles Lamb. The collection included, besides numerous letters from Charles and Robert Lloyd, and others addressed to Manning, many written to Manning's father and other relatives, and a number of his epistles to Charles Lamb. These letters and the other papers in the collection would be very useful to any one who might attempt to write the biography of the gifted, but somewhat enigmatic writer or receiver of them. But of course the most interesting things in the collection were the documents by, or relating to, Charles Lamb which it contained. Of these the most valuable was a beautifully written copy of the 'Farewell to Tobacco.' This was inscribed to Capt. Burney and another of his familiar friends; and at the end of it was a drawing of a broken pipe—the only drawing (or the only one worthy of the name) which Lamb is known to have executed. There was also a manuscript copy of his 'Three Graves,' a facsimile of which forms the frontispiece of my 'Sidelights on Charles Lamb.' In addition to these there were in the collection the letters and fragments of letters (excepting the last) which are hereunder printed. I must first state, however, that these letters are no longer in my possession, they having been disposed of to a gentleman who has most kindly given me leave to publish them.

The first letter was addressed, as will be seen, to Charles Lloyd, during the period when he was residing at Cambridge. It is worth noting that of all the numerous letters which were written to Charles Lloyd by Lamb, this is the only one which escaped the flames to which they were committed by one of Lloyd's sons, upon whose memory it is difficult to refrain from bestowing a malediction. Of course the play to which the letter refers is 'John Woodvil.' The story

of Lamb's vain attempts to get his play acted is too well known to need to be retold here.

Dear Lloyd. I make it my particular request, that you will immediately transmit me your copy of my Play.—I promise religiously to restore it some time again. I want it particularly, as I am liable every day to be called upon for a copy.—Sophia will pack it up I know if you will ask her. I have presented my copy to Kemble.—I left it at his house yesterday morning, before he was up, with no other introduction but an anonymous note, requesting his opinion, but having taken the precaution to write my name and address in a blank leaf, was surprised in the evening with a letter from Kemble, in very handsome terms declining to determine upon it, as not being in his province, but offering "with great pleasure to put my play into the hands of the Proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre, and hoping that it may succeed with them to Mr. Lamb's wishes."—This from a perfect stranger who never saw me, and the very day in which I had so awkwardly and improperly obtruded it upon him, was most handsome and gentlemanlike, and, I confess, has revived in me some antiquated pretensions —— [word erased]. It is evident he has read it with some approbation, of a voluntary offer to present it for me.....so you will see the necessity of my having another copy fairly written in the house, which I have not, only a rough draught.—I will certainly some day replace yours.....but pray send it directly—I purpose calling upon Kemble, whom I have not yet seen, tomorrow morning—I am not very sanguine, but the profits of acting plays are so large nowadays, that a very shadow of a hope ought to make me glad.—Direct it to India House—I have just learned that Coleridge has taken lodgings with his family in the Adelphi—but I have seen nothing of him—

Pray present my love to Sophia, and bid Manning write, when you send my parcel—And respects to your father if he is in Cam.....yours truly C. L.

[Directed] Mr. Charles Lloyd, Jun.,
Mr. Styles's, Jesus Lane
Cambridge.

[Probable date, December, 1799.]

The second, as will be seen, is only a part of a letter to Manning, the "scrap" in in return for Manning's, to which the writer alludes, having evidently been for some reason destroyed :—

[July, 1800.]
Monday Morning.

I have just got your *scrap*—Pray tell me if you consider *this* as just payment for *value received*. If not, to work again, my pen—I am just now engaged in the addition of 900 pages, continent of twenty sums a piece—O the drudgery to which your great genuses [*sic*] are exposed—But Jupiter wore a Bull's hide, and Apollo kept Admetus's swine, each for his goddess.—Mine is Pecunia, Blessing on her golden Looks.—

Pray write. [Remainder torn off.]

[Addressed] Mr. Thos. Manning,
Mr. Crisp's
near St. Mary's
Cambridge.

The third letter, which must in its complete state have been one of the best and most characteristic ever written by its author, has unfortunately been cruelly mutilated by one of its former possessors, who considered, I suppose, that it contained some indiscreet passages. Well, there are indications in the portion saved that there were some indiscretions in the letter ; but how much wisdom and discretion would we not sacrifice could we thereby recover a few of Lamb's indiscretions !

[Portion of a letter from Lamb to Manning.]

Pray what maps do you use, when you travel ? Perhaps you have hit upon one that leaves London *out*.—Do let me send you down a complete set of Mercator's Charts, or Carrington Bowles's Survey of England, against you travel next. You certainly *imagined* that London had been in your road ; and *misled me*.

White writes me word from the country, where he is gone to recruit his strength, that he goes groping in all the hedges and copses about Oxford among daisies, kingcups, and pissabeds, for the seeds of poetry, which George Dyer will still have it are to be found there !—

[Letter torn.]

He says that Sam. Taylor Coleridge appears to him as much as ever under the influence of a cold vanity, and does not spare absentem rodere amicum. Is my Latin correct ? Pity, that such human frailties should perch upon the margin of Ulswater Lake. "Pity," say all the echoes in such a tone, so plaintive, I wish I had my flute. [Words erased.]

Lloyd's four Brothers are grown choice Lads—they swagger about Birmingham streets, and get drunk at Coffee houses, and beat the watch—almost as great a metamorphosis to some of them, as the transformation of Roderick Random, the carrotty waggon-passenger and co-mate of Barber Strap, [words erased] into a fine gent. and [letter torn]

about town—All the world [letter torn.]

Do you trouble your head about Peace ? or the Northern confederacy ? I want to know where you bestow your Interest—for every man has an interest, such as it is, in his breast — as Lord Hamlet says — "every man has business and affairs."—I feel as if I were going to leave off business.—

Dont mistake me, I only feel so just now. Sometimes I am very busy about nothing.

But seriously what do you think of this Life of ours ? Can you make head or tail on't ? How we came here (that I have some tolerable [word omitted] hint of) what we came here for (that I know no more than [an] Ideot.)

[Sentence omitted here.]

You dropt a word whether in jest or earnest, as if you would join me in some work, such as a review or series of papers, essays, or anything.—Were you serious ? I want some occupation, and I more want money. Had you any scheme, or was it, as G. Dyer says, en passant ? If I don't have a Legacy left me shortly, I must get into pay with some newspaper for small gains. Mutton is twelvepence a pound.

There, there is a full three sides for you.—

C. L.—

[Directed] Mr. Manning
Mr. Crisp's
near St. Mary's
Cambridge.

In the passage beginning "He says that Sam. Taylor Coleridge," "He," I imagine, refers to Charles Lloyd. The allusion to Lloyd's four brothers is perhaps only to be taken as one of Lamb's "matter-of lie" mystifications. There is nothing else that needs comment in the letter, save that it shows its author in a moody humour such as he did not often exhibit, except when he was under the immediate pressure of misfortune. It must, however, be observed that one word and one sentence have been omitted, not because of any real harm in them, but because some good people might possibly be a little scandalized by them. With Manning, more than with any other correspondent, Lamb felt himself free to give expression without reserve, or fear of being misunderstood, to whatever thought might happen to occur to him.

There is one other letter of Lamb's which belongs to this collection ; but as that is printed in Mr. Lucas's edition of Lamb's works (see vol. vi. p. 168), it need not be reproduced here.

The following letter to Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, which is still in my possession, was purchased by me at Sotheby's :—

Dr. T.— *Moxon & Knowles are coming to Enfield on Sunday *afternoon*. My poor shaken head cannot at present let me ask any dinner company ; for two drinkings in a day, which must ensue, would incapacity me. I am very poorly. They can only get an Edmont[n] stage, from which village 'tis but a 2 miles walk, & I have only *inn beds* to offer. *Pray*, join 'em if you can. Our first morning stage to London is ½ past 8. If that won't suit your avocations, arrange with Ryle (or without him — but how can I separate him morally ?—logically and legally, poetically and critically I can,—from you ? No disparagement (for a better Christian exists not)—well arrange *cum* or *absque illo* — this is latin — the first Sunday you can, *morning*.

I am poorly, but I always am on these occasions, a week or two. Then I get sober,—I mean less insober. Yours till death ; you are mine *after*. Don't mind a touch of pathos. Love to Mrs. Talfourd.

The Edmonton stages come almost every hour from Snow Hill.

* Erratum, for M. & K. read K. & M. Booksellers *after* Authors.

This pathetic and interesting letter was probably written in the early part of 1834. No comment upon it is necessary, since it is hardly possible for any reader to fail to appreciate its deep significance, or to overlook the many characteristic touches which it contains. Bertram Dobell.

COMMANDER J. F. HODGETTS, H.E.I.C.S.

The death is announced of Commander James Frederick Hodgetts at his residence, 24, Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Commander Hodgetts had a varied experience. Educated by his stepfather, E. W. Brayley, F.R.S, for a scientific career, he had a strong taste for adventure, which led him to enter the service of the Hon. East India Company's marine, then under the command of Sir Henry Leek. He was up the Irrawaddy in one of the Burmese wars, and also in the Persian Gulf, besides being shipwrecked on the Bernouf off Torres Straits. Finding his health giving way under a tropical climate, he volunteered for the Crimean War, having studied Russian in India. His services being refused, he retired, and was appointed Professor of English and Seamanship at the Royal Prussian Naval Cadet School in Berlin. When this institution was abolished in 1866, he went to Russia, and delivered in Petersburg a course of lectures on comparative philology, which were attended by members of the Russian imperial family. He soon received an appointment at the Moscow University and several other scholastic positions. In 1881 he finally retired and came to live in London, where he devoted himself to literature and archæology.

When yet a boy he had assisted Sir Henry Meyrick to arrange the armour in the Tower of London, and the interest thus early awakened in antiquities was fostered by extensive reading. He combined a large experience of life with wide antiquarian lore, and thus equipped produced a series of boys' stories, such as 'Harold the Boy Earl,' 'The Champion of Odin,' 'Haakon,' 'Kórmack,' &c., which were at once entertaining and instructive, and found many imitators. His purely archæological work will be found in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, *The Antiquary*, and similar periodicals, but notably in his volumes entitled 'Older England' and 'The English in the Middle Ages,' which he had previously read in the form of lectures at the British Museum. These were warmly appreciated by such men as Ruskin, the present Duke of Argyll, and Lord Avebury. In his 'Greater England' he was one of the first to advocate the consolidation of our colonial empire. In later years he devoted himself to the invention of a ship's hull, of which he failed to make a commercial success ; but he had been preparing and completing up to the last what he regarded as his *magnum opus*, a life of Alfred the Great, which may possibly be posthumously published.

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH.

11, Pulteney Street, Bath.

As I was unable to be present at last Saturday's meeting on 'The Study of English,' held at the University of London under the presidency of Sir Arthur Rücker, I shall be much obliged if you will allow me space for a very few words.

I wish to record the strongest possible opposition to the attempts made to cut out the new craft from the very stocks, to put her in tow to another Association, and (apparently) to fit her up as a letter-of-marque against classical studies.

Why English should be handcuffed, like a galley-slave, to a motley gang of "modern languages," I do not know. That full and real appreciation of English literature, which has made itself for twelve hundred years by and in the study of the classics, is impossible without that study, I do know.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

HUNTING THE "SELADANG."

MR. HARTING in your last issue (p. 515) is of opinion that the word "seladang" is a corruption of the Malay *salandang*, which refers to the gaur or bison of Indian sportsmen. This seems to be an incorrect surmise both as regards the word and species of mammal. Mr. Newbold, 'Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements, Straits of Malacca,' vol. i. p. 435, writing on the Malayan tapir (*Tapirus indicus*), states :—

"The seladang is supposed by some zoologists to be identical with the tapir. The Malays, however, make a difference, distinguishing the true tapir by the name of tennok. This is a point desirable to ascertain. The seladang may probably be a variety."

W. L. DISTANT.

77, St. Martin's Lane, April 30th, 1906.

MR. HARTING says that the Malay name for this species of wild ox is *salandang*, and that Mr. Hubback's rendering, *seladang*, must be regarded as incorrect. Apparently his sole authority for this sweeping statement is Blyth's 'Catalogue of the Mammals and Birds of Burma.'

I feel bound to point out, in justice to Mr. Hubback, that the Malay dictionaries are on his side. Marsden's 'Malay Dictionary' (1812) has "*salādang*, a beast of the cow kind." Crawford's 'Malay Dictionary' (1852) has "*saládang*, name of an undescribed kind of wild cattle of the forests of the Malay peninsula."

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

"THAT TWO-HANDED ENGINE AT THE DOOR."

IT is surely obvious that Hogg's use of the expression "two-handed engine" is one made entirely for his own metaphorical purposes, and throwing no sort of light on the original meaning of Milton. Because a scythe employs the mower's two hands, that is a literary motive for any one writing of a scythe to hook Milton's phrase to a useful end. Apart from that, would it be very natural to talk of a scythe *striking*, or of Time operating with such sudden violence? Is it not more obvious to ask, What was, in Milton's day, *the* two-handed instrument *par excellence*, which, sooner or later, brought all ill doing (or conduct condemned by the powers as such) to an end, and did so by what a modern minor poet calls "a short sharp shock"? There was one such, and only one—the axe, the operation of which was as familiar (in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) as it was—except in a few scandalous examples—final and instantaneous. I do not know if the note to Pickering's edition of Milton (iii. 130) has been mentioned in this discussion, so I append it: "*Two-handed.*] 'Yet, maie the ax stande next the dore.'—Sir T. Smith's Psalms, 'Restituta,' iv. 189."

G. H. POWELL.

A LIFE OF ECLIPSE.

MAY we ask the assistance of your valuable columns to let the fact be known that the first complete life of Eclipse is in course of preparation, and that any references to this celebrated horse in contemporary literature; to his breeder, the Duke of Cumberland; to his purchaser, Wildman; and to his subsequent owner, Dennis O'Kelly, will be very much appreciated? Many facts have already come to light from private and unexpected sources which have enabled us to settle various questions hitherto doubtful, such as the birthplace, the burial-place, the authentic skeleton, and so forth. Many more letters, documents, prints, or paintings must still exist—besides those already brought to our notice by the generosity of their possessors—which will be of the greatest value. The monograph will be as completely illustrated as possible from contemporary paintings and engravings and other sources, and will contain detailed photographs of the anatomy of Eclipse and the most famous of his descendants. A sketch of racing in the days when Eclipse was on the turf will be included, with biographies of his breeder, owners, and others connected with the sport of that time. Information should reach us before the 1st of June, if possible, and all letters, manuscripts, prints, or pictures addressed to Eclipse, care of Mr. W. Heinemann, 21, Bedford Street, W.C., will be acknowledged before that date, and will be received not only with the greatest care, but with profound gratitude. Any originals reproduced will be scrupulously guarded from injury, and safely returned, and may be insured, if necessary, while out of their owners' hands, if a separate message to that effect is addressed to Mr. Heinemann.

THE AUTHORS.

SALE.

THE most interesting item in Messrs. Hodgson's sale last week was a very fine copy of the rare first two volumes of the first edition of Sterne's Tristram Shandy, privately printed at York in 1760. The volumes were in the original half-binding, with the edges entirely uncut, and realized no less than 83*l.* Other prices were as follows: Shelley's Adonais, first edition, Pisa, 1821, 44*l.*; Goldsmith's Deserted Village, first edition, 1770, and two others bound in one volume, 15*l.* 5*s.*; Rowlandson's Loyal Volunteers of London, 1799, 27*l.*; Ackermann's Microcosm of London, original edition, 3 vols., 13*l.*; Surtees Society's Publications, from the beginning in 1834 to 1905, 111 vols., 25*l.* 10*s.*; and a volume of eight eighteenth-century American tracts, relating to the Provinces of Virginia, Massachusetts Bay, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, in one vol., folio, 1744-73, 57*l.*

Literary Gossip.

ONE of the literary results of the recent royal tour in the East will be 'A Vision of India,' by Mr. Sidney Low, which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. are now passing through the press. Mr. Low accompanied their Royal Highnesses in the capacity of special correspondent of *The Standard*. His book, however, is concerned not so much with the incidents of the royal journey as with the picture of life and society in our Eastern Empire. Mr. Low had exceptional opportunities, and he has taken advantage of them to attempt a much more comprehensive survey of India, in its various aspects, than is possible for the ordinary "cold-weather" visitor. The work will include thirty-two pages of illustrations from photographs by the author and others.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHEIN & Co. will shortly publish a volume of essays by Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency, entitled 'National Education and National Life.' It includes an essay tracing the evolution of the religious questions in schools from early days to the present time, and carefully analyzing the clauses of the new Bill that deal with religious education.

MR. BODLEY, being hindered by prolonged ill-health from completing this year his long-promised work on the Church in France, has prepared a very small book on the same subject, to aid those interested in the French religious crisis in studying the Separation Bill and its results. It will be published next week by Messrs. Constable.

MR. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM is well known not only as a publisher, but also as an author. He has in the press, in two volumes, uniform with his 'Books and their Makers in the Middle Ages,' a treatise on 'The Censorship of the Church and its Influence upon Production and the Distribution of Literature.' This deals with the Indexes from 567 A.D. to 1900, which he has for the most part examined himself. The titles of the more important books condemned will be given; and a final chapter will summarize the views of some representative Roman Catholics of to-day on the matter.

MR. NUTT is publishing in "The Grimm Library" the first volume of 'The Legend of Sir Perceval,' 'Chretien de Troyes and Wauchier de Denain,' by Miss Jessie L. Weston, who is well known for her contributions to Arthurian literature. She has made a thorough study of the MS. sources, and has printed for the first time upwards of 600 lines of passages important from the critical point of view.

MR. SIDNEY LEE will reply to the toast of "Literature," which will be proposed by the Bishop of Bristol, at the Royal Literary Fund Dinner on Thursday next; and Lord Tennyson will propose the health of the American Ambassador, the chairman.

MR. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, whose edition of Bernier's 'Travels in the Mogul

Empire, 1656–1668,' formed vol. i. of his "Oriental Miscellany Series" in 1891, has just returned from Paris, where he has been collecting material to add to his MS. of the memoirs of Manucci (Manouchi), the Venetian physician who served for forty-eight years at the Mogul Courts of Delhi and Agra. In particular, he was body surgeon to Prince Dárá Shikoh, who, born in 1615, was murdered in 1659 by order of his brother Aurangzeb, in the presence of Manucci. Mr. Constable was fortunate enough to discover some paintings by various Mogul Court artists of the period, executed—he holds—by direct commissions from Manucci; and it is probable that a selection from them may accompany the monograph which he has in active preparation.

Mr. Unwin is publishing a work entitled 'Women's Work and Wages,' by Mr. Edward Cadbury, Miss Cécile Matheson, and Mr. G. Shann. The book, which bears the sub-title of 'A Phase of Life in an Industrial City,' is especially concerned with the conditions prevailing in Birmingham. In it the valuable work done of late years by various writers and associations is brought into line with facts gathered by original investigation of an exhaustive nature.

'Venus and Cupid: an Impression in Prose after Velasquez in Colour, written by Filson Young,' is a little book which E. Grant Richards will publish in the course of a week or two in a limited edition. Author and publisher undertake that this essay, which will be duly copyrighted in the United States, shall not be reprinted in any form until 1917—a curious novelty.

The same firm are publishing shortly 'The Black Motor-Car,' a new sensational novel by Mr. Harris Burland, and a volume of stories by Mr. Arthur Machen, containing, together with some three stories which have not previously appeared in book form, revisions of 'The Great God Pan' and 'The Three Impostors.' The title of the book is 'The House of Souls'; and a frontispiece and cover design have been drawn by Mr. S. H. Sime.

Messrs. Longman have nearly ready 'Heresies of Sea Power,' by Mr. F. T. Jane, which suggests the possibility of some great principle underlying all naval history from the Peloponnesian War to the Russo-Japanese.

Mr. E. J. Rapson, the pupil and friend of the late Prof. Bendall, has been appointed to the Chair of Sanskrit which the latter held at Cambridge.

A cheap reissue of the Rev. Edward Conybeare's 'History of Cambridgeshire' will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock very shortly.

A discussion which occurred in the House of Commons on Thursday of last week, reported after we had gone to press, showed a singular want of knowledge of the literary work done on the part of the Government of this country. Of Mr. W. W. Rutherford and Mr. Charles Craig, and others who supported a proposal for the omission of the item for work on the Simancas archives, some asked where Simancas was, "whether it was in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America," and "how a Government could possibly spend 500*l.* on an index" of historical documents. The House was cleared for a division; but the Opposition discovered in time that the whole history of the Church of England was at stake, and did not divide.

Messrs. Sotheby's sale on Saturday, the 26th inst., will include an interesting series of nine Shakspeare quartos, the property of Mr. E. W. Hussey; and of these at least the five which appeared during the dramatist's lifetime may be expected to realize high prices. 'The Midsommer Nights Dreame' and 'The Merchant of Venice,' each dated 1600, are the features of the collection. Of both these plays a rival edition appeared in the same year, and it is a disputed point which of these editions is the earlier. The copy of 'Sir John Oldcastle' also bears the date 1600; 'Henry V.,' 1608, is the third edition; and 'King Lear,' of the same year, is the second. The other four quartos were all published in 1619—'A Yorkshire Tragedie,' 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'Henry VI.,' and 'Pericles.'

The supply of Washington documents, like those of Nelson and Lady Hamilton, is apparently inexhaustible. A "diary" of the great President, consisting of twenty-two pages in his handwriting, and written in 1767, was sold by auction in Boston last week, and realized 700 dollars, being acquired for the Congressional Library. On the same occasion a volume of pamphlets collected by Washington, containing his autograph and also an armorial book-plate, produced 525 dollars. The Anderson Auction Company of New York included in one of their recent sales of books Washington's copy of Capt. C. Vallancey's 'Essay on Fortification,' published at Dublin in 1757. The volume contains Washington's autograph.

The Parliamentary Papers of the most general interest to our readers this week are: Board of Education, Statement of Monies expended under Part I. and Part II. of the Education Act, 1902, by each Local Education Authority for 1904–5, and Estimates of Amounts provided from Exchequer Grants and from Local Rates for 1905–6 (2½*d.*); and Annual Report on the Finances of the University of Glasgow (3*d.*).

Next week we shall pay special attention to school and educational books.

SCIENCE

The Transition in Agriculture. By Edwin A. Pratt. With Illustrations. (John Murray.)

From time immemorial farmers have been given to grumble. Their pursuit, always of a precarious nature, has been of late years, from circumstances which we need not discuss here, more than usually unremunerative. It is evident that as a class agriculturists have not been able to adapt themselves, or to modify their procedures, to the new conditions. It is easy to be censorious in this matter, but it may be doubted whether any other body of men, placed in like circumstances, would have done better. Changes in the system of land-tenure, the practical applications of the teachings of science, the opening up of new markets—all these must work gradually, if they are to be permanently beneficial.

The book before us shows what may be done—indeed, what has been done—by co-operation and other methods, to better the conditions of those who derive their income from the produce of the land. What the Danes, the Dutch, the French, and even the Siberians can do, we ought surely to be able to accomplish. It is not creditable to our enterprise that we have allowed the agriculturists of the nations we speak of to beat us in our own markets. With no superior advantages of climate or soil, and with resources much less important than our own, they succeed in sending us with regularity butter, cheese, eggs, and vegetable products of all kinds in quantities much larger than we can supply, of more generally uniform quality, and at a lower price. How it is done is briefly indicated in the present volume.

It is equally, perhaps more, important to show what is already being done to develope our own resources, and to indicate in what directions further progress may be anticipated. To this end chapters are devoted to the land question, peasant proprietorship, co-operation and other schemes of agricultural organization, the supply of milk, eggs, and poultry, the fruit industry, flower-farming, market-gardening, and various other devices for turning the land to account.

After all, it is to the personal equation, to the quality of the brain-power exerted, that success is due. From this point of view it is remarkable to note the way in which prosperity has come to men of enterprise and business capacity who have had no previous training either in the principles or the technicalities of their art. Thus we know of farmers, blacksmiths, and drapers who, finding their business dwindling, have turned their attention to bulb-growing, rose-culture, or market-gardening, with such results as to attain a foremost place among their competitors. We have mentioned brain-power as a powerful factor, and so indeed it is; but it must be that form of brain-power which manifests itself in what is called business capacity. We have known authors of brilliant parts, zealous, diligent, and even expert cultivators, who nevertheless failed as fruit-growers and market-gardeners where neighbours of far less mental culture achieved success.

Again, acres upon acres of land near the large towns are covered with glass, and utilized in the cultivation of grapes, tomatoes, peaches, cucumbers, chrysanthemums, and other products, for which the demand seems to be virtually

illimitable. More than one grower near London that we know of sends tons of grapes at a time to market, and even dispatched them to Paris, till French growers, dreading such competition, raised a clamour and induced their Government to place so heavy a duty on the English fruit that its importation was no longer remunerative.

We allude to these matters to show that the prospects of agriculture are not so hopeless as they are sometimes supposed to be. We think that any one who reads Mr. Pratt's book will come to the same conclusion, and, as it is very readable, we commend it to the notice of those interested. The details are numerous and varied, but they form a coherent whole; and a conveniently printed index and a table of contents render the book easy to consult.

The Dissociation of a Personality: a Biographical Study in Abnormal Psychology. By Morton Prince, M.D. (Longmans & Co.)—Dr. Prince tells the story of an hysterical girl living in Boston, who seems to have led a fairly normal life until she reached the age of eighteen. A severe shock to her nervous system then threw her into a state of extreme neurasthenia, which unfitted her for mental or physical exertion, but made her a good subject for hypnotic suggestion. In this condition she came to Dr. Prince, who is Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System at Tufts College Medical School, and physician for diseases of the nervous system at the Boston City Hospital. A careful and prolonged examination of the nervous system of "Miss Beauchamp" showed that her intellectual faculties formed three distinct personalities, none of which was equal to her original and undivided intelligence. These three personalities alternated with each other in their control of the body. They differed from each other in attributes, tastes, even in bodily health; and whilst the first and third were mutually ignorant of each other's existence, the second knew the thoughts of the first, but not of the third. The hypnotic condition of each personality differed in many respects from the corresponding personality when it appeared spontaneously. "Miss Beauchamp" was therefore under the influence of three entirely distinct wills, which were never in command at the same time, but which might alternate, repeatedly and at short intervals, one with another. The same body might be dominated by an extreme neurasthenic, by a somewhat austere personage, or by an imp-like spirit given to slang, full of fun, and known as "Sally." The austere personage Sally soon christened the "Idiot" when she found that her memory had ceased at the time of the initial nerve-shock in 1893, and had not been resumed until 1899.

Dr. Prince tells the story of the poor body which was the sport of these three personalities in a manner which makes his book most excellent reading for the layman, the physiologist, and the student of psychology. The story appeals to every one who is interested in the problem of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, in metempsychosis, in Dr. Dee and crystal vision, in the phenomena of "petit mal," ecstasy, and sudden conversion. It is well told, it is true, and it ends happily in a synthesis of the various faculties to reconstitute a healthy "Miss Beauchamp"—in other words, Dr. Prince is able to say that he cured his patient, and that she has remained herself, an undivided personality, for many months past. The physiologist is taught how great a part is played by the cerebral cortex, and how intimate is its connexion with the great basal ganglia of the brain, which receive impressions from the various organs of sense and transmit impulses to the different parts of the body. The pathologist will learn that just as in the intestine and in muscle there may be local spasms and cramps which stimulate or throw out of action definite tracts without interfering with the whole structure, so in the brain one or more groups of the highest cells may act independently or in antagonism to the rest of the intellectual centres, and thus give rise to the condition known as dual consciousness or disintegrated personality. The student of psychology, though he may suspend his judgment until Dr. Prince publishes the conclusions drawn from the case of "Miss Beauchamp," will feel that good service has been done to science by the detailed study of a not uncommon case of abnormal psychology.

EXPOSITION DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANCAISE DE PHYSIQUE.

The Société Française de Physique held their annual exhibition of apparatus in their spacious building in the Rue de Rennes from the 19th to the 21st ult. The exhibits were mainly electrical, and the centre of interest to most of the visitors was a tall electrometer swathed in crape in memory of its designer, the unfortunate Pierre Curie, who was run over and killed on the day of the opening. Medical and surgical applications of X rays, high-frequency currents, and electricity of all kinds seem to be on the increase in Paris, and much attention is evidently being paid to improvements in the mode of their production.

A great part of the entresol was devoted to the exhibit of MM. Gaiffe, whose apparatus is for the most part constructed on the suggestions of M. d'Arsonval, of the Institut, and here was prominent the apparatus for producing all the phenomena of induction without the intervention of a coil which was described some time since in 'Research Notes.' As we said, it consists in effect of a transformer with closed magnetic circuit, which can be used with but slight modification upon either an alternating or continuous supply, together with the condensers and resistances for "blowing" the spark-gap devised by M. d'Arsonval. As shown at the Société de Physique, the apparatus proved to be wonderfully efficient for all the purposes for which it is designed, the change from the production of high-frequency current to the illumination of X-ray tubes being effected in less than 30 seconds. An ingenious stand for X-ray tubes designed by Dr. Barret was exhibited by the same firm and a "resonnateur" due to Capitaine Ferrié for varying at will the wave-length of a high-frequency current.

Elsewhere in the building is to be seen a large induction coil made by M. Carpentier on the system of M. Klingelfuss, of Basle, according to which the winding of each turn of the secondary is spaced so as to accord with the current induced in it. Another induction coil, exhibited by MM. Malaquin and Poulignier for its inventor, M. Ropiquet, of Amiens, seemed to be designed on something of the same principle as the last, the insulation here increasing with the potential of the different turns, and a great economy of space being claimed for it. In appearance this resembles the well-known "transformateur" of M. de Rochefort, being set on end in a jar of some viscous dielectric, while the tension at one pole of the machine is so much greater than at the other that the best effects can be obtained by "earthing" the inferior terminal. M. Ancel also showed a specially constructed coil on the Ruhmkorff principle, in which the winding of the primary coil is variable according to the interrupter employed, a different winding being used for the electrolytic as opposed to the mechanical break.

Before leaving this branch of the subject we must also notice the static machine of M. François, which he claims is an improvement on the familiar model of Wimshurst, the plate used for induction being fixed while only the other disk revolves. M. François explains that by this principle, which has been already used by Töpler, he obtains a higher potential and greater quietness in working, while the life of the operative parts of the machine is proportionately prolonged. The induction plates are not circular, but polygonal, and both in simplicity and in economy of space the machine seems to have some advantages over its rivals. At a time when many medical electricians and radiographers are abandoning the induction coil for the static machine, this model is worth inspection.

To turn to other matters, the firm of Ducretet exhibited some very ingenious instruments for the production and study of the curves of Lissajous, and these, like everything turned out by this well-known house, were models of finish. They included apparatus for demonstrating graphically the curves traced by a pendulum subjected to mechanical liquid, or magnetic friction, and were for the most part designed by M. Chassagny. If anything, they erred on the side of over-elaboration; but that which enabled one to obtain Lissajous curves in unison, octave by octave, deserves special mention. There were also shown an hygrometer by M. Nodon, registering by a needle and dial the changes caused in a spiral of gelatine by the moisture produced by the breath or otherwise; and an "energetometre" by M. Charles Henry, registering at once the heat expended, the muscular energy used, and the amount of carbonic oxide exhaled by the human organism within a given space of time. A very complete exhibit by M. G. Urbain also showed in a striking form the fluorescence of nearly all the rare earths; and MM. Radiguet and Massiot gave an exhibit by projection of the experiments in the photography of colours devised by M. Lippmann, and previously described in these columns (see *Athenæum*, No. 4063). Other photographic apparatus was displayed in great abundance, together with the many glyphoscopes, verascopes, and other optical toys with which we are already familiar, and the new arrangements for improving the efficiency of the kinematograph. Of these, the creoscope—which is in effect a kaleidoscope in which the images can be reproduced at will, and photographed—is said to be of practical use in the designing of textile fabrics and of jewellery.

From the purely scientific view, the most striking object to be seen was perhaps the exhibit of MM. Cotton and Mouton, presenting the effects of a magnetic field on certain solutions of colloids. The plane of polarization in these last was shown to be rotated by the field, being "dextrogyre," as the inventors put it, in some cases, and "lævogyre" when the current of the electromagnet was reversed. This effect was presented through prisms; but another exhibit

showed the same solution made into a jelly with gelatine, and suspended in a powerful magnetic field, where it was said to behave itself in every respect like a transparent magnet. The solution employed was described as a "hydroxyde colloidale de fer," but in the absence of the experimenters it was impossible to ascertain whether this particular colloid was ferro- or para-magnetic. It would be as well for any one interested to watch for the details of the experiment, which will no doubt be given in the *Journal de Physique*. Simpler exhibits were the excellent photographs of M. Stéphane Leduc (of Nantes) showing the images of the electric sparks produced by induction coils with different interruptors and in varying circumstances, and also a set of plates chronicling the history of the artificial cells in nutrient solutions produced by different inorganic substances. The last are, of course, the earliest forms of those "radiobes," eobes, and the like which have of late had rather a notorious history.

The usual supply of electrometers, galvanometers—some of the last very ingenious—switchboards, mercury and other lamps, and improvements in photographic and optical instruments completed a very interesting exhibition. Lectures were given during its continuance by Dr. Rubens, of Charlottenburg, on the radiations of incandescent gas mantles and the demonstration of stationary acoustic waves; by M. Brunhes on the magnetism of volcanic rocks; and by M. Matignon on the application of the electric furnace to the metallurgy of iron.

SOCIETIES.

Microscopical.—*April* 18.—Mr. G. C. Karop, V.P., in the chair. — Dr. Hebb exhibited and described a simple and effective form of apparatus for obtaining blood for bacteriological examination and cultivation. He also showed some cultures of bacteria on blood serum and agar which were preserved in formalin. The cultures were killed, and at the same time mounted by pouring into the test tube 10 per cent. formalin, on the top of which was placed a mixture of melted paraffin wax and vaselin. When cool this formed an airtight and stable cylindrical stopper. Dr. Hebb remarked that the method was not adapted for all cultures, as some were dissolved off the surface by the preservative fluid. He also exhibited some test tubes containing sterilized nutrient broth, and plugged in the same way as the cultures previously described. The object of the plug was to allow the tubes to be transported from place to place without damage to or loss of the medium. To remove the plug it was merely necessary to warm the tube. The latter two devices were due to the ingenuity of Mr. F. Chopping, the laboratory assistant at the Westminster Hospital.—A series of lantern-slides, being photomicrographs of the microscopic sections and preparations, illustrative of plant structure, was then shown upon the screen. The slides had been prepared by Mr. A. Flatters, of Manchester. They were coloured by hand in exact imitation of the stained preparations, and were copies of the photographs reproduced in his work 'Methods in Microscopical Research.' The slides, 86 in number, comprised sections of roots, stems, and leaves, growing points of buds, germination and growth of seeds, fertilization of ovary of wheat, uredo in barberry and wheat, cell division, &c. The excellence of the photographs and the exceptionally fine way in which they were coloured were particularly remarked.

Royal Institution.—*May* 1.—*Annual Meeting.*—The Duke of Northumberland in the chair.—The Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors for 1905, testifying to the continued prosperity of the Institution, was read and adopted; and the Report on the Davy Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution, which accompanied it, was also read. Forty-five new Members were elected in 1905. The books and pamphlets presented amounted to about 254 volumes, making, with 697 volumes (including periodicals bound) purchased by the Managers, a total of 951 volumes added to the library in the year.—The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: *President*, The Duke of Northumberland; *Treasurer*, Sir James Crichton-Browne; *Secretary*, Sir William Crookes; *Managers*, Sir William de W. Abney, Lord Alverstone, Earl Cathcart, Dr. A. H. Church, Dr. F. Elgar, Dr. D. W. C. Hood, Mr. M. Horner, Sir William Huggins, Lord Kelvin, Mr. H. F. Makins, Dr. Ludwig Mond, Sir R. Douglas Powell, Lord Sanderson, Mr. Alexander Siemens, and Sir James Stirling; *Visitors*, Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce, Mr. Dugald Clerk, Sir John G. Craggs, Mr. H. Cunynghame, Mr. G. F. Deacon, Mr. E. Dent, the Rev. J. H. Ellis, Mr. R. K. Gray, Mr. C. E. Groves, Mr. F. G. Henriques, Mr. A. C. Ionides, Mr. C. E. Melchers, Mr. E. R. Merton, Mr. H. Swithinbank, and Mr. G. P. Willoughby.

Mathematical. — *April* 26. — Prof. A. R. Forsyth, President, in the chair.—The President referred to the death of Mr. R. Rawson, and gave an account of his contributions to mathematics.—The following papers were communicated: 'Perpetuants and Contra-Perpetuants,' by Prof. E. B. Elliott,—'On a Set of Intervals about the Rational Numbers,' by Mr. A. R. Richardson, —'Some Theorems connected with Abel's Theorem on the Continuity of Power Series,' by Mr. G. H. Hardy, —'A Question in the Theory of Aggregates' and 'The Canonical Forms of the Ternary Sextic and Quaternary Quartic,' by Prof. A. C. Dixon,—'On the Question of the Existence of Transfinite Numbers,' by Mr. P. E. B. Jourdain,—'On the Accuracy of Interpolation by Finite Differences,' by Mr. W. F. Sheppard,—'On Two Cubic Curves in Triangular Relation,' by Prof. F. Morley,—and 'On the Geometrical Interpretation of Apolar Binary Forms,' by Mr. C. F. Russell.

Challenger.—*April* 25.—Mr. E. W. L. Holt in the chair.—Dr. S. F. Harmer exhibited and made remarks on four species of Cephalodiscus, of which three had been recently described by him; he referred to others from the Discovery and Antarctica expeditions.—Mr. J. O. Borley exhibited charts of positions in the North Sea where, by means of a heavy conical dredge with canvas lining, samples of bottom deposits had been taken by the Marine Biological Association's steamer Huxley. He showed in action a sifting machine designed by Mr. Todd and himself for grading these deposits: sieves of various mesh, hung in water, were made to vibrate horizontally at high speed by an eccentric worked by an ordinary whirling-table. There were also exhibited specimens of the gravel, fine sand, and silt met with; charts of their distribution showing the extreme uniformity of the bottom in large areas of the Eastern parts of the North Sea; and diagrams indicating the very definite meaning attaching to fishermen's descriptive terms for the bottom.—Mr. E. T. Browne read a preliminary paper on Medusæ collected from H.M.S. Research by Dr. Fowler in the Bay of Biscay. The Trachomedusæ predominated over the other orders, three species forming about 85 per cent. of the specimens collected (*Aglantha rosea*, 42 p.c.; *Aglaura hemistoma*, 27 p.c.; *Rhopalonema coeruleum*, 15 p.c.). These were chiefly taken between 50 and 100 fathoms. A few rather rare species were taken below 100 fathoms; for example, *Colobonema sericeum*, one of the new deep-sea Medusæ discovered by the Valdivia. The most interesting find was a Narcomedusan, probably a new species of *Cunoctacantha*, which had a number of medusa-buds in all stages of development upon the stomach-pouches: the buds were not parasitic, as in other species of Cunoctacantha and Cunina, but develope directly from outgrowths of the stomach-wall. This forms a straightforward case of asexual gemmation, such as occurs in some Anthomedusæ.

British Numismatic.—*April* 25.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The Society of Antiquaries, the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, the Cincinnati Public Library, and Messrs. R. W. Martin and R. Heming were elected to membership.—Col. H. W. Morrieson read a paper on 'The Busts of James I. on his Silver Coins,' in which he called attention to the fact that during the twenty-two years of this king's reign the portraiture on his money was changed no fewer than six times. Most of these changes occurred during the first ten years, and Col. Morrieson drew an inference of the king's personal interest in them. The first portrait appeared in 1603, and was anything but pleasing; but in the following March the king and queen are recorded as having visited the Mint, and immediately what was probably a very flattering representation of James was issued to the public on his own money.—Mr. J. B. Caldecott contributed a paper in which, under the heading 'Popular Numismatics,' he urged the historical importance of this subject as an educational factor, and advocated that an endeavour should be made to increase the general interest in it by means of illustrated lectures and exhibitions at our advanced schools. — Presentations to the Society's library and collection were made by the Deputy Master of the Mint, Messrs. Spink & Son, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Needes. Mr. W. Sharp Ogden and Mr. Lawrence contributed a special exhibition of Stuart coin-weights and scales; and Mr. Needes showed a group of war medals.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly Meeting.
— Surveyors' Institution, 7.—Junior Meeting.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'The Chemistry and Bacteriology of Potable Waters,' Mr. D. Sommerville.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Aristotle's Theory of Knowledge,' Dr. G. Dawes Hicks.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Ivory in Commerce and in the Arts,' Lecture III., Mr. A. Maskell. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Geographical, 8.30. — 'From the Victoria Nyanza to Kilimanjaro,' Col. G. E. Smith.
Tues. Asiatic, 4.—Annual Meeting.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Glands and their Products,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Stirling.
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'India under British Rule,' Mr. A. Sawtell.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Damascening and the Inlaying and Ornamenting of Metallic Surfaces,' Mr. S. Cowper-Coles.
Wed. Geological, 8.—'The Eruption of Vesuvius in April, 1906,' Prof. Giuseppe de Lorenzo; 'The Ordovician Rocks of Western Caermarthenshire,' Mr. D. C. Evans.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Bridge-Building by means of Caissons, including Remarks upon Compressed-Air Illness,' Prof. T. Oliver.
— Dante, 8.30.—'Dante and St. Thomas Aquinas,' Very Rev. Father S. Bowden.
Thurs. Royal, 4.30.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The Expansion of Old Greek Literature by Recent Discoveries,' Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Long-Flame Arc Lamps.'
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
Fri. Astronomical, 5.
— Physical, 8.—'The Effect of a Rapid Discharge on the Throw of a Galvanometer,' Mr. A. Russell.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Some Astronomical Consequences of the Pressure of Light,' Prof. J. H. Poynting.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'English Furniture in the Eighteenth Century,' Lecture III., Prof. C. Waldstein.

Science Gossip.

We hear that the Council of the Marine Biological Association has revived the office of Chairman of the Council, which has been for some years in abeyance. The gentleman selected for the post is Mr. A. E. Shipley, F.R.S.

At the Royal Institute of Public Health, in Russell Square, the Harben Lectures for 1906 will be delivered in French by Prof. Metchnikoff. The first is fixed for May 25th, and the others are on May 28th and 30th.

Among the Parliamentary Papers of the week are the Report of H.M.'s Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, 1905 (2*d.*); and Report by Mr. Dawe on a Botanical Mission through the Forest Districts of Buddu and the Western and Nile Provinces of the Uganda Protectorate (1*s.* 5*d.*).

A correspondent of the Allahabad *Pioneer* gives an interesting account of a recent ascent of the Takt-i-Suliman, the loftiest peak of the Suliman range on the western frontier of India. This peak derives its name from the tradition that Solomon, when being transported through the air on carrying off his Indian bride Balkis, ordered the genii supporting his throne to halt on this peak, so that she might have a last look at her native land. On the spot on which the throne was placed a *ziarat*, or shrine, was subsequently erected, and this

inaccessible spot, a sort of eagle's nest on the pinnacle of a lofty mountain, became the object of veneration to Hindu and Mussulman alike. In more recent years it has become the mark of the climber whose ambition is to reach unknown altitudes.

The mountain consists of two parallel ridges, the Kaisa Ghor of 11,300 ft., and the Takt itself of 11,070 ft. The country in which the peak stands is occupied by the Pathan tribe called the Sheranis. In 1884 Sir Thomas Holdich took his survey from the Kaisa Ghor, leaving the Takt alone; and in 1890 Sir George White reached a point some distance below both the peak and the shrine. In 1892 the late Major MacIvor and the present Col. Sir A. H. MacMahon ascended the peak and visited the shrine, and, so far as records go, were the first Europeans to accomplish the feat. In November, 1905, they were succeeded by the party whose visit is described in *The Pioneer*.

This expedition was composed of Col. Chenevix-Trench, Capt. Loring, Lieut. Trenchard, R.E., and Mr. E. P. Stebbing, the writer of the account. In the actual ascent a Gurkha sepoy and a man of the Zhob levy took part, and the guides were the Sherani malik Syed Khan and his brother Inam Khan, who had scaled the peak before. The main object before the expedition was to inquire into the causes of the devastation of the valuable chilgoza forests that cover the Suliman range. The ascent of the Takt was consequently an incident in a border expedition for a serious and general purpose. The great initial difficulty arose from the absence of water, which had to be carried in tanks on the backs of mules. The party encamped the night before the ascent on a spot below Gardao, at an altitude, apparently, of 8,500 ft.; and the actual ascent was accomplished on November 11th, 1905.

During the final stage the maliks chanted weird dirges in honour of the shrine, and at last the glacis of the peak was reached. Here a narrow path—never wider than 4 ft.—skirted the sheer wall of the rock, with a precipice of thousands of feet on the other side. But for a distance of thirty yards this ledge disappeared, and there remained just a number of projecting well-worn stepping-places. This strip was got over in stockinged feet, and by holding on to any projections in the sheer wall of the rock. The Gurkha was the only man in the party who seemed to like it. At last the summit of the Takt was reached in safety; but the summit is of small importance in comparison with the *ziarat*, which is placed on a ledge about twenty feet below the top of the rock, and overlooking a precipice that descends sheer to the plain of Derajat. The visitor has to descend from the top of the rock, and as there is an outward curve in it, there is a seeming drop into space before him. By means of hand-holes the descent can be made without much danger; but the Englishmen found it expedient, owing to the slipperiness of the rock, to descend in their stockings, and some of them even with bare feet. The shrine did not repay the trouble and danger of visiting it, but the party made the customary offering by hammering a little stick into the earth under the outer wall. The Gurkha improved on this by tying a rag to one of the numerous poles placed by devotees on the precipice above the *ziarat*, and by carving his name, in English and Nepalese, on the grave of a notable person who had chosen the Takt for his burial-place.

The visitation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, is usually held on the first Saturday in June, but as that day this year immediately precedes Whitsuntide, it will be held on the previous Wednesday, the 30th inst.

Dr. Zwiers, of Leyden, publishes in No. 4085 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* an ephemeris of Holmes's periodical comet for the return due this year. That comet was discovered on November 6th, 1892, and calculated to have a period of about $6\frac{3}{4}$ years. It duly returned in 1899, but was exceedingly faint at that appearance, and was only discernible with very large telescopes, being last seen by Prof. Perrine at the Lick Observatory on January 20th, 1900. This year the return to perihelion was due on March 14th, but the comet will continue to approach the earth until November 13th, when its distance from us will be 1·88 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, the present distance being 2·99, or about 278,000,000 miles. It is now situated in the constellation Pisces, moving towards Aries; but the prospect of its becoming visible is not very great. The eccentricity of this comet's orbit is only 0·41, less than that of any other, and not much exceeding those of some of the small planets.

Five new small planets are announced from the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, all by Prof. Wolf: three on the 13th ult., one on the 16th, and another on the 17th; the last may possibly be identical with No. 394, which was discovered by Borrelly at Marseilles on November 19th, 1894, and afterwards named Arduina.

Prof. M. and Herr G. Wolf also announce four new variable stars in the constellation Orion. One of these, var. 36, 1906, Orionis, never appears to exceed 12·5 magnitude; var. 37, 1906, Orionis, sometimes reaches 11·5; but var. 38, 1906, Orionis, is only of the twelfth magnitude at brightest. The last of the four, designated var. 39, 1906, Orionis, attains 10·5 magnitude when brightest. All sink below the thirteenth when faintest.

In March, 1904, Prof. Ceraski, of Moscow, announced that a star in the constellation Cygnus, which had been noted as variable by Madame Ceraski from plates taken by M. Blajko, and is designated var. 14, 1904, Cygni, had the remarkably short period of about 3·2 hours. Since that time no more has been heard from him about it, but, at the request of Prof. Müller, of Potsdam, Dr. Graff, of the Hamburg Observatory, made in the early part of this year a series of careful observations of the star's light, and finds the period to amount to $3^{h}{\cdot}2363$, or about 3 hours 14 minutes 11 seconds. The maximum and minimum magnitudes are 10·4 and 11·1 respectively.

FINE ARTS

Mediæval Rhodesia. By David Randall-MacIver, Laycock Student of Egyptology at Worcester College, Oxford. (Macmillan & Co.)

As the title of this work implies, it contains Mr. Randall-MacIver's demonstration that the "prehistoric" remains of Zimbabwe are really "mediæval"—that is, that they were built in times which correspond to what are called in Europe the "Middle Ages," though the expression is hardly applicable to Central Africa. He establishes this by exploration of the ruins themselves, and by comparison with other ruins in Rhodesia: far away to the north-east, as at Umtali, Inyanga, and a district covering 50 square miles, and beginning 10 miles from Inyanga, which he proposes to call the Niekirk ruins; to the west, as at Dhlo-dhlo, 16 miles from Insiza station, and Nanatali, 14 miles from Shangani siding, both to the north of Bulawayo; and Khami, to the south of Bulawayo. He speaks of Zimbabwe as nearly due south of Umtali, and not far from the Portuguese border; but according to the maps the distance exceeds 100 miles, and the direction is west of south. It is an omission in Mr. Randall-MacIver's work that, though it relates to a large district, it contains no map. From Umtali, the most eastern point explored by him, to Khami, the most western, is a distance of 300 miles (much more by train); while the Zimbabwe ruins are about midway between the two. No geographical system is followed in the arrangement of the book, and the following notes of the discoveries described in it are given, as nearly as possible, in regular order from east to west—an order which appears to correspond fairly with the chronological sequence of the remains.

First, then, at Umtali, which is close to the frontier of Portuguese East Africa, Mr. E. M. Andrews has explored some circles of unhewn stone, and an oblong building, the stones of which were somewhat dressed. Here were a structure which is called an "altar," some soapstone carvings, copper objects, and fragments of pottery.

At Inyanga, about 60 miles due north from Umtali, Mr. Randall-MacIver found four ancient forts, each roughly about three miles distant from the farm of 100,000 acres which belonged to Cecil Rhodes, and from each fort signals might be sent to another. These forts are irregularly elliptical in outline, following the contour of the hills. All over the neighbourhood are pit dwellings, erroneously described as "slave pits."

The Niekirk ruins have never been reported on and have been seldom visited. They consist of structures enclosed in an innumerable series of walls, row on row, covering plateau and hill alike so thickly that it is fatiguing and difficult to make way across them. Each of nine or ten hills forms a separate unit, complete with its own buildings, surrounded by its own walls, only a few feet apart, till it reaches the outermost wall of its neighbour. The buildings are forts, pit dwellings, and huts of simple form. In one place, termed the place of "offerings," pottery and fragments of animal bones were found.

This appears to be as far north as Mr. Randall-MacIver proceeded, and before we record what he found in places further west geographical order leads us to state the discoveries made by him in Zimbabwe itself. The most north-easterly portion of these ruins appears to be the "Acropolis," where a hill that rises precipitously to a height of from 200 to 300 feet above the valley has been converted, by the ingenuity of the builders, into an almost impregnable stronghold. The

engineers of the negro capital neglected no opportunity which nature offered them. These remains have never been exhaustively explored, and the author, who himself was prevented from undertaking excavations by the limited time at his disposal, hopes that some really patient and conscientious observer may devote a good many months to studying them. In the valley there are a number of detached ruins, of which our author describes only the Philips ruins. It does not appear whether he explored any others. An excellent photograph shows the rounded entrance to this building, where a groove indicates that upright stones formerly bounded the doorway. Through the entrance appears a cylinder of masonry, and behind that the elliptical buttress of a doorway joining an angle of wall; but the walls are, as usual, not bonded into each other. The lower portion of that angle of wall is covered with cement.

Further south is the elliptical "temple." This is known to history only by the testimony of two Portuguese chroniclers, writing in 1552 and 1566, neither of whom had seen it. They do not assert its antiquity, though that seems to be implied in their accounts. Here Mr. Randall-MacIver found pottery exactly like modern Kaffir pottery, in association with objects of copper, spindle whorls, and other things indistinguishable from those in use by the Makalanga of to-day. His description of the ruin is illustrated by a reproduction of Mr. Franklin White's careful plan. The outer walls are of extraordinary massiveness, standing in places over 30 feet high, and 14 feet wide at the broadest part of the summit, built of granite slabs roughly trimmed and without mortar. The ruins are distinguishable from those in other places by their greater dimensions and more massive construction. There is one unique feature, the conical tower, measuring 56 feet in circumference at the base. From the discovery of Arabic glass and Nankin china in the enclosures, the author infers that the date of the "temple" cannot be earlier than the fourteenth or fifteenth century, the period of the Arabic glass, and is probably even a century later.

More than 100 miles to the west is Nanatali, a beautiful little ruin, the whole building being contained within an elliptical wall, of which the greatest diameter is about 150 feet. Here all the four forms of decoration which are found in various parts of Zimbabwe—the chevron, herring-bone, chess-board, and cord—are carried round the enclosure. A portion of the façade is ornamented with monoliths of stone. The cement walls of the internal huts are still standing to the height of 4 feet. Objects of copper, iron, soapstone, and pottery were found.

Sixteen miles further west is Dhlo-dhlo. This has been surveyed by Mr. Franklin White. Here are three walls, rising one behind the other in tiers. Below the unbroken cement floor of the internal buildings were found objects of copper, iron, tin, glass, and two fragments of Nankin china.

The other side of Bulawayo, and 14 miles to the south of it, is Khami, where Mr. Randall-MacIver examined four groups of ruins. Here in the *débris* heaps were found objects of copper, bronze, enamelled bronze, iron, tin, bone, china, ivory, soapstone, glass, and earthenware, and also some poorly worked stone implements.

The present reviewer considers the author's competence undoubted, and his conclusion that all these imposing structures are of negro origin satisfactory. Once admitted, it clears the ground of a number of fanciful speculations that have been based on incomplete, and in some respects inaccurate, information. We have marked with inverted commas a number of expressions that are of a question-begging character, derived in part from these speculations, but, though they have obtained currency, we wish the author had had the courage to substitute for them others that are merely descriptive. His summing-up is thus happily expressed :—

"Surely it is a prosaic mind that sees no romance in the partial opening of this new chapter in the history of vanished cultures. A corner is lifted of that veil which has shrouded the forgotten but not irrecoverable past of the African negro. Were I a Rhodesian I should feel that in studying the contemporary natives in order to unravel the story of the ruins I had a task as romantic as any student could desire. I should feel that in studying the ruins in order thereby to gain a knowledge of the modern races I had an interest that the politician should support and that the scholar must envy."

Controversy is now proceeding on the question of the date of these African ruins, but the subject is too complicated to be discussed in the brief space of our columns.

Impressions of Japanese Architecture and the Allied Arts. By R. A. Cram. Illustrated. (John Lane.)—Mr. Cram, in his finely illustrated and somewhat gorgeously written volume, can scarcely find language adequate to express his admiration of Japanese art in all its branches, architectural, pictorial, glyptic, or decorative. He writes :—

"there is every reason to believe that in the highest reaches of art, in subtle reminder and re-creation of the accumulated past, in the dim foreshadowing of a future, the painters of Japan far excel those of our own race.....Leonardo, Giorgione, Botticelli, Dürer, Rossetti."

He adds the enigmatic sentence :—

"I say there is every reason to believe this, for actually we cannot know, we of the West to whom they of the East are as of another planet."

In a word, the East, especially the Japanese East, transcends the West in a manner and degree beyond all comparison and beyond all Western comprehension.

This, of course, is criticism run mad, or rather no criticism at all. The natural religions of the Far East show no trace of imagination or beauty in their mythologies; their Buddhism is mainly a mere superstition compared with the teachings of the immaculately born son of Mâyâ. The art of these people is a conventional rendering of natural forms, characterized by the purity of taste in colour and line distinctive of all forms of art, even the most savage, that have not come under the destructive influence of mechanical reproduction for markets which care only for cheapness. Even the Japanese are made of the same clay as other folk, and the charm of their artistic work (real enough within its limits) is due in the first place to its close adherence to Chinese models in every particular—to the Chinese models, that is to say, of the great period of Chinese history, the Thang to the Ming dynasties inclusive—and in the second place to its preservation (due to the practical isolation of Japan from the rest of the world from the ninth century to the nineteenth) of its natural conventionalities unspoilt by the influence of markets and mechanisms.

The architecture of Japan is revealed mainly in the Buddhist temples, none of which, as an examination of their woodwork has convinced us in every case we have tested, can be much, if at all, older than the Tokugawa dynasty. They are wholly Chinese, ultimately Indian, in structure, and they do often in truth suggest a spirituality "that is quite overpowering." But it is upon the European beholder that the inner gloom, the enormous roofs, the imposing portals, the bronze lacquer and glyptic decoration within and without, the peculiar fragrances—perhaps, above all, the picturesque embowered sites—make the "impressions" which Mr. Cram so eloquently records. We have never met with any Japanese, clerical or other, educated or not, in whom we could detect any sentiment of the kind. In the latter days of the Shogunate Confucianism and revived Shinto thrust all that was Buddhist into the background; while in the seventies and eighties the temples of Buddhism were neglected and its servants despised. In the present day it may be said that all professorial and literary Japan regards both Shinto and Buppo as mere superstitions; while official Japan treats both forms of cult with respect, solely on account of their political utility.

It cannot be too strongly stated that most of what is written about the "mysterious" East is not to be trusted. In the Middle and Nearer East, still overshadowed by the great religions of the past, an archaic habit of thought survives that has, for most of us, its "mystery," and in its mystery most of its charm. But the Far East is a different East altogether, as its languages and literatures amply prove. It is overlucid rather than mysterious; the phases of Far-Eastern history are Western in character, not Eastern; the highest aim has been always the material well-being of the State (as conceived under inevitable limitations of knowledge, and in the absence of that observation the exercise of which Greece and Rome first taught to the world), and never the supremacy of a religion or a philosophy, or the development of an imaginative literature or art. We are always looking for profundities which do not exist, and so come to misunderstand the solid realities, and view them as symbols merely of ideas which exist only in our own fertile and inventive Western minds.

The details of Mr. Cram's book we have not space to consider; to our mind the most important chapter in it is that dealing with Japanese sculpture, which, based on a more or less close imitation of Chinese, ultimately Indian models, attained a very high degree of power, but apparently never sought after beauty. This chapter is admirably illustrated, and we do not remember any work in which its subject is so well and instructively handled.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(First Notice.)

"THE EXHIBITION PICTURE."

It is questionable whether the Royal Academy is approached quite from the right point of view by many art critics. They seem to take, say, the National Gallery as the type of what an art collection ought to be, and, seeing in it but a number of pictures that were once "contemporary" works even as ours, ask themselves how our modern examples will look when, having passed the period of probation, that is the present, they come at last to share with these the calm consideration of retrospective criticism. This question, interesting enough in its way, is unprofitable, save in so far as, by being always answered in the same way, it may be salutary in humbling the too successful modern painter. It is much as though one were to be perpetually insisting on the degeneracy of the modern elephant as compared with the mammoth—a thing needless in a world that has really no place for mammoths, and has every year less use even for elephants. It is more important, while yet a little art lingers among us, to seek to establish a closer correspondence between the work that artists produce and the needs of the public.

The Royal Academy, rightly considered, has many points of resemblance with an invention of modern philanthropy which is known as the jumble sale. It is a device for relieving the press of poverty, just as the Royal Academy is a device—clumsy, perhaps, but forced upon us by the times—for dealing with the dearth of imagination and want of beauty that oppress us all. The jumble sale is a hotchpotch of every sort of contribution, collected for the benefit of the utterly poor from the slightly less poor, just as the Royal Academy is a random collection of anything that may serve to feed the artistic famine of the crowd that flocks hither, conscious of wanting something, but hardly knowing what. Consequently the critic at the Academy finds himself much in the position of the obliging curate from the next parish who is asked to open the jumble sale with a few well-chosen words, and finds himself at a loss before the confusion of objects that confronts him. Does he in this predicament endeavour to appraise the relative value of these objects got together for a charitable purpose, noticing those that are of most intrinsic value, and lamenting from time to time the want of harmony in the appearance of the saleroom? Not if he be wise and realizes his function. It is his to unravel from this confusion what there is that answers each need, and similar is the task of the critic at the Academy. Here are displayed a bundle of talents and aptitudes, mostly out of place: if they were performing their functions in a healthy manner, they would probably not be at the jumble sale, the place pre-eminently where a man sends what he himself has no use for. Yet they are not on that account intrinsically valueless. It is for the critic to suggest where these powers would best be placed, for art is very largely a matter of putting things in their right place, and many a painter who reasonably excites derision by the most foolish Academy picture might deserve admiration, if he could only be drawn away to do the kind of work he is fitted for.

Approaching, then, this great exhibition with the inquiry put to each painter of what he can do for us, we are met by one main difference which divides the work into two broadly contrasted classes of picture, each having a *raison d'être* of its own, but each usually sacrificing its own proper qualities to empty pretence of possessing those of the other. There was a time when the Academy was a collection of works, the individual components of which one might conceivably like to possess—when pictures were painted to stand the strain of such intimate acquaintance. Gradually, as the show has become more the resort of the curious, and less of the buying amateur, this has become less the case, and not a little of the enormous revenue that the Academy gains from its shilling admission fees is due to the presence, the almost preponderating presence, of works whose aim is not to achieve permanent beauty, but to offer a passing entertainment. Mr. Edwin Abbey is on the whole the greatest master of the modern Academy picture, and he is represented here by a large work (No. 143), *Columbus in the New World*. Mr. Abbey is not a proud man, and disdains none of the arts of pleasing; the picture is consequently full of the little tricks of deception, the accidents of light and reflection that seem in their place in smaller works of more intimate observation. But he has attractions as a decorator to offer as well, and the sky diapered with flying flamingoes offers a touch of the unexpected which would be striking enough to atone in some degree for the want of dramatic power in the conception, if only the picture had throughout been couched in decorative terms that would enable us to accept their frozen and conventional flight as satisfactory. To the mood that saw sun and sand and bright reflecting armour in so realistic a spirit surely the birds would be a whirr of beating wings. The realism is, we think, the sinner in this clash of moods, and the greater restraint of his famous 'Richard III.' makes it still by far the best of his pictures, though even an inferior example of him remains very good in comparison with the Abbeys that are produced by his followers. There are two of those here: a commonplace and stodgy one by Mr. Board, *The Departure of John and Sebastian Cabot from Bristol on their First Voyage of Discovery* (533), who seems to have some merits as a modest and painstaking workman, thrown away in such a picture as this, but promising for work of more intimate character; and the other a vulgarized Abbey by Mr. Craig, *The Heretic* (280), which is much worse. Mr. Board is not clever enough to wear this mantle, while Mr. Craig is too clever by half.

More satisfactory than any of these from the point of view of artistic entertainment, light, unpretentious, conceived frankly in the spirit of a schoolboy having a lark, Mr. George Gascoyne's *Battle-dawn* (392) is a picture one would hardly, perhaps, wish to buy, but that one would be delighted to pay to look at. Its merits point to the defects of all the others, and hint at their cause. Compare it with Mr. Solomon's *St. George* (295), with its heavy-handed seriousness, without a twinkle of humour, as though its author were resolved that if any one were inclined to think this a great work and buy it, he should be given every chance. Such a weak conception is unworthy of the dexterous craftsmanship and strong sense of character that inspire the fine portrait of *Sir Aston Webb* (260). Yet Mr. Solomon, before he became an Academician, was a great painter of exhibition pictures, his 'Samson' being a work which, again, we do not desire to have, but which it was inspiriting to go and see: it is sad to find him spoiling an effective piece of public entertainment in hopes of making it appear a desirable piece of private property. On all sides you see work ruined by this divided aim: you see it in the want of heartiness, the over-finish of Mr. Wyllie in his historical marines; in the cautious colour and cramped painting of Mr. Hemy's yachting picture. On the other side you see Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema—a "private" painter by nature, if ever there was one, with a taste for little preciosities of surface and execution—ruining from the start what might have been a desirable picture to possess by popular sentiment and forced colour, which are well fitted to attract the crowd. See his *Ask me no more* (218).

Now this baneful compromise between two excellent intentions is clearly the result of a division of interests. It is to the artist's interest to sell his picture; it is to the Academy's interest to fill the galleries with pictures that attract the crowd. Obviously, for work of the latter class the system is very unsatisfactory, the proper remuneration for such work being not the selling price, but the shillings taken at the door. It is extremely desirable that some other outlet should be found for such work, so that it might itself blossom into a vigorous and charming, if not very permanent art, and at the same time leave undisturbed by its distracting competition the quieter and less obtrusive art that we shall have to consider later. Is it for nothing that Earl's Court opens almost at the same time as the Royal Academy? and is there no temptation to an enterprising manager in the idea of gradually drawing off from the Academic coffers some of those many thousands that are annually paid it for doing what might be much better done elsewhere? Let us imagine such a manager offering to the better sort of painter of pictures for exhibition the attraction of ampler space, of an even larger public, of an architectural setting ephemeral, perhaps, but of some gaiety and swagger, that would tempt to decorative treatment. How ugly mere realistic ability may become in an advertising humour is exemplified by Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch in *The Joy of Life* (356). Let us imagine our manager even offering his painters some small share of "gate money." Can it be doubted that these latter would rise to the occasion with an abandon that they could never have achieved in the academic atmosphere of Burlington House? or can it be denied that to find such an opening for frankly ephemeral and popular art, on a sound, if at first slender financial basis, would be the best achievement and the most fruitful of good that the artistic world has witnessed for many a day, providing for the public an art not to be visited and talked about with insincere enthusiasm, but in its proper place as a setting for flirtation and a band?

When the birds had flown one of the first advantages of their departure would be a revival in the domain of portraiture of the quieter and more intimate qualities that have latterly been crowded out. To obtain a hearing at all, portraiture has been forced to become spectacular, and that it should have succeeded in holding more than its own, in face of the artificial advantages of its rivals, is a striking tribute to the ability of its leading exponents. Mr. Sargent's large portrait group of Baltimore Professors (257), shorn of every advantage of colour or costume, touches on absolute mastery within the limit of its aims. The head of the gentleman to the spectator's left emerges a little abruptly from the figure behind him, which is by comparison a little too enveloped in the background gloom. The two heads to the right echo one another's pose rather unfortunately; but these are spots on the sun. The masses of black are strong and elastic in structure, and each brush-stroke is directly descriptive of surface character. The background is nobly handled, and the execution throughout

of a power and insight that belie the rather photographic arrangement of the subject. His other portraits are markedly inferior. *Earl Roberts* (41) is photographic to excess, an amazing *tour de force* of still-life painting of medals and decoration, which, as artistic material, happens—not, apparently, to the painter's discomfort—to be very ugly. His two portraits of ladies are even less satisfactory, the *Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest* (116) and *Maud, daughter of George Coats* (207). The latter, in particular, suffers by comparison with Mr. G. Henry's *Blue Gown* (186) opposite. This is the best work Mr. Henry has done, and shows that he has in him, after all, the stuff of a fine portrait painter. In the blue dress lingers a trace of that arbitrary use of a simplified colour-scheme that is so useful to a painter up to a certain point, so hampering afterwards: the flesh and the background are beautifully in tone, and represent as near an approach to the combination of atmosphere with a just rendering of character as Academy portraiture can display. Mr. Solomon exhibits a greater natural dexterity in the use of paint, but less sense of beauty and a commoner outlook. Mr. Clausen's portrait of *Mr. Williams Benn* (95) has a certain sturdy sincerity.

THE ROKEBY VELAZQUEZ.

I NOTICE that the Executive Committee of the National Art-Collections Fund, in their second annual report, recently distributed, state on p. 39 that the measurements of the Rokeby Velazquez are 74 in. by 94 in. This is, of course, quite inaccurate. May I, therefore, be allowed to put on record the exact measurements that have been taken of it in the past? In the catalogue of the Art Treasures Exhibition held at Manchester in 1857, when it was first exhibited, no reference was made to its height and width. The catalogue of the Old Masters' Exhibition in 1890 gave the figures as 48½ in. by 69 in.; and the catalogue of the Eleventh Annual Exhibition at Messrs. Thos. Agnew's Galleries stated the measurements to be 49 in. by 70½ in. The difference between the two sets of figures is due to the alternative methods of measuring a canvas. The "sight" measurements, as it now hangs, are approximately 49 in. by 70 in.

On p. 36 of the same report Mr. Claude Phillips refers to the measurements of the 'Venus and Cupid' as being "about 1m. 24c. height by 1m. 79c. breadth." This agrees with the figures that, I suggest, are correct. He sets forth these figures to show clearly once and for all that the picture that was in the fire in the Alcazar in 1734 was *not* the Rokeby Velazquez, but a 'Psyche and Cupid.'

All things considered, it is most unfortunate that the Committee of the National Art-Collections Fund should have made this error, and added the wrong figures to the plate which appeared as frontispiece in the January number of *The Burlington Magazine*, and is reproduced in their report.

MAURICE W. BROCKWELL.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 28th ult. the following drawings: S. Prout, Ancient Cross, Rouen, 60*l.* S. G. Rotta, Market-Women, Chioggia, 54*l.* Pictures: Henriette Browne, the Jewish School, Cairo, 483*l.*; Catéchisme, 315*l.*; L'Enseignement Mutuel, 168*l.*; The School, 110*l.* P. J. Clays, Boats on the Scheldt, 168*l.* T. S. Cooper, Two Cows and a Calf in a Pasture, 110*l.*; A Cow and Three Sheep near a River, 110*l.* E. van Marcke, Three Cows in a Meadow near an Old Water-Mill, 567*l.*; Going to Market, 367*l.*; Two Staghounds on a Leash, 110*l.* E. Verboeckhoven, Ewes, Lambs, and Rabbits in a Shed, 199*l.* L. B. Hurt, Leaving the Hills, 126*l.* Keeley Halswelle, Arundel Castle, 110*l.* Leighton, Farewell, 640*l.* Millais, Grace, 483*l.* Hoppner, Miss O'Neil, in grey dress, 162*l.* Lawrence, Mrs. Fitzherbert, in dark dress with fur cape, 189*l.*

The same firm sold on the 30th ult. a picture by Heywood Hardy, a Highland Keeper, with pony, dogs, and dead game, 152*l.*, and one by B. W. Leader, Evening, North Wales, 152*l.* A drawing by C. Branwhite, A Winter Morning, fetched 50*l.*

The sale on the 1st inst. was notable for the number of etchings by Whistler: Battersea Bridge, 44*l.*; The Little Venice, 40*l.*; Nocturne, 90*l.*; The Palaces, 90*l.*; The Doorway, 110*l.*; The Beggars, 68*l.*; Fruit-Stall, 28*l.*; San Giorgio, 33*l.*; Nocturne Palaces, 115*l.*; The Bridge, 33*l.*; Upright Venice, 35*l.*; The Riva, No. 2, 42*l.*; The Balcony, 42*l.*; Garden, 32*l.*; The Rialto, 48*l.*; Long Venice, 28*l.*; Furnace Nocturne, 26*l.*; Salute, Dawn, 26*l.*; Chancellerie, Loches, 88*l.* Other artists represented were: Sir F. Seymour Haden, Shere Mill-Pond, 44*l.*; A Sunset in Ireland, 27*l.*; Études à l'Eau-forte, twenty-five etchings, in a portfolio, 168*l.* C. Méryon, La Galerie de Notre-Dame, 31*l.*; Tourelle, Rue de la Tixeranderie, 30*l.* Rembrandt, Christ presented to the People, 39*l.*; Christ Crucified between the Two Thieves, 27*l.*; Rembrandt's Mill, 31*l.*; Rembrandt Drawing, 120*l.* Turner, Liber Studiorum, 71 plates, 157*l.*; Little Devil's Bridge over the Russ, 27*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

TO-DAY is appointed for the private view at the Leicester Galleries of paintings of the Thames by Mr. Menpes, and water-colours of English and foreign landscape by Mr. Mark Fisher.

AT 5, Old Bond Street, Mr. W. B. Paterson has an exhibition of water-colours and black-and-white drawings by nine artists, including Mr. D. Y. Cameron, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. Orpen, Mr. A. Rackham, Mr. E. J. Sullivan, and Mr. J. M. Swan.

MESSRS. H. GRAVES & Co. have on view water-colour drawings of the Italian Lakes and Madeira by Miss Ella Du Cane.

THE Munich Fine-Art Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries was opened to the press last Tuesday.

AT the Lefèvre Gallery there is on view an exhibition of pictures and drawings of the Modern Dutch School.

THE Alpine Club opened to the press on Tuesday an exhibition of Alpine photographs at the club rooms, 23, Savile Row.

TO-DAY Messrs. Doulton & Co. invite us to view an exhibition of 'New Effects in Pottery,' and some works modelled by Mr. George Tinworth, at the New Dudley Gallery, 169, Piccadilly.

NEXT Tuesday at the Dowdeswell Galleries there is a private view of water-colours: landscapes painted in Sussex by Mr. Fred Stratton.

NEXT Wednesday Messrs. Duveen open to the press a show of pictures by French masters of the eighteenth century, on behalf of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

ON Thursday next sketches and studies in various materials by the late G. H. Boughton, R.A., will be open to private view at the Ryder Gallery.

THE committee appointed to select an artist to paint the portrait of Mr. Walker, the late High Master of St. Paul's School, in accordance with the instruction of the original meeting of Old Paulines, have commissioned Mr. W. Rothenstein to execute the work. The portrait is to be hung in the School. Among other public portraits Mr. Rothenstein has painted is one of Sir Leslie Stephen, in Trinity Hall, Cambridge; another of Dr. Furnivall, in the same place; one of Mr. Francis Darwin, in the Laboratory, Cambridge; and another of the Bursar of Magdalen, Oxford.

THE 'Histoire' by M. Fontainas, published in Paris, and included in our 'List of New Books' last week, proves to be an interesting study of French painting in the nineteenth century.

SPECIAL interest attaches to the fine collection of pictures by modern French artists formed by the late M. F. Stumpf, and to be dispersed by M. Paul Chevallier at the Galerie Georges Petit on Monday. M. Stumpf was a wealthy business man in Paris, and was a friend of many artists, notably Corot and Dupré. He became acquainted with Corot during the later years of the Empire, and extracts from many interesting letters written by the painter to him are quoted in the preface to the sale catalogue.

THE Bibliothèque Nationale has just received from Madame Rolle, whose collection of the works of Isabey is known to be very fine, a most interesting album of fourteen portraits executed by that artist from 1799 to 1804. It includes portraits of the artist himself and of various members of his family, as well as certain of his pupils, such as Aubry and Jacques Hollier, who are much appreciated as miniaturists in France.

THE two "petits palais" at Bagatelle will open on Thursday next with a retrospective exhibition of the most important works which have appeared at the Salon of the Société du Champ de Mars since its foundation. It is to include not only some of the best-known works by Meissonier, Puvis de Chavannes, Sisley, Whistler, Ribot, and Dalou, but also some of the earlier ones of Carolus-Duran, Besnard, Dagnan-Bouveret, Lhermitte, Rodin, and other distinguished founders of the new Salon. This exhibition will remain open until July 14th.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Joachim Concerts.

THE first of the two special Joachim Concerts at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon was highly interesting. At the first Bechstein Hall concert Dr. Joachim showed that his powers are still remarkable, and again by the beauty and refinement of his playing he created astonishment. His tone has naturally lost in strength—and this, through the size of the hall, was more noticeable than at Bechstein Hall—but in other respects his playing was above criticism. A season or two ago there were occasional signs of fatigue, and it seemed as if the time had come for the great violinist to lay aside his bow. We noted the fact then, and all the more gladly, therefore, do we now record the freshness and energy of his playing. The opening number on the programme was Brahms's Clarinet Quintet in B minor, Op. 115, of which a most sympathetic rendering was given, the clarinet part having Prof. Richard Mühl-

feld as interpreter. The work may not be of equal merit throughout, but the Adagio is undoubtedly the outcome of a high order of inspiration. Next came Mendelssohn's Octet, which, it may be interesting to mention, was produced under Dr. Joachim's direction at the first season of the Monday Popular Concerts in 1859. It has been said that much of the music is of symphonic rather than chamber character. Mendelssohn himself was well aware of this, for he stated in a notice that it "must be played by all the instruments in the same style as a symphony." It cannot be denied that, with the exception of the Scherzo, the music shows signs of age, or, to put it better, that it is not in the spirit of the music of to-day; but it was easy to see that for Dr. Joachim the performance was a labour of love; the music must recall to him days long past, when he knew Mendelssohn, and when the latter was at the height of his fame. Dr. Joachim led the Octet, as in former days, standing. The programme ended with Mozart's Serenade in E flat for oboes, clarinets, horns, and bassoons, a work full of spontaneous music and delicious colouring. It was played to perfection by MM. W. M. Malsch and E. Davies, Richard Mühlfeld and M. Gomez, A. Borsdorf and H. Vandermeerschen, and E. F. James and Wilfred James, under the direction of Dr. Joachim, who conducted in simple, yet effective manner with his hand.

At Bechstein Hall on Monday evening the third Joachim Quartet Concert took place. A splendid performance was given of Haydn's Quartet in B flat, Op. 76, No. 4. The music represents the composer in one of his truly inspired moods; from beginning to end it shows nothing antiquated, nothing commonplace. Equal justice was rendered to Mozart's Clarinet Quintet in A, with Prof. Mühlfeld as clarinettist. The programme ended with Schubert's Quartet in D minor. It should be mentioned that Mr. Frank Bridge played the viola in place of Prof. Wirth, who was unfortunately prevented by illness from appearing.

ÆOLIAN HALL.—*Bach Memorial Concert.*

THE Bach Memorial Concert at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday evening, in aid of the fund for the purchase of the birth-house of Johann Sebastian Bach at Eisenach, naturally attracted a large audience. The programme was of a somewhat mixed order, containing, among other things, a funeral cantata and one of humorous character. The intention, however, was no doubt to display the versatility of the composer's genius. Miss Maria Philippi's singing in the contralto cantata "Schlage doch, gewünschte Stunde," was in many respects good, yet, both as regards the vocal part and the instrumental accompaniment, the tenderness and solemnity essential to the music were to some extent lacking. Mrs. Henry J. Wood sang an aria from the church cantata "Selig ist der Mann" with marked skill and intelligence. The "Dramma per Musica," 'Phoebus und Pan,' to which attention was recently called in these columns, came at the end of a long programme, and the soloists were not all satisfactory; Mr. Frederic Austin, however, in Pan's delightful song "Zu Tanze, zu Sprunge," scored a legitimate success. If he had sung it to German words, it would have enhanced the point and fun of the music; and he might well have done so, as in the opening number German words were actually sung. The instrumental music consisted of the Second Brandenburg Concerto; the Chaconne for violin, admirably played by Mrs. Edgar Speyer; and the fine Suite in B minor for flute and strings, with Mr. Albert Fransella as a most successful soloist. The orchestra was under the careful direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood, and all the soloists generously gave their services.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*Philharmonic Concert.*

HERR ERNST VON DOHNÁNYI played his Pianoforte Concerto in E minor at the fourth Philharmonic Concert on Wednesday evening. That work was first performed in London at a Richter Concert in 1899, and at once marked the Hungarian composer, then in his twenty-first year, as a man of great promise. Throughout the work there is abundance of interesting thematic material; skill and spontaneity are apparent, yet at the same time a certain patchiness is noticeable; but the music exhibits life, energy, and earnestness. The pianoforte part—in which, by the way, there are strong traces of Liszt—was played with skill and brilliancy.

The programme also included Sir Edward Elgar's Introduction and Allegro for strings, a work which grows in interest, although inspiration is not equally strong throughout. The performance, under the direction of Dr. Cowen, was excellent. M. Franjo Naval, the vocalist, made his début in England. He has a fine, well-trained voice. He sang an aria from Mozart's 'Cosi fan tutte,' and songs by Brahms and Massenet. The renderings were clever and taking, although artificial, and at times bordering closely on the sentimental.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the second concert of the Paris Festival under the direction of Herr Felix Weingartner was devoted exclusively to Berlioz, and it included the 'Cléopâtre' cantata which the composer presented in 1829, when making his third attempt to win the Prix de Rome: but even then he was not successful. The recent performance was the first in Paris since the competition of 1829, but the cantata was given under Weingartner's direction at Queen's Hall in 1903, and at a concert at Berlin in 1904. To judge from the notice in *Le Ménestrel* of April 29th, the Paris concert was a brilliant success. We in London know, indeed, what a splendid interpreter Weingartner is of the music of Berlioz.

IN olden days the ballet as a separate entertainment was a feature of great importance during the opera season in London. In France, indeed, the ballet, as an independent piece, is still in favour, while it is considered an indispensable part of a grand opera. This gave rise to the "Venusberg" music written by Wagner for the Paris performance of 'Tannhäuser' in 1861, which even then failed to please, largely through coming, contrary to custom, in the first act. The ballet as a separate entertainment is to be revived at Covent Garden this season, and 'Les Deux Pigeons' has been selected as the first work of the kind.

IN an article in the April number of the *Monthly Journal* of the International Musical Society Sir Charles Stanford calls attention to the rate at which the Trio of the Scherzo of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is taken by modern conductors. The mistake, he points out, arose from a minim in the metronome mark of that Trio in the first edition being mistaken, owing to the faint signs of the tail, for a semibreve. This, however, is no new discovery, for in 1895 the late Sir George Grove, in a paper read by him at the Musical Association, explained the whole matter. He even added that, although the direction in the original score published by Schott was not quite distinct, "the direction [*i.e.*, the metronome mark] is repeated and engraved *below* the score as well as above it; and *there* the tail is perfectly distinct."

PROF. NIECKS contributes a short but interesting 'Historical Sketch of the Overture' to the April-June number of the *Quarterly Magazine* of the International Musical Society. The same number contains an article, by M. Martial Teneo, 'La Malibran d'après des Documents inédits,' the documents consisting of letters written by the singer to her first husband, M. Malibran, before and after her marriage in 1826. There are also many curious details concerning the Garcia family in Paris before they went to America in 1825. The Malibran letters are very interesting, but whether private correspondence of the kind ought to have been published is open to serious question. M. Teneo does not say how he obtained the letters.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Joachim Committee Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Trio, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES.	Miss Frida Kindler's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Mr. Brabazon Lowther's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Madame Blanche Marchesi's Vocal Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Hegedüs's Violin Sonata Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Mr. Schulze's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. and Mrs. Mallinson's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
WED.	Miss Helen Egerton's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Irmahoff's 'Cello Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. Wilhelm Sachse's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS.	Signor Matini's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Señor Sobrino's Pianoforte Recital, 4, Guildhall School of Music.
—	Dr. Joachim and Mr. L. Borwick's Sonata Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
FRI.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
SAT.	Mlle. Sonia Herma's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Joachim Committee Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE FASCINATING MR. VANDERVELDT,' a four-act comedy by Mr. Alfred Sutro, has found its way from America to the Garrick Theatre, at which house it was produced on April 26th with a fair amount of success. Though thinner than 'The Walls of Jericho' of the same author, and less original than his 'Mollentrave on Women,' it rises to a stronger situation than is obtained in either of these pieces, and is inferior to neither in neatness of construction or smartness of

dialogue. A better title for it, 'The Incautious Lady Clarice,' is open to the disadvantage of suggesting an obligation (such as, in fact, seems traceable) to Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, whose 'Liars' runs on similar lines. The fascinations of Mr. Vanderveldt scarcely extend beyond a relentless effrontery in his dealings with women, which may exercise a certain amount of influence over some members of that uncertain and volatile sex. Enamoured of Lady Clarice, whose previous matrimonial experiences as wife of an athlete have been none of the sunniest, he endeavours so to compromise her, in the course of an excursion he induces her to undertake, as to force her into accepting him. Through his agency the motor-car in which he conducts her breaks down at a remote spot, at which, also owing to his action, horses are unattainable, the result being that she runs a risk of being forced to spend the night in his company under gravely compromising conditions. This coarse expedient meets with no more success than it promises in the case of a high-spirited woman, or than it intrinsically deserves. A certain amount of felicity characterizes the means through which it miscarries. None too palatable is, however, the theme itself, and portions of the environment are dull. By a bright performance of Lady Clarice, Miss Violet Vanbrugh endows the piece with such measure of attraction as it possesses, and gives a sunny picture of light-hearted revolt against the wearying influences to which she is subjected. Pleasant enough is the Mr. Vanderveldt of Mr. Bourchier, though we fail to trace its fascination. A foil to his unscrupulous ways is offered by the reticent virtues of a Col. Rayner, solidly played by Mr. Aubrey Smith.

Interest in the concluding performances of the Shakspearean festival at His Majesty's Theatre centred in Friday's representation of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' Presentations on Wednesday of 'Twelfth Night,' on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon of 'Hamlet,' and on Saturday evening of 'Julius Cæsar' served to show the versatility of Mr. Tree and the worth of the company with which he has surrounded himself. Friday witnessed, however, the revival of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' and the resumption by Miss Terry of her wonderfully vivacious, gay, and fascinating impersonation of Mrs. Page. Her reappearance in this character constituted virtually the commemoration of the jubilee of the actress upon the stage, her first appearance upon which took place, fifty years ago, as a child. Considered as a piece of Shakspearean interpretation, Miss Terry's performance left something, perhaps, to be desired from the antiquarian standpoint; but the case is one in which a test of the kind may not be applied. It furnishes an instance (one of many from the same source) of a grace beyond the reach of art, and was animated by the very spirit of youth and mischief. The general interpretation was fine. Miss Viola Tree had all the charm of sweet Anne Page; Mrs. Tree was an unsurpassable Mrs. Ford; and Mr. Tree was admirably ripe as Falstaff. The occasion belonged, nevertheless, to Miss Terry, and the ovation was justly hers. A prettily conceived epilogue in rhyme, by Mr. Louis N. Parker, was spoken by Miss Terry and Mr. Tree; and at its close a casket containing an illuminated address was presented by Mr. Findon on behalf of the Playgoers' Club.

On April 28th, which constituted the real anniversary of Miss Terry's appearance on the stage, she took at the Adelphi matinée the part of Francisca the nun in 'Measure for Measure.' A less considerable Shakspearean character she can rarely in her varied experience have essayed.

Miss Terry's Jubilee is, of course, unique in its way. It could only be realized in the case of an artist belonging to an acting family, and, so to speak, born upon the stage. Such families are well known, and comprise, in days comparatively modern, the Wiltons, the Kembles, the Faucits, and the Broughs. In the present case the actress, in spite of the commemoration that has happily been made, can claim no remarkable antiquity, and may regard as rivals some of the most popular comédiennes of her own country and of France and other lands.

'The Knight of the Bath' is the title of a farce in three acts by Mr. Arthur Applin, produced on Tuesday afternoon at Terry's Theatre, with Mr. Lennox Pawle, Miss Eily Malyon, and Miss Grace Noble in the principal parts.

There has been an undoubted falling-off in the numbers attending the Shakspeare Commemoration at Stratford-on-Avon. The causes assigned are various—the prospect of the Warwick pageant; the number of times the same company has appeared, with the same plays, and even the same cast; and the plan of the great combination of London companies for next year's performances. The weather has not been blamed as yet.

In his tour in America Mr. H. B. Irving will appear in 'Mauricette' and 'Markheim.' He will also be seen in the following pieces belonging to his father's repertory: 'Charles I.,' 'Louis XI.,' and 'The Lyons Mail.' According to present arrangements, the American trip, which begins on October 8th at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, will be preceded by a six weeks' tour on Englisn soil, the pieces being confined to 'Mauricette' and 'Markheim.'

'In Merry Springtime,' a three-act comedy by Mr. H. V. Esmond, will be produced in London by Mr. Charles Frohman during next autumn.

To Correspondents.—P. T.—E. A. G.—R. D.—A. S.—Received.

H. H. D.—Not wanted. H. H. J.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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THE MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE;
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THE CENSOR OF UNATTACHED STUDENTS.
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Candidates must be of British nationality, and over the age of Eighteen and under the age of Twenty-three at the date of Election. The Scholarships, Three of which may be awarded in JUNE, will be tenable for Two Years, and of the value of 80*l.* the First Year (which must be spent at the University), and from 150*l.* to 250*l.* the Second Year (which must be spent in the study of Subjects bearing on Commerce in the United States, Germany, or other country or countries approved by the Electors). Candidates must send in their applications, together with Testimonials of good character and record of previous training, on or before JUNE 1, to the REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

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JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.
Bangor, April 25, 1906.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.

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Applications, with Testimonials, should be sent on or before THURSDAY, May 31, 1906, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.
University College, Cardiff,
April 21, 1906.

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(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)
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Applications, together with copies of Testimonials, must reach the Registrar not later than MAY 16, 1906.
Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
J. H. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

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APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.

The GOVERNORS of the above SCHOOL intend to proceed to the appointment of a HEAD MASTER, to begin work in SEPTEMBER NEXT. Candidates must be between the ages of 28 and 40, and be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom or British Possessions.
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ALFRED WILSON, Clerk to the Governors.

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The persons to be appointed will hold office for a period of Three Years from JANUARY 1, 1907.
Applications are also invited for the appointment of an ADDITIONAL EXAMINER for the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS and BURSARY COMPETITION in ENGLISH. The person appointed to the last-mentioned Examinership will hold office for One Year from FEBRUARY 1, 1907, and will act as a Representative of the University on the Joint Board of Examiners of the Scottish Universities. The appointment may be renewed for a Second Year.
Applications, with eighteen copies of Testimonials, must be lodged, on or before SATURDAY, June 30, 1906, with the undersigned.
ANDREW BENNETT, Secretary and Registrar
The University, St. Andrews, May 5, 1906.

GLOUCESTER. — CRYPT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER NEXT.

He must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom or British Possessions.

He need not be in Holy Orders. He may not undertake any other office or employment.

The School will be conducted under the Regulations for Secondary Schools.

Salary 300*l.* per annum and a Capitation Fee of 2*l.* per Pupil. Number of Pupils at present on register 132.

Applications, stating age, &c., and accompanied by Printed Copies of Testimonials, must be sent under cover, sealed up, and marked "Head Master, Crypt Grammar School," to, and received not later than MAY 19, 1906, by A. BALLINGER, Clerk to the Governors.

Technical School, Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER. — SIR THOMAS RICH'S SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER NEXT.

He must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom or British Possessions.

He need not be in Holy Orders. He may not undertake any other office or employment.

The School will be conducted under the Regulations for Secondary Schools, and is intended for Boys not exceeding 17 years of age.

Salary 200*l.* per annum and a Capitation Fee of 10*s.* per Pupil. Number of Pupils at present on register 277.

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Technical School, Gloucester.

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The COUNCIL invites applications for the above appointments. Stipends 175*l.* and 150*l.* per annum respectively.

Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned, not later than TUESDAY, June 5, 1906.

The Candidates elected will be required to enter upon their duties on OCTOBER 1, 1906.

Further particulars may be obtained from

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

The University, Birmingham, May, 1906.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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Particulars may be obtained from THE WARDEN, Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E.

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Canvassing will disqualify.

Applications must be sent in not later than MAY 30 inst., on Forms obtainable (with further particulars) from

T. GROVES, Secretary.

Education Offices, Town Hall, Leicester, May 5, 1906.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

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By Order of the Committee,

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

44, Bedford Row, London, W.C., April 18, 1906.

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Technical College, East Ham, E.

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LITERATURE

The Philosophy of Religion. By Dr. Harald Höffding. Translated by B. E. Meyer. (Macmillan & Co.)

ALMOST simultaneously with his 'Problems of Philosophy' (see *The Athenæum* for April 14th, p. 441) appeared in an English garb Prof. Höffding's more famous and almost classical work 'The Philosophy of Religion.' The recent literature of this country teems with references to its central thesis, namely, that the essence of religion consists in a belief in the "conservation of value." So long, however, as Danish, or even German, enshrouded the thought at the back of this sonorous phrase, it was calculated, like any other shibboleth, to mystify rather than to instruct. Even now that he who runs may read, it is by no means certain that he will understand. Here it is not at first sight easy to see the wood for the trees. As compared, for instance, with the highly concentrated 'Problems of Philosophy,' where we never for a moment lose sight of the main issue, this book presents a tangled skein. Perhaps the philosopher, descending from the unencumbered heights to lower levels, is less sure of his bearings. No wonder, indeed, since religion, historically considered, is a jungle. It needs a bold man to attempt a philosophy of religion. And it needs not merely a bold man, but also a wise one, to grasp, as Prof. Höffding grasps, at the sense of the whole and of the parts together—to do justice, as he seeks to do, and does, at once to religion and to the religions. But a clear-cut, immediately convincing theory it is too much to expect. We get, indeed, a pithy phrase. The phrase, however, is sufficiently hard to interpret.

"Value" is a comparatively simple and straightforward notion. It means "good"—something indefinable, perhaps, but none the less appreciable on that account. In making religion primarily concerned with value or good, Prof. Höffding is thoroughly in accord with modern tendencies. It is now customary to draw a sharp line between the judgment of fact and the judgment of value, the one being typical, say, of physical science, and the other, say, of ethics. In which direction, then, does religion incline? A strictly impartial attitude seems no longer possible. The days are gone by when theology could pose as *scientia scientiarum* and *ars artium*. A division of labour has established itself in the spiritual sphere, as Prof. Höffding insists; and for this very reason there has come to be a religious problem. Now "scientific" explanation may be said to have wholly superseded religious explanation as regards particulars. There remain certain "first" or "last" questions, which positive science is inclined to treat as insoluble riddles. Can a religious metaphysic succeed where science throws up the sponge? Of course there will be great difference of opinion on this point. Dr. McTaggart, for instance, in his recent work is all for dogma. Prof. Höffding, on the contrary, in his "epistemological" section can light on nothing absolute. Religion, as also philosophy, is with him more akin to art than science:—

> "It cannot be denied that a religious community might possibly come into existence whose faith found poetic and symbolic expression, free from all dogmatic conclusions."

Or again:—

> "The religious consciousness moves in a world of poetry, and is becoming increasingly aware of the fact. The more clearly it recognises the figurativeness and insufficiency of its ideas, the better it will be able to comprehend a standpoint which attaches no weight to the formation of fixed and exclusive ideas of the object of religion."

And yet, though it has become plain that religion cannot, any more than science, solve the ultimate riddles, it has not for Prof. Höffding lost its significance. There is the inner experience that the good in life is real, to the content of which it can give an emotional and imaginative expression, thus becoming, as he puts it, "a poetry of life," "a poetry of humanity." After all, has man ever worshipped God the first cause, and not rather the God who is goodness and truth? Tried even by this test of worship—a test on which Prof. Höffding, with his rather wide use of the term "religion," hardly lays stress enough—religious experience would seem mainly to be affirmative of value.

Yes; but value for whom? Before we leave the subject of what value as such means, this difficulty must be raised; and for many who would otherwise sympathize with Prof. Höffding it is likely to prove a stumbling-block. Not that our author, good psychologist that he is, underrates the principle of personality. On the one hand, he holds that "scientific work is a work of personality"; on the other, that "it is personality which in the world of our experience invests all other things with value." And yet with him the "cosmical vital feeling" which expresses itself in religion seems wholly disinterested. The validity of good which it affirms in becoming cosmical apparently ceases to be psychological. But is this strictly possible on his own principles? Has he not been misled by taking the "Not my will, but Thine, be done," of religion too literally? Is the will surrendered when it surrenders itself? And note the disastrous corollary (though Prof. Höffding would probably not accept the "argument from consequences"). Personal immortality is no concern of religion. Prof. Höffding says solemnly:—

> "The more I have looked round on the world of thought and reality, the more clearly it has been borne in upon me that those who are still ready to preach that were there no future life, *this* life would lose all its value, take a great responsibility upon themselves."

Nay, he goes further than this:—

> "The confusion of particular definite values with eternal values is irreligious. Nevertheless, few religions are innocent of it. The religious postulate, in such case, runs as follows:—'If the kinds and forms of value with which I am acquainted do not persist, then the conservation of value is nothing to me, or rather I do not admit that that which persists is value or has value.' This egoistic form of religiosity is by no means rare. The belief in personal immortality is often based on this ground,—as though existence might not still have a meaning even if I were *not* immortal!"

Surely Prof. Höffding here almost deserts his chosen ground. "That which persists" and "existence" smack less of value than of fact. What sense is there in a "good" which is not for some personality, some consciousness? Is the conservation of value, then, much the same thing as the conservation of energy?

We now proceed to the even more serious question of what we are to understand by "conservation." Religion we know as the most conservative force in the world. Does this sociological fact possibly help to account for the stress laid on conservation in this context? For value or good, in its ordinary ethical sense, is rather something to be acquired than to be conserved. First you have to catch your hare; or rather life is a continual hunting. "That alone can be truly realized which is real already," it will perhaps be said. But here we immediately perceive the effect of allowing the judgment of fact to force its alien nature on the judgment of value, namely, that utter nonsense is forthwith made of the latter. What can possibly be the good, not merely for us, but also for the good itself, of realizing what is realized already? Leibnitz did well to say, "Nisi beatitudo in progressu consisteret, stuperent beati." Thus religion within its own field—unless we are ready to say with Prof. Höffding that considerations about future blessedness fall outside that field—has to face the problem why the appeal of good to us is as of something

yet to be *made*. If it shirk this problem, if it illicitly convert value into an Eleatic being that merely persists, then good-bye to religion. Ethics is strong in its own right, and will take its place. But it is more likely that it is Prof. Höffding's analysis of religion, and not religion itself, that is on the wrong tack.

We have left ourselves little room to consider Prof. Höffding's treatment of the actual history of religion. On the primitive forms of worship and belief he is not very illuminating. He obviously has had to depend on the researches of others, and these—as, for example, Tiele and Usener—are perhaps a little out of date. More interesting, because more his own, is the attempt to distinguish amongst the higher religions two fundamental types, namely, the Indian-Greek and the Persian-Jewish. On his view, the one favours immanence, the other evolution. According to the former, the highest value is always actually present, though hidden from men's sight by the veil of sense. According to the latter, the valuable has, and needs, a history; but only when the development of the world has run its course will the valuable be all in all to all men. The contrast is brilliantly worked out. At the same time we confess ourselves suspicious of all forms of the "philosophy of history," as this seems to be. Genuine history, based on the comparative method, does not thus set out with the explicit purpose of illustrating or confirming a doctrine established in some sense a priori. Besides, abstract similarities such as are here presented, without reference to the possibility of common derivation, are not rooted in fact, and can therefore be varied with the shifting needs of the argument. Thus, in the section on 'Buddha and Jesus,' both teachers alike are represented as laying great weight on development towards a future goal. Even so, however, let us in conclusion note, religion, as compared with ethics, would appear unsound on the subject of the *making* of good. Neither Buddha nor Christ regarded the good as able to be "reached in positive fashion by working under temporal conditions; it can only be attained through a supernatural crisis, for which men must hold themselves in readiness." The demand of many a serious mind to-day is, negatively, for absence of all naïve supernaturalism, and, positively, for a progressive, temporal, human good. Can religion satisfy this demand? If not, for such minds at least, it must either reform itself, or cease to be effective.

The Highlands and Islands of Scotland. By A. R. Hope Moncrieff. (A. & C. Black.)

Mr. Hope Moncrieff has in his preface anticipated criticism of his book on the remoter West Highlands. He "has tried to weave a pattern of entertaining stripes and patches upon a groundwork of information." He has done exactly what he tried to do, giving stripes and patches of legend, reflection, criticism of Cockneys, and personal reminiscences, all very bright and pleasant. While the information is good enough for the general reader, we may ask for more; for example, Mr. Hope Moncrieff wears the Forbes tartan, and we want to know when or how the Forbeses or the Gordons got a tartan. They were Lowlanders: they fought at Harlaw against the Western clans. In Montrose's campaigns the Gordons were his cavalry, with the Ogilvies; the regular clans were all footmen. It would be interesting to find any evidence that the Gordons and Forbeses had clan tartans, any more than the Scotts and Kers, before the publication of the 'Vestiarium Scoticum,' that mysterious and unauthoritative work. As to the separate kilt, the story that it was invented by one of the English exploiters of Highland wood and labour in Glengarry's country, about 1730–40, was published not more than forty years later, with names and full details, and we are not aware that it was contradicted. In a letter of 1746, Lord George Murray speaks of himself as wearing the *philabeg*, which appears to mean not the belted plaid falling over the thighs, but the separable kilt. Mr. Hope Moncrieff scouts the story of the English invention of "the little kilt," but he does not refer to the evidence, which, we see, is early in date. Moreover, when the clans cast their plaids for a charge, as was their custom, they appeared merely in their shirts, or smocks; we do not hear that they retained their kilts. It must be by a slip of the pen that the author (p. 23) speaks of Burt as writing "in the early seventeenth century." Putting his dates in his book 'Letters from the North' together, we find that he was in the Highlands from 1727, at least, to about 1738. The author distrusts novelists who, like Stevenson, make Highlanders of the eighteenth century talk Scots. But in speeches of Highlanders which seem to be textually reported by Bishop Forbes in 'The Lyon in Mourning,' it appears that they, or some of them, did talk broad Scots when they deserted Gaelic. In "runrig" cultivation the farmer was not "proprietor" (p. 149) of his strip of land. We do not know whether the redistribution of strips by lot survived late in the Highlands, and conceive that runrig was less common than in the contemporary Lowlands. On comparing Burt for Highland agriculture with Ramsay of Ochtertyre for Stirlingshire about 1720, it seems that Lowland tillage was hardly more advanced than Highland. Lady Grange, from St Kilda, did not try "vainly" to "communicate with her friends," but her letters took eleven months on the road. As her "friends," except Hope of Rankeillour, were much more the friends of her husband and of Lovat than of herself, her communications were made in vain.

We merely jot upon a lively, readable, rambling book of jottings, very pleasantly written. It is news to us that two Sir George Mackenzies were ill-famed as persecutors of the Covenanters; if so, the fame of one has eclipsed that of the other. The coloured landscapes, by Mr. W. Smith, are suitable to the character of the book.

A Chapter in the History of Annotation, being Scholia Aristophanica, Vol. III. By William G. Rutherford, formerly Head Master of Westminster. (Macmillan & Co.)

There is something that takes the fancy in the spectacle of a *pædagogus emeritus* becudgelling the unhappy scholiasts, his predecessors, who, if not schoolmasters themselves, preserve the traditions of the old schools. And he does it with such a gusto, such merciless severity: at first sight there seems to be nothing left of the poor things. In the classroom they took themselves seriously, even solemnly: the letters, which Dr. Rutherford generally prints in derisive capitals—THE LETTERS were to them the one significant thing in the world. Yet the world outside held them cheap; we are reminded of Dion Chrysostom's picture ('Or.' vii.) of poverty — the mother hiring herself out to work, or to harvest, or to be a rich baby's wet-nurse, the father διδάσκειν γράμματα ἢ παιδαγωγεῖν. Cheap, indeed, the world has ever since held the trainer of children, and dear the world has had to pay for its folly. Dear the people of this country are now paying, and will yet pay, for their false view of education, which made possible in the nineteenth century the same pedantry as marked the ancient scholiasts, so that, being uneducated themselves, "the people" think to replace pedantry by an ideal less pedantic, but sordid and contemptible, and sure to bring nemesis one day. We are perhaps not far wrong in thinking that some such reflections as these are the source of Dr. Rutherford's cynical delight in speaking his mind, now that the duties of office no longer impose silence upon him.

We may regard this book from two points of view: one the scholar's, and one the educator's. For the scholar, it presents a thorough and most laborious analysis of the scholia, classified under various heads, and containing a great deal of minute information which he will find useful. In criticizing other works, for instance, he will be able to turn to this book for an account of the chief writers who have left scholia, of the manner in which the annotators used their works, and the reliance whch may be placed on them. Long lists of examples are given under each section of the book, printed in full, in foot-notes or "longer notes." The history of technical terms is examined, as, for example, σχόλιον, ἦθος, τροπή, σχῆμα, μεταφορά. Other topics dealt with are textual criticism, exegesis, etymology, and stage directions. Rhetoric and rhetorical terms, tropes, and figures form a large part of the discussion, as they formed a very large part of education when the scholiasts flourished. One long chapter discusses Tryphon's treatise on tropes, with the fourteen ordinary tropes, which

were the basis of γραμματική, and other tropes which often were no tropes, such as "ambiguity." Instances of each trope, figure, or whatnot are cited, when there are any, from the Ravennas. The wide use of ancient lexicons is shown, and most unintelligently used they often were. For the scholar or student, then, there are rich materials in this volume.

When we turn to the educational side of the question, there is some grain amongst the chaff. With all their pedantry and foolishness, the old schoolmasters had hold of one great principle: that teaching depends on the spoken word. Any one who reads a Greek manuscript of ancient date, or better still a Greek inscription, will easily realize that cursory reading "to oneself" is generally out of the question. The letters are written or engraved in long unbroken lines; no means are taken to distinguish the metrical sections of lyric verse—often enough not even the lines of other kinds of verse are kept apart. It is almost as difficult to read as Sanskrit, and can only be deciphered in the same way—by forming each word accurately, which is most easily done by uttering it aloud. Readers of the 'Œdipus Coloneus' may remember that the idea of praying silently to oneself, without uttering words, has to be carefully explained: it was evidently unfamiliar. On the contrary, our modern system of dividing the words makes it easy to take in the sense of a phrase, or even of a sentence, at a glance, without forming the separate parts of it. No doubt the habit of skimming books and newspapers thus is to blame for the hurried and slipshod speech of the present generation. Reading was in antiquity a painful art; and the schoolmaster could never depend on a sentence being understood unless it was read aloud. Or, to put the matter in another way, the letters were only a means of storing the sounds until they should be wanted for utterance. Now one of the chief faults of our education in the last generation has been to substitute printed or written letters for spoken sentences The scholiasts may have been fools, but they knew better than to do that. All their schoolwork, the authors they read—principally poets—were read aloud, recited, or chanted; and rules are given for the method of this utterance at various points, even for the gestures which should accompany it. In describing these Dr. Rutherford still keeps his cynical tone; and it is difficult to see whether or not he perceives the value of the practice. But in the educational reform which is now beginning, and which we hope in a few years to see generally carried out (except perhaps in the strongholds of modern scholiastry, which it is needless more exactly to specify), the spoken word must take its true place as the foundation of all language-teaching, whether ancient or modern.

And thus our unhappy scholiasts are enabled to read us a much-needed lesson. The student of this book will be amazed at their triviality, their pedantry, their blindness to great issues and their insistence on what is useless, their blunders and carelessness; but he will reap some practical good from their story all the same. We have enjoyed reading the book, which is not at all dry, thanks to Dr. Rutherford's caustic wit; and in thanking the author one may breathe a silent prayer—ἄπυστα φωνῶν, οὐδὲ μηκύνων βοήν—that the next may be for him a more enjoyable task.

The Records of the City of Norwich. Vol. I. Compiled and edited by the Rev. William Hudson. (Jarrold & Sons.)

Mr. Hudson's volume on the Norwich records has long been looked forward to with interest by antiquaries. His knowledge of the local municipal collection is unrivalled, and to him mainly is due its present orderly state. To his fellow-worker, Mr. Tingey, the economic records have been allotted to form a second volume, while Mr. Hudson confines himself to municipal government in its legal, constitutional, and military aspects. His 'Leet Records,' published by the Selden Society, and his paper on the Norwich muster rolls, have given a foretaste of the nature of the Norwich contribution to English borough history. Norwich has been fortunate in her historians, and if it is unfortunate that an early fourteenth-century copy of the valuable Custumal should have turned up only after the text had been printed from an inferior MS., still its appearance in substantially the same form as that which has been edited proves Mr. Hudson's acuteness in ascribing to the late copy an early date. The Custumal, in fifty-one chapters, with a translation, forms a substantial section of the book, which will be of interest chiefly to those who concern themselves with the history of English law. Documents illustrative of the Custumal and the processes of the city courts are appended; and there follow extracts from the Assembly Rolls, or minutes of council meetings, which begin in the middle of the fourteenth century. The royal charters have been given, though not in all cases in full. By means of abstracts and other devices, the immense bulk of original material has been as far as possible kept within bounds. The book is very handsomely got up, and its maps will rejoice the hearts of the citizens of Norwich. A map of the neighbouring hundreds is alone wanting, and is the more necessary as conflict on the subject of boundaries forms an important theme.

Mr. Hudson has not confined his long and elaborate Introduction entirely to the subject of the municipal collection, but treats of the earliest history of the borough, and the creation of a second or French borough. It should have been noticed that, in one of the versions of the agreement made between Stephen and Henry FitzEmpress in 1153, the castle *and vills* of Norwich are mentioned, so that complete union had not at that time been effected. In the account of the development of the constitution Mr. Hudson has, we think, confined his attention somewhat too rigidly to the particular collection of texts before him. It is a defect of the right kind in a local historian to be unwilling to go beyond his record; but where records have been kept in a very haphazard way, and are entirely missing for long periods, it is not safe to use the "argumentum ex silentio." Where, as at Norwich, there is abundant evidence of close similarity to London, the example of London requires more study than has been accorded to it here. It is scarcely correct to call Henry II.'s charter to London a repetition of that of Henry I., since it is in many points a more restricted grant. It is interesting to note that the men of Norwich could claim in the thirteenth century to use a compurgatory oath to meet a charge of homicide, with eighteen men chosen from each side of the river of Norwich (the Wensum); but it is a mistake to assume that the accused chose his own compurgators: the London custom required that they should be chosen for the party swearing, thus increasing the severity of the test. The rise of an inner circle of citizens known as the Twenty-four is ascribed to a late date, and great difficulty is made over the source of their judicial powers. That there should be found such a body, with powers judicial in the first instance rather than administrative, is what we should expect in the light of the evidence derived from other sources. In differentiating the small assemblies from the great annual gathering of all the citizens it should be pointed out that the word *congregacio* seems in the early records to be used for the smaller, in distinction to *convocatio* for the larger meeting. The Custumal contains a clause on the subject of neglect of summons to the *convocatio*, which punished as contumacious those persons who, having been summoned at their houses, failed to appear. This was a summons of a different nature from the summons of councillors, neglect of which entailed a money penalty only.

A very interesting development at Norwich was a Bachery, or Bachelors' Gild, which seems to have been a confederation of the smarter elements of Norwich society in the fifteenth-century, a club which backed by "maintenance" the councillors who had got control of the government of the town. It may well date from 1263, when Wykes notes that the Bachery in many towns were uniting (to secure admission to the constitution for the excluded crafts).

There are many details in this volume of more than merely local interest. In 1264 we learn that the system of coroners' inquests was broken down *propter guerram*. In 1385 the armed men and archers and mariners from Norwich went to war in slops and hoods particoloured white and red. Economic problems, although reserved for separate treatment, receive occasional illustration from these pages. The volume is distinctively mediæval; after the fifteenth century little is printed except the muster rolls.

We hope that the city of Norwich will be stimulated by the publication of this

instalment to proceed systematically to the completion of the issue of a grand series of records, the contents of which can only be guessed from the Catalogue issued in 1898 by Messrs. Hudson and Tingey. The facsimiles of handwriting are unfortunately so reduced as to be illegible. The use of head-lines would have made the text easier to handle ; and the absence of punctuation makes the reader's task needlessly painful. We point out these unimportant defects in the hope that the work may continue, and an opportunity be found for a change of system in these matters. The indexes are excellent. There are a good many somewhat disconcerting misprints—for instance, in text and glossary "vauga" for *vanga* (spade). The term "office" (meaning "inquest") requires some explanation for the inexperienced reader. Although "William of St. Mary's Church" has the authority of Madox, Sainte-Mère-Eglise is more in accordance with fact and modern historical usage.

NEW NOVELS.

Fenwick's Career. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Mrs. Ward's new novel finds its general theme in one of the sad features of Romney's life. Fenwick is an excitable and irritable painter who leaves his young wife and child in Westmorland to seek his fortune in London upon a borrowed hundred pounds. He finds his first patron in Lord Findon, and makes a friend of Findon's daughter, who is married to a foreign scapegrace, but lives in her father's house. It so happens that when Fenwick and Findon are introduced to each other, Findon, without meaning much, says something in condemnation of the imprudence of early marriages on the part of unknown artists. This Fenwick allows to pass without remark, and all the description of mind and incident of the story arise out of this trivial fact. For, without the terrible disclosure of his matrimonial condition, Fenwick dines at Lord Findon's house and paints a portrait of his daughter ; and just when five hundred pounds are given him for his pictures and he is gone to Peter Robinson's to buy some presents for his wife, that poor young woman dashes down to London in an agony of suspicion, finds her way to the studio, spoils a portrait of a lady out of jealousy, and disappears beyond the reach of all inquiries.

Just as a man is no older than he feels, so an improbability is no more improbable than the novelist's art makes it appear. Phœbe (the wife) and Madame de Pastourelles (Lord Findon's daughter) are well-drawn and life-like characters. The latter especially is the success of the book. The former, in Mrs. Ward's skilful hands, is both interesting and lovable, but one of the inevitable defects of a plot so thin is that she can hardly be made convincing. Phœbe is essentially a novelist's young woman. If reality is to be spoken of at all, her desertion is a colossal act of reckless folly ; and though from jealousy any woman may do anything, she cannot necessarily do it for twelve whole years. The gulf which divides the second from the third part of the book—Fenwick "in London" from Fenwick "after twelve years"—is like the silence that greets a manifest untruth—a profane silence at the best.

As to Fenwick himself, the portrait lacks outline. The story of an artist's life imposes no greater restrictions upon the novelist than have to be observed by every one who would write life-history in the subjective sense, and not a mere story of adventure. An artist's development in his art must be skilfully suggested : it cannot be minutely described. Although the interest of this story comes entirely from sources that have nothing to do with art—so much so, indeed, that it could easily be rewritten, and Fenwick made a barrister or even a professor of economics—the setting which Mrs. Ward has chosen has been carefully and thoroughly fashioned. Few novelists could have done it half so well—so sanely, free from words of wholly indefinite significance, from propositions that have neither truth nor untruth.

"Suddenly Fenwick said in emotion : 'I don't know how it is,—but I *see* much better than I did.'

"The doctor said you would, John, when you got strong,' she put in quickly. 'He said you'd been suffering from your eyes a long time without knowing it. It was nerves, like the rest.'"

This is excellent indeed in a novel of artistic life. Any Philistine among us can enjoy the story and let his sympathies and interests expand. But it is not altogether so in the non-artistic features of the book—in the plot or "schema" of domestic tragedy with which the story is after all concerned. As to Fenwick, we are deceived at least twice—fobbed off with words and told that they are motives, or even that they are acts. At the close of his first meeting with Lord Findon—the meeting at which he had not only failed to champion the ordinance of matrimony, but, when asked who was the model for a picture, had said, "Oh ! some one I knew in Westmorland" (in fact, she was his wife)—Fenwick feels a guilty discomfort weigh upon him, and considers whether the awful fact should be disclosed :

"Lord Findon would be puzzled,—chilled. He would suppose there was something to be ashamed of—some skeleton in the cupboard. And especially would he take it ill that Fenwick had allowed him to run on with his diatribes against matrimony as though he were talking to a bachelor."

We confess this last sentence is too much for our gravity, and we are sorry, because the matter must be taken seriously : otherwise the story must swing without a hinge.

Again, when Fenwick and Madame de Pastourelles are at Versailles, Fenwick, knowing that he has a wife alive, either makes love to Madame, either contemplates aspiring to her hand, or he does not. Which is it to be ? If he does, the incident must be properly engineered, and the consequences allowed for in the character. It is not good art to turn round upon a character with infinite reproaches for doing something so utterly indefinite that the reader cannot tell whether it has been described to him or not. There is no need to be coarse ; but if a man (in a novel) is going to do something that is blackguardly, let him do it. Otherwise we get a false air of delicate perception when the reproaches begin to shower : we lose touch with the character. It is the simple elements of a narrative that give meaning to it. For this reason Madame de Pastourelles, as she is by far the sweetest, is by far the best-drawn picture in the book. The gentle art of brickmaking without straw has passed her by. The fullest and most life-like of characters, she is also the rarest and most delicate, the most consistent and convincing. Indeed, Mrs. Ward's women are described and made to live, with an art which is so good that her men seem terribly meagre and almost wooden in comparison. In Lord Findon's case she has herself to blame. Why he should have been dotted over with vicious little patches of poor comedy we do not know. Arthur Welby is a stock type with little or nothing added. But perhaps it is the high plane on which we have been moving that makes us critical of such minor features. The book is not a whirl of passion at any stage, but it is filled with a calm and strong interest. It is thoroughly enjoyable, with charm as well as an idea of its own.

The Arena. By Harold Spender. (Constable & Co.)

Mr. Harold Spender has been bold in his political novel of the day. He has, like Trollope, given us politicians very much alive, who remind us of real men, without allowing us to construct a "key." Mr. Spender's recipe is of the nature of those by which tea-dealers double the price of the commodity. Each of his great men is an admirable "blend," skilfully adapted to the palate. His Prime Minister is surrounded by an awe which the present Prime Minister does not inspire : it is exactly the Gladstone atmosphere. Yet Mr. Spender's Prime Minister is as much "C.-B." as he is Gladstone ; but the opinions do not tally for either, and the time is in part to-day, in part to-morrow. His great new leader is a skilful mixture of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Lloyd-George with Lord Rosebery.

The other new leading politician, who leans to the Church and Labour side of social questions, is the present Lord Lytton in some early scenes, as far as we are carried by descriptive traits ; but later he diverges wholly from this type, passes through a Lord Hugh Cecil moment, and then ceases to resemble any known politician, though he plays a chief part and is the hero of the book. The Labour leader is an amalgam of Mr. Crooks and Mr. Burns, but with points about him

which belong to neither. Mr. Spender has "caught" Mr. Crooks, in some scenes, with remarkable skill: speeches to London workmen and to rowdy undergraduates, who have come to interrupt a Town Hall meeting, strike us as perfect, but they are pure Crooks. The "C.S.U." is mildly satirized, and Mr. Robert Hudson pleasantly sketched.

It would be easy to attack Mr. Harold Spender for occasional lapses, such as were unknown to Trollope, into hasty journalism, which in some instances lead to vulgarity. His great people do not always talk either as such persons are supposed to talk, or as they really do. The heroine becomes the wife of the hero in circumstances which cause his friends to declare that he has "married beneath him"; this perhaps explains in her case a good many expressions which somewhat shock us, such as "it rends me." She is, however, a strange lady, and induces her leading politician to kiss her, during the sitting of both Houses, near the door of the Conference Room and that of the typewriters' staircase in St. Stephen's Hall. "It chanced that they were alone .. except for the statues"; but this surely could not happen: strangers waiting for the Gallery might indeed all of them have found seats, but we believe the policemen at each end to be fixtures. When the Irish dynamiter chose the quieter corner a few yards off in which to leave his infernal machine, a third brave constable, it will be remembered, detected it, even there, within a minute.

The hero sometimes drops into the language of the heroine. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that this distinguished aristocrat, statesman, and scholar could have described to the mother of the heroine the house of Mr. Crooks, or of Mr. Crooks's double, as "the home where pure minds and kind hearts would ensure her against the least whisper of scandal": the fact is certain; it is only to the language that we take exception. The event happened in South London, so that the speech may fairly be called "Transpontine." Leading men do not say of a tenant that he "was evicted by my old Dad. And Dad never evicted without cause." In the same conversation another politician of the same standing asks, "Isn't that just a little previous?"

A good deal may also be said by way of criticism as to the House of Commons language in the book. It contains many small inaccuracies, such as those to be found in the words of the Clerk announcing the "Committee stage" of a Bill, and of the Chairman putting the question on a clause in Committee. The "Parliamentary language" is obvious caricature, and leaves the Trollope note for the Dickensian. No recent Chairman would have allowed the words "thief" and "renegade" to stand long enough to permit the hero to reply at some little length by a paragraph which ends with the term "parasite." As a general rule, however, Mr. Spender is close enough to fact to produce the Trollope illusion of real political life; and although in one passage "ribbons" unfortunately become "sashes," there are few such slips as those which we have named.

Some of the incidental humour of the book strikes us as excellent, and almost on the Dickensian level. Some of the serious passages are as good in a very different way, such as the heroine's "fear of a goodness which she did not understand, of a resolution which she began to regard as a sort of unreasoning fanaticism."

BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

ENGLISH.

The Sounds of Spoken English. By Walter Rippmann. (Dent & Co.)—This little manual of ear-training for English students, and teachers of English pronunciation, is carefully compiled. In this and other books of "Dent's Modern Language Series" the alphabet of the Association Phonétique Internationale is adopted, which is as good, on the whole, as any yet published, though we prefer some of the symbols of the 'New English Dictionary.' Persons who know Latin often sound consonantal *i* after *sh* in "anxious," "gracious," though Mr. Rippmann and the Oxford lexicographers ignore this pronunciation; they also drop the *h* of "historical," "habitual," which is "pronounced" more than they suspect, but often not heard, as the unstressed *h* does not carry far. "John" is not the only proper name in which "*h* is not pronounced," and its mention should have prevented the omission of "Sarah" and of any notice of the silence of final *h* preceded by a vowel, as in "pariah," "oh." The dropping of *w* before *h* in "who," of intrusive *w* in "whole," might have been noticed; but where space is very limited a writer naturally sacrifices much detail to points of special interest.

Pierce the Ploughmans Crede. Edited by W. W. Skeat. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—'Pierce the Ploughmans Crede'—this spelling of the title is that of the printed edition of 1553—is a Wycliffite attack on the friars, written shortly after 1393. In metre and style it imitates the famous 'Vision,' from which the figure of Piers is borrowed. It is a clever and interesting poem, and in some passages the author has equalled his model. This new edition is in the main a reprint of Prof. Skeat's edition issued by the Early English Text Society in 1867. The glossary has been considerably improved; the notes contain only a few corrections and additions, for the original notes were remarkably full and accurate. A large portion of the preface has been rewritten, owing to the editor's change of opinion as to the relation between the 'Crede' and the so-called 'Plowman's Tale.' In 1867 Prof. Skeat maintained that these two poems were by one hand; and he adhered to this view in his edition of the 'Tale' in 'Chaucerian and other Pieces' published in 1897. Now, however, he accepts the conclusion (first propounded in *The Athenæum* of July 12th, 1902) that 72 of the stanzas of the 'Tale' are interpolations; and as the passage in which the author is made to claim the writing of the 'Crede' is in one of these spurious stanzas, he admits that the identity of authorship can no longer be considered certain. At the same time he appears unwilling to abandon belief in it, and urges that the interpolator *may* possibly have followed a correct tradition in regarding the poem which he expanded as being by the author of the 'Crede.' Our own opinion is that the interpolations are of so late a date that the supposition that their author had any "tradition" to guide him in this matter becomes very improbable. The question, however, does not greatly affect the interpretation of the 'Crede' itself. With regard to the text, the only criticism that we have to make refers to l. 610, where the editor follows the Trinity MS. in reading "Neyþer ordeyned in ordir. but *onlie* libbeþ." Prof. Skeat says that *onepe*, the reading of the other MS. and the edition of 1553, "is quite unsuitable." But *onlie* cannot legitimately bear the interpretation which he suggests, "in a way of their own"; in fact, the hemistich is equally unmeaning and ungrammatical with the one reading as with the other. The truth seems to be that an early scribe, having written the first half of this line, was reminded by it of the similar wording of l. 45, "Neyþer in order ne out but vn-neþe lybbeþ," and inadvertently substituted the last three words for those which he should have written. The *onlie* of the Trinity MS. is either an attempted correction or a mere misreading. In l. 383 there is a misprint ("tymne" for *tyme*) which was not in the edition of 1867.

How to Read English Literature: Chaucer to Milton. By L. Magnus. (Routledge & Sons.)—The title leads us to expect elementary instruction conveyed in simple language, whereas we find that a large percentage of the work constitutes a specimen of florid English literature, the full significance of which could only be mastered by one able to read any English author from Robert of Gloucester to Mr. Winston Churchill without assistance. In fact, the English reader should have been supplied with a preliminary section instructing him how to read 'How to Read,' &c.; and he is likely to resent the insinuation that he ought to comprehend an author's "Weltanschauung" without explanation of the term. We gather that before reading a book he must cultivate, by study of special and general history, certain expectations. With regard to Shakspeare having first learnt to appreciate Marlowe's magnificence, he is to

> "expect Marlowe's tragic touch, his vast and greatly-conceived design, his broad inelaborate curves winding through the music of a metre hewn, as it were, from the rock. Shakespeare's sanity will guide the courageous back of the apprentice through the shoals where Marlowe suffered shipwreck to a safe and prosperous harbour."

If he be told that "back" should probably be "bark," he may remain bewildered.

"Bacon" and "Balfour" both begin with Ba-, which coincidence is the best reason we can suggest for introducing Mr. A. J. Balfour, "bowing and scraping to a public which might be impatient, or which might impute to him an inconvenient degree of self-esteem," in his 'Preliminary' to 'The Foundations of Belief,' as a Victorian contrast to the Elizabethan in his preface to the 'Great Instauration.' For one thing, prefatory matter is now taken less seriously than it used to be; for another, Mr. Balfour, as a layman writing an introduction to the study of theology, had placed himself in an exceptional position.

As a whole the work is an interesting essay on certain aspects of English literature, more distinguished by enthusiasm than by method. The idea that "literature.... followed the flag as regularly and as eagerly as trade," seems somewhat of a paradox, and ought to be formally reconciled with the dictum "Great literature....is affected by centripetal gravity." Lord Berners should have been mentioned as an early disciple of

Guevara ; and in a useful table of English authors of the sixteenth and early seventeenth century Shakspeare's indebtedness to Sir Thomas North for plots and vocabulary should have been recorded.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE.

Manuel pour l'Étude de la Langue Russe. Par Paul Boyer et N. Spéranski. (Paris, Armand Colin.)

Russian Reader, adapted for English-speaking Students. By Samuel Northrup Harper. (Chicago, University Press.)

Un Vocabulaire Francais-Russe de la fin du Seizième Siècle. Par Paul Boyer. (Paris, Ernest Leroux.)

The study of the Russian language has steadily developed in England since the Crimean War. Up to that period the Slavonic tongues, Russian included, were ignored. Here and there a traveller had picked up a few words or phrases, but they were treated as a jargon. Donaldson, in his once popular, but now forgotten 'Varronianus,' contrived to drag in occasional Russian sentences. And yet the first Russian grammar was printed at Oxford in 1696. It was written in Latin by Henry Ludolf, the nephew of Job Ludolf, who published some valuable works on Ethiopic. It was no doubt stimulated by the travels of Peter the Great, who even visited Oxford for one day. The details of his stay were unknown till a short time ago, when a letter was found among the Lhuyd Manuscripts in the Bodleian, in which the assistant at the Ashmolean Museum tells the story to one of his friends. This letter has never been printed. Although grammars of English were published in Russia during the reign of Catherine, our countrymen were content to acquire the language from the work of Reiff, issued at Karlsruhe, but circulated in many editions in this country. Reiff also compiled a dictionary, which is even yet in use, although it cannot compete with the more elaborate production of Aleksandrov. Little need be said of Riola's 'Reading Book' (1878). The extracts are very promiscuous, and whenever Riola in his 'Grammar' attempts to explain the more difficult forms, we see that he has no claim to be considered a scholar. He commits many solecisms, and seems to have had no scientific training.

In M. Boyer's manual now before us we have to do with a solid piece of work. We need fear no clap-trap explanations of forms. The "aspects," which are a terror to the beginner, are honestly dealt with. The extracts from Tolstoy are very useful, as they are full of colloquialisms, and Russian, like English, differs much in its colloquial and its literary forms. Each story is accompanied by a valuable body of notes, to which references are given in a short index ; and there is a dictionary of the chief words. Moreover, in an appendix the cruxes of Russian philology are courageously handled. The reader accustomed to the thin and unscientific treatment of Reiff will here find proper explanations. M. Boyer fully realizes that Russian, like ancient Greek, has its synthetic and analytic difficulties. Thus no language could exhibit a more luxuriant use of prepositions.

It is by such scientific treatment as M. Boyer's that the difficulties of Russian in a great measure disappear. It is a language which must be taught historically. It is only by such means that a pupil can understand why the past tense of a Russian verb has gender. It is in reality a participle, and many illustrations could be furnished from Latin and other languages. We have found M. Boyer very clear on the subject of the accent. The words in his book are all carefully accentuated. He has already published a learned work on the importance of the accent in forming the aspects of verbs, 'De l'Accentuation du Verbe russe' (Paris, 1895), which at the time of its appearance was favourably noticed by the chief foreign philological reviews. In the notes to the various tales selected for exercises our author takes occasion to explain many customs prevailing among the Russians.

It is a great thing that a man of good scientific training should bring the latest results of Slavonic philology within the grasp of the ordinary student. We feel inclined to differ from him on one point only. He tells us (p. 31, note 4) that the suffix *-a* after the numerals *dva*, *tri*, *chetire*, and *oba* is a genitive singular ; but it is really an old dual form which would naturally go after *dva*. The other two have accidentally taken it by analogy. We get traces of these duals in the feminine in *ochi*, *ushi*, *dviesti*, &c. It seems impossible to believe that a nominative case plural or genitive case plural could take in agreement with it such an ungrammatical form as a genitive case singular. It is true that the accent has followed that of the genitive singular by a false analogy, if we may so style it. The genitive plural has been dragged into use in the same way.

Of the English version which has appeared in America, where Russian is much studied, it will suffice to say that it has been carefully prepared by a pupil of M. Boyer : Mr. Samuel Harper, of Chicago, son of the late lamented President of the University. It leaves nothing to be desired, being excellently printed at the Chicago University Press ; and the work has been furthered by Mr. Crane, who has done much for the study of Slavonic in America.

The third book cited at the head of our article contains a hitherto unprinted French-Russian vocabulary, which dates from the conclusion of the sixteenth century. We think M. Boyer did well in giving it to the public, as it contains many curious words, the difficulties connected with which he carefully annotates. He has shown much ingenuity in tracing these words. Similar vocabularies are preserved in the Bodleian and elsewhere, *e.g.* Laud. MS. 476, and also the little vocabulary of Richard James, of the beginning of the seventeenth century. James was an Oxford man, and, going as chaplain to Russia, was compelled to spend a winter at Archangel, where he compiled a small dictionary, which has been photographed for the St. Petersburg Academy, and will no doubt soon make its appearance. The collection of six Russian historical ballads (*bilini*) preserved with the vocabulary must have been made by his order. We think that the handwriting is too good for James—too like what a Russian would write in the *skoropis*. In his vocabulary the words are written in Latin letters. Sometimes there is a curious note appended. Thus opposite the word *kinshal* [*sic*] is placed "a Russian dagger. The officer of the customs at Archangel was wont to boast that he stabbed the Pretender Demetrius with one of the same description." One feels on looking at these vocabularies that the Russian language has changed but little during the last three centuries, and we find an additional reason for such an opinion in the correspondence between Kurbski and Ivan the Terrible.

We hope that M. Boyer's handy reading book will be extensively used in this country.

In *Japanese Conversation in Six Months*, by W. A. Adams (Kegan Paul), an excellent aid to students of Japanese is offered. But the title is a curious misnomer. The book is a vocabulary of some 2,700 Japano-Chinese *jukuji*, or dissyllabic words—that is, of compounds of two (or more in a few cases) Chinese vocables pronounced *japonice*. It is a most useful production as an aid to those who have already mastered the initial difficulties of Japanese—and many these are, and great ; to mere beginners it is not much more useful than a heap of bricks to one who is no architect. Mr. Adams in his Introduction admits that the absence of grammar is more than compensated for by the strangeness and multifariousness of the vocabulary and the difficulties of the syntax of Japanese. It is just this absence of grammar—or rather its irreducibility to regular rules—that makes the syntax so difficult. It is not too much to say that between Japanese and English, in either direction, a literal translation of the simplest sentence is impossible. The absence of the imagery of everyday conversation common in European languages is another and very great difficulty. Every idea has to be reduced to its lowest expression, so to speak—stripped of the human element involved in it, and clothed in the baldest materialistic form. These characteristics increase in intensity daily, through the rapid conversion of the whole native vocabulary into Japano-Chinese, in which, again, nearly all new ideas must be expressed. The result is that eloquence, pathos, wit, humour, and philosophical thought, as we understand these things, are all impossible in modern Japanese ; and Japan runs no slight risk of being reduced to the possession of a mere terminology in which inexactitudes will not be infrequent. Further, the use of Japano-Chinese necessitates more and more the employment of the Chinese character, that is, of an eye-language, and widens the gulf—already far too wide—between the written and the spoken speech. Almost any Japano-Chinese word—take at random *ango*, a password, literally a dark word—is unintelligible unless written so far as its elements are concerned ; there are scores of *an*'s and of *go*'s, and the compound might for speech be as well called *xy* or *mn*, with an artificial or acquired connotation for the expressions, as *ango*. The arrangement of Mr. Adams's little book is excellent : the words are placed under common vocables ; the Chinese characters are supplied ; and an explanation of each word, based on the meanings of the characters, is added, thus giving the words a certain vitality, and relieving them from being merely algebraic signs. These explanations are, so far as we have tested them, correct and helpful ; and the book as a whole is a most useful aid to the student of the written speech of Japan as well as to the student of the colloquial—perhaps rather more so to the former than to the latter. But let no one attempt Japanese who has not plenty of time, plenty of courage, and a good reason for undertaking the labour.

AFRICAN.

A Grammar of the Kaffir Language. By J. McLaren. (Longmans & Co.)—We can without hesitation pronounce this to be the best handbook of Xosa that we have yet seen. Appleyard's 'Grammar'—an excellent piece of pioneer work—has long been out of print, and required supplementing in several important points ; and none of the smaller works issued in more recent years has any pretension (with the exception of Father Torrend's 'Outlines') to a scientific character—most of them, indeed, being but indifferent helps to the learner.

Mr. McLaren has not only studied the

language (so we gather) for twenty years, but has also treated it philologically, and availing himself of the researches of Bleek, Father Torrend, Sir H. H. Johnston, and other Bantu scholars, has been enabled to throw light upon some difficult problems, by comparison with other members of the same family. The practical part is admirably arranged, and many points are stated with a clearness for which we have hitherto looked in vain. The distinction, *e.g.*, between "strong" and "weak" prefixes (p. 25) enables the rule for the possessive of proper nouns (with *ka*) to be given in a much handier form than could otherwise be done. The section on 'The Article' has almost converted us to the use of that term for the initial letter of the prefix—which, with all due respect to Bleek, we had hitherto been unable to accept. The form *abelungu* (for *abalungu*) is, for the first time in our experience, satisfactorily explained (p. 4) by a principle which also covers *wetu* (there was no possible theory on which we could suppose this to be a contraction of *wa itu*) and a large number of "vowel verbs," viz., that "*a* is often softened to *e* when the vowel of the following syllable is *u*." The distinction between close and open (or, as they are here called, "long" and "broad") *o* and *e* is too commonly overlooked in works of this kind, and we have never before found the phonetic rule for them stated, viz., "The long or soft sounds of *e* and *o* are found only when the vowel of the following syllable is *i* or *u*, and the broad sounds when the vowel of the following syllable is *a*, *e*, or *o*." This is a most important point.

The differences between Zulu and Xosa, though sufficient to cause great perplexity to a student who has learnt only one of these languages, are chiefly in pronunciation and vocabulary. Sounds which do not occur at all in the former language, so far as we are aware, are *ts*, *ty* (to be distinguished from *tsh*), *tl*, and (perhaps) the "ringing *ng*'," and two out of the three different gutturals represented by *r*. But it would be unsafe to dogmatize on this head till Zulu has been more minutely studied in the light of an improved phonetic system and with the aid of the phonograph. We have it on Dinuzulu's authority that "several new letters" are required for an adequate Zulu alphabet, and suspect that the above may be reckoned among them, as well as the double sounds of *b* and *k*, "each of which is quite different from its sound in English." These are (1) the "explosive" or aspirated, and (2) one "pronounced with a slight drawing-in of the breath"—which is markedly contrary to European habits of speech, though the resulting difference is so slight as to pass unmarked by a careless observer. Mr. McLaren says that the only genuine Xosa *p* sound is the explosive one, the ordinary voiceless labial being heard only in words derived from English or Dutch. *Dl* seems to represent the sound written in Zulu *dhl*. The Zulu pronoun *ngi* is *ndi* in Xosa, as it is in Nyanja. Monosyllabic roots of the *li* and *lu* classes preserve the full form of the prefix more often than in Zulu, as *ilizwe*, *ilifu*, *uluti*—Zulu *izwe*, *ifu*, *uti*. It is a peculiarity of Xosa that these are exceptionally accented on the last syllable, whereas in Zulu the accent is thrown on the prefix. We cannot conclude from the above, however, that Xosa represents a more primitive stage of Bantu, for some contractions are found in it not used (or at any rate not common) in Zulu.

Where the same word is used, it is comparatively seldom that it differs in form, and then, for the most part, but slightly—as *ubawo* for *ubaba*, father; *intsimi* for *insimu*, a garden; *isonka* for *isinkwa*, bread. But in many cases there is no possible connexion between the words. Thus we have *ihlwempu*, a poor man, Z. *ompofu*; *ukulumka*, to be prudent, Z. *ukuhlakanipa*; *inkwenkwe*, a boy, Z. *umfana*; *ibokwe*, a goat, Z. *imbuzi*. Why the Dutch *bok* should have become naturalized in the last case it is hard to say; perhaps some rule of *hlonipa* interfered with the use of the Ur-Bantu root; and, indeed, the Bantu would seem to have possessed goats from time immemorial. One wonders, too, whether something similar may not be the case with *umfana*, which is the diminutive of *umfo*, a word originally having a depreciatory sense ("fellow," or the like), but now often used for "brother"—perhaps with some notion of averting ill-luck. On the other hand, we fail to recall a parallel for *inkwenkwe*.

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

Course of Study in the Eight Grades. By Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D. 2 vols. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—These two volumes treat of the eight grades of the American common school curriculum, which has for many years been "growing more extensive and complex," and this course corresponds with the work done in our own public elementary schools without being exactly equivalent to it. Dr. McMurry's main object in the work is to lay out a "liberal and practical course of study for the common school of America," and he refers us for the facts and reasons on which he bases the curriculum to the various volumes of special method already written by him. In addition to mere courses of instruction adapted to the needs of the common elementary school, we are provided with chapters devoted to the theory and practice of education; but in these the author is so overpoweringly verbose that his meaning is frequently lost in a cloud of words.

We gather from the Preface that Dr. McMurry is, or at any rate has been, a "plain schoolmaster"; and no doubt his experience in schoolwork was most valuable and helpful to him in arranging his terminal and yearly schemes of lessons. The programme of work in each of the more important subjects—English, geography, history, elementary science, arithmetic, language, &c.—deserves careful perusal, and will, we think, prove suggestive to head masters and head mistresses in the rearrangement of their own classwork. Dr. McMurry's experience has brought home to him the difficulties, from a teacher's standpoint, of organizing and arranging the studies in a common school, and the possible danger to children of the growing burden of work laid on them. As he truly says,

> "Our present elementary course, if carried out, is overcrowded with the quantity and variety of materials. There are more studies than children can learn well, and more than teachers can teach well."

Considerable attention is devoted to the "simplification and organization of the school course"; and herein very much may no doubt be effected by the correlation of studies. The want of this is a source of weakness in English elementary schools, as we now find it to be in those of America. The work of the teacher would be easier and more efficient, and that of the pupils more interesting, and therefore more effective, if the list of subjects nominally taught were curtailed; for instance, the suggestion might with profit be adopted that physical geography and physiography should be taught under the heading of geography and civism, &c., in connexion with history, instead of placing these subjects in watertight compartments, as it were. The undue multiplication of separate subjects to be taught in elementary schools is due in great measure to the over supply of school-books.

Our School out of Doors. By the Hon. M. Cordelia Leigh. (Fisher Unwin.)—The plan of this little work is excellent: the writer supposes teachers to be taking their scholars for a country walk twice a month, and gives hints for conversations on natural phenomena as they are observed on the spot, with descriptions and explanations of them. The chapters were revised in manuscript by Prof. R. Lydekker, Lord Avebury, and Dr. Orenden; but these distinguished men appear to have devoted but scant attention to the revision, otherwise we should find the composition of many paragraphs more careful, and many explanations of phenomena more satisfactory.

The title-page informs us that the author intended her work for the use of "young people," that is, we suppose for pupils; while we read in the Preface that it is designed "for the assistance of teachers in nature study": the difficulty of writing for two classes of readers whose needs are so different is considerable, and it is not overcome in the chapters before us. These "elementary chapters" consist of more or less disconnected paragraphs, which are far too scrappy to arrest and retain the interest of pupils; and too unscientific in arrangement, and often too inaccurate in their details, to be really useful to teachers.

The paragraphs treating of facts and phenomena in animal and plant life are generally better and less misleading than those devoted to the mineral kingdom, because the writer speaks of what scholars see and handle in their walks; but most school children have little chance of observing many of the things described in the chapter devoted to the 'Builders of the Earth.' This chapter (the title of which is unhappily chosen) treats of the crust of the earth and its constituents, but the arrangement adopted by the author in this group of lessons seems to us essentially unscientific, and the details of several explanations are unquestionably misleading, and in some cases incorrect.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Our English Towns and Villages (Blackie) is a reader by H. R. Wilton Hall, intended to arouse interest in the past of England as recorded in its earthworks, buildings, and other traces of life in the past. The book is meant, as the writer says, "to be suggestive not exhaustive," and, beginning with dwellers in caves and pits, goes on to a period beyond the Reformation. Each chapter is followed by a summary. We are much pleased with the scheme and the way in which it is carried out. But Mr. Hall should not talk of "Peterhouse College."

The same firm continue to add to their "English School Texts" books of real interest, both in form and matter, such as Walton's *Angler*, Capt. Cook's *Second Voyage*, and Holinshed's *England in the Sixteenth Century*.

Gateways to History, Books I.—VI., have been sent to us by Mr. Edward Arnold. The first book tells us of notable English people from Bede to Queen Victoria. So we proceed through 'Heroes of Many Lands,' 'Men of England' (with special reference to Wales), 'Men of Britain,' 'Wardens of Empire,' and 'Britain as Part of Europe,' to the last book 'The Pageant of the

Empires,' which is a sketch of the history of the world. The volumes are well illustrated, and in each case simplicity of language has been successfully attained, while the choice of incidents supplied is good. Book VI. was undoubtedly the most difficult of the series to write, and the author has done well in laying stress on the personal side of his narrative; *e.g.*, he tells us what Julius Cæsar was like and what he wore. A reference to Virgil makes Tennyson call him "Mantuovan." It should be Mantovano.

We notice that two of Messrs. Jarrold's books have attained considerable success: *The King's English and How to Write It* is in an eighth edition, and *Points in Punctuation* is in a third. Both guides are the joint work of Mr. John Bigott and Mr. A. J. Lawford Jones, whose honours in English are rather grossly exhibited on the cover of each book. The information supplied is practical and sensible on the whole, but the judgment and statements of the authors are occasionally open to dispute. They note that "many writers use the semicolon to separate principal sentences when a full stop would be preferable." On the contrary, the general practice of to-day is to use the full stop on many occasions where some other stop would be better. "Telegraphese," a popular dialect, is the result.

A Grammar of the German Language. By G. H. Clarke and C. J. Murray. (Cambridge, University Press.)—In character this work approaches the older type of grammar rather than that which, under the influence of the modern methods of teaching, has become common within the last few years. It avoids, however, as far as possible, the burdensome accumulation of hard-and-fast rules, attempting, with some measure of success, to make careful reading rather than memorizing the main object of the scholar; and it pays due attention to the colloquial as distinct from the classical and literary language. The authors have evidently taken considerable pains over their work, yet the result is not altogether satisfactory. We hardly know for what class of students the book is specially adapted: for the beginner it is too large and not sufficiently succinct, and for the scholar who has made some progress in the subject a grammar based on more strictly scientific methods would, we think, be of greater value. The historical side of the subject is inadequately dealt with, and several points of importance seem to receive somewhat superficial treatment. The volume is excellently printed and produced.

The Latin Hexameter: Hints for Sixth Forms, by S. E. Winbolt (Blackie), is a cheaper and simpler issue of a bigger book. It is eminently practical, picking out the niceties which make the Virgilian line so flexible in effect and arrangement. Blank pages are inserted throughout for the addition of further examples, and the whole is intended for a course of six terms.

In Messrs. Blackie's "Latin Texts" we have *Virgil: Æneid VII., VIII.,* and *IX.* These booklets are decidedly cheap at sixpence, and supply a brief but adequate introduction, and a few textual variants at the bottom of the page, in which it is pleasant to see the name of Servius.

Greek Reader, Vol. II. (Oxford, Clarendon Press), has been selected and adapted with English notes by Mr. E. C. Marchant from the 'Griechisches Lesebuch' of Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, who chose what should be read on account of its interest and the importance of its subject. The 'Reader,' in fact, provides an escape from the tedium of Xenophon and Euripides studied at too early a stage. The introductions to each piece, translated by Mr. Marchant from the German, are admirably vivid, and we welcome the little book as a sign that the teaching of the classics is not tied up by tradition. The editor's final paragraph as to the limited range of teachers echoes a protest we have often made ourselves. The subjects here presented include Æsop, Pericles, 'Customs of the Celts,' and 'The Theory of Vacuum.'

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Glasgow Men and Women, by A. S. Boyd (Hodder & Stoughton), is a handsome volume and a fine specimen of printing, which should have more than a local success. It is, as the interesting Introduction explains, a "little reminiscent show," with a "running commentary by the showman," dealing with the period of the eighties. The sketches here appeared in *Quiz* (defunct) and *The Baillie,* which still supplies keen and humorous criticism of Glasgow life. Mr. Boyd's pictures in black and white are both veracious and humorous, and we recognize notabilities of the past and the present, of Scotland and of the Empire. The artist's work is piquant, but always good-humoured, like his easy narrative. His character-sketches at the end of town and country scenes and incidents will appeal to everybody. The early fashions of dress give something of the dignity of history to this sketchbook, and, indeed, Mr. Boyd's range is wide enough to make it a valuable document for the social history of the future.

Things Indian: being Discursive Notes on Various Subjects connected with India. By William Crooke. (John Murray.)—At the outset we are told that

"this book is intended to form one of the series which already includes 'Things Chinese,' by Dr. J. D. Ball, and 'Things Japanese,' by Professor B. H. Chamberlain.....It has been my object to search in the by-ways of Anglo-Indian literature, and discuss some of the quaint and curious matters connected with the country which are not specially considered in the ordinary books of reference."

Thus the author defines his task, to undertake which he was encouraged by the study necessary for the preparation of a new edition of Yule and Burnell's 'Anglo-Indian Glossary.' That most valuable work was, as might be expected from its principal author, learned in the first place, discursive or desultory in the second; the present volume reverses this order. It deals with a vast variety of subjects pleasantly throughout, in many cases supplying useful information; in others the treatment is inadequate. In the article 'Agriculture,' an excellent one, "the pastoral type of culture" is contrasted with agriculture. The phrase seems strange, for the early inhabitants grazed their flocks on uncultivated land—were wandering shepherds, in contrast to the farmers or cultivators who succeeded them. Again, bison are mentioned as being driven into pitfalls in the Central Provinces; as a fact the bison does not exist in India, though the name is misapplied by Madras custom. On p. 8 the Burmese War of 1845 is alluded to; there were Burmese wars in 1824 and 1852. On p. 76 breeds of riding-camels are mentioned—one more enduring than the other, "but not its equal in seed"; whilst on p. 214 the "feast of Ramazán" is described. On p. 344 *Malbrook se vat'en querre;* p. 411, l. 21, "hold" for *holds;* p. 418, *cycloseros* for *cycloceros;* and p. 419, "Moorcraft" for Moorcroft, will be found. These are small matters, but may with advantage be set right when opportunity offers.

School and Sport. By Tom Collins. (Elliot Stock.)—The important words in the title of this book should have been transposed, for it contains much more about sport than school. We took up the volume thinking it to be a work on education, and found—not altogether to our disappointment—that the larger part of it, and we are inclined to think the more readable part of it, deals with various phases of sport by land and water.

Mr. Collins was engaged in educational work for forty-one years, during thirty-three of which he was head master of the Haberdashers' Company's school at Newport, in Shropshire: he seems to have been a rational and successful schoolmaster, but, unless his own book belies him, his keenest and most abiding interest was in matters appertaining to gun and rod. He certainly has a ready pen, and tells numerous amusing stories, both of "school and sport," with skill and point; many of them, however, are of venerable antiquity, and those of his college life must be familiar to many old Cambridge men. In the telling of anecdotes Mr. Collins exhibits a rather unpleasing lack of reserve in mentioning names and giving details of his domestic life. The expediency of publishing the volume is doubtful. If the book were found at a Norwegian station, it would pleasantly enough while away tedious minutes devoted to changing horses; but it is hardly worthy of serious perusal, and the unexpected juxtaposition of topics—for instance, of public-houses and funerals, of old-age pensions and pike—tends to render impressions on the reader's mind evanescent. The author's opinions concerning school punishments, athletics, &c.—matters which came within the scope of his long and varied professional experience—deserve respectful attention; they are sound and judicious, but they are already the common property of educational thinkers and experts; while his views concerning Freemasonry, old-age pensions, municipal work, sewerage schemes, &c.—we were on the point of saying concerning things in general—to which one or two chapters are devoted, will carry but slight weight, although they are always neatly, and sometimes quaintly expressed.

Studies in Roman History. By E. G. Hardy. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—Some twelve or thirteen years ago Dr. Hardy published a small volume on 'Christianity and the Roman Government,' which, coming from a recognized Oxford authority on the Roman Empire at a time when fresh interest had been aroused in the subject by the writings of Neumann, Mommsen, and Prof. Ramsay, had a well-deserved success. In the interval Dr. Hardy's eyesight has failed, and he has decided to republish that work with some alterations, and added a number of his scattered papers, which occupy rather more than half of the new volume.

As the merits of the first ten chapters were adequately recognized in these columns on their first appearance, we shall confine our attention to the remaining six. They deal with the following subjects respectively: 'Legions in the Pannonian Rising,' 'Movements of the Legions from Augustus to Severus,' 'The Provincial Concilia from Augustus to Diocletian,' 'Imperium Consulare or Proconsulare,' 'Plutarch, Tacitus, and Suetonius, on Galba and Otho,' and 'A Bodleian MS. of Pliny's Letters to Trajan.' The first of these refutes Mommsen's opinion that Augustus retained only eighteen legions during the greater part of his principate, and is a very favourable

specimen of Dr. Hardy's powers. He joins to first-hand acquaintance with historical documents a knowledge of modern discussions and a power of ratiocination, with a fund of common sense. The second essay is an epitome of all Rome's wars in the period indicated. The work of Pfitzner, which some have been inclined to follow blindly, is shown to be anything but a safe guide, and the proofs of that author's defects are enough to give this chapter permanent value. It is also provided with a series of tables indicating in detail the provinces where the legions were quartered at particular periods. Only the historical investigator knows how useful it is to have trustworthy information on a point like this. The provincial *concilia* form the subject of the next chapter. They are rarely mentioned in literature, but had a distinct importance in the imperial system. It was they, for instance, who organized the prosecution of extortionate governors. The author goes through the provinces one by one, and collects the available evidence for these councils, or κοινά, as they were called in the Eastern provinces. We miss a reference to the γερουσίαι, which were common in Asia Minor; perhaps Dr. Hardy regards these as mere private clubs. The omission of the case of Marius Priscus (p. 280) amongst the governors prosecuted by the provincials is strange, especially as his case is referred to by Juvenal: the "three cases" thus become four. "Acomnia" on p. 264 should be Acmonia; "in many cases" (p. 266) should be *always*, a *concilium* without a common cult being inconceivable; "lysiarch" should be *lyciarch* (p. 267); "quinquefuscalis" (p. 277) should be *quinquefascalis*; "Cythmus" (p. 278) should be Cythnus; the Greek is badly printed here and all through the book.

In the next chapter a very difficult question of Roman government is discussed, namely, whether that part of the *imperium* of Augustus which corresponded to the *imperium* of a consul was really consular or proconsular. The decision is given against the view taken by Prof. Pelham; but the question is of too technical a character to be discussed here. The next chapter is of a different sort, but masterly of its kind—a discussion of the interrelation between the three sources for the lives of Galba and Otho. The great resemblances between Plutarch and Tacitus are due to the fact that they used a common source, namely, the Elder Pliny. Suetonius also used this source, but had others at command. Most of § 23 (p. 313) might, we think, be omitted: to say that a thing took place on the Palatine Hill and that it occurred in front of the temple of Apollo is almost the same thing. On. p. 316 the reader might have been reminded that the 'Annals' of Tacitus were written subsequently to the 'Histories,' though treating an earlier period. In this chapter "Vipsanus" (p. 325) should be Vipstanus; on p. 327 "passports" is hardly a correct translation for *diplomata*; a note should have been added explaining what *diplomata* are, or else a reference to the author's own edition of Pliny's letters to Trajan.

The last chapter is a record of one of Dr. Hardy's greatest discoveries, that of the only existing manuscript of the correspondence between Pliny the Younger and Trajan. We call special attention to this chapter, as although it is indispensable to every reader of Pliny's letters, it has been neglected in the highest quarters. The late C. F. W. Müller, of Breslau, one of the greatest Latin scholars of the nineteenth or any century, published in 1903 an edition of Pliny's letters, in the preface of which appear the following words with reference to the manuscript authority for the Pliny-Trajan correspondence: "Nunc Oxonii codicem inventum esse audio." The editor had English friends who could have told him the facts, had he so desired. Apparently he was a victim to the German notion—now getting old-fashioned—that England could produce little of value. Nemesis has followed, because his text would have been considerably improved had he taken the trouble to investigate the report and read Dr. Hardy's article. As it is, the advantage is left to the American Prof. Merrill, who has an edition of Pliny's letters in preparation.

We have said enough to show that the present volume is indispensable to all serious students of the Roman Empire.

The Story and Song of Black Roderick. By Dora Sigerson. (De La More Press.)—This is a tale in prose and verse, and, as a specimen of that somewhat difficult style of narrative, not altogether satisfactory. It tells of Earl Roderick and his bride, whose heart was broken by his coldness and neglect, and how, after her death, seeing his repentance, she forfeited the joys of paradise for a while that she might draw his soul out of hell. Though the author cannot be said to have chosen for herself any definite model, she has not been able to resist such phrases as "So shall I begin and tell," and "But of what befell him I shall now sing to thee, lest thou weary of my prose"—mannerisms which might be well enough if found in the age of 'Aucassin and Nicolette,' but not to be commended in these days, for what is pleasant *naïveté*, natural in writers of old time, is apt, with moderns, to savour of self-consciousness and affectation. The prose portions of the story seem to us more careful work than the verse; they contain much that is beautiful, and the author's undoubted poetical talent is evident in them, though such a strained expression as "the cry keened and called" does not please us, and the obvious reminiscence of "Now went she to the golden bar of heaven, and, leaning forth, looked down upon the earth," might well have been avoided. The verse, on the other hand, except for a stanza here and there which has caught the real spirit of ballad metre, is not remarkable, and seems to have suffered for the sake of the prose. The result is disappointing, and it is possible that the author would have been more successful in her story if she had not chosen this form, of which the apparent facility constitutes its greatest danger.

Malay Beliefs. By R. J. Wilkinson. (Luzac & Co.)—Mr. Wilkinson's 'Malay Beliefs' is the first of a series of brief treatises on the Peninsular Malays, and is intended for Civil Service cadets. The author aims, not at instructing the Malayan specialist, but at informing the Civil Servant, and at awakening his intelligent sympathy with the people among whom he finds himself. The task which Mr. Wilkinson has set himself he accomplishes well; his style is excellent; his attitude is friendly, tolerant, and worthy of imitation. The veneer of Malayan religion is Islamite; beneath are animism and magic. To convert a Malay to Christianity is as difficult, we learn, as to convert to history and common sense a British believer in Anglo-Israel. The Malay and the Anglo-Israelite reason solely from authoritative principles, which cannot be shaken. However, the business of the Civil Servant is not to convert the Malayans, but to understand them. The "pillars" of their faith are lucidly and briefly explained; no Samson is wanted among these pillars. The Civil Servant must not be surprised to find that devoutness, in a Malay, is not necessarily synonymous with probity. Islam has put an end to widow-burning, and abolished what is worst in caste; but in doing so it has inevitably shaken old customary law, and, while preserving women from the funeral pyre, has lowered their social status. The ancient animism has been tolerated, just as much paganism was tolerated, under a new guise, by the early mediæval Church. The Four Spirits of the Sea survive as the Four Archangels; and there is a mixture of Hindu gods, nymphs, fairies, and ogres. The Minngah tree of certain Australian tribes flourishes as the life token of its owner; so does the Yunbeai, or familiar of the sorcerer. Men become tigers, not were-wolves; and cats must become tigerish too, owing to the belief that to dowse a cat with cold water causes rain. The smaller chevrotin takes the place of Brer Rabbit as a master of guile. Second sight exists, but is rather uncommon. The Finnish belief that knowledge of the mythical origin of anything gives magical power over it prevails, as in the 'Kalewala'; much turns on knowledge of the origin of iron. The magic is more usually spiritualistic than "sympathetic": here Mr. Wilkinson differs from Mr. Skeat. British law has not the sanctity of the old native law: to break it is not to be wicked.

The average Briton, it seems, is as heedless as usual of native prejudices, such as patriotism, self-respect, loyalty, courtesy, and, of course, "love of study for its own sake." It would do a Briton no harm to imitate these prejudices in his own manner, and to respect them in the Malays.

Sesame and Lilies appears, by permission of Mr. George Allen, in the "Belles-Lettres Series" of the "Royal Library" (A. L. Humphreys). It is a peculiarly appropriate addition, in that this work contains Ruskin's plea for his ideal of "a royal series of books," which it is the professed aim of the "Royal Library" to realize. As we have learnt to expect, the volume is all that can be desired, "a valuable book" and "printed in excellent form, for a just price"; while the extraordinary clearness of the type is not the least of its merits.

Mr. H. R. Allenson has produced a third selection of *Twelve Sermons* by F. W. Robertson, encouraged by the demand for the previous issue of the preacher's work. This selection costs only sixpence, and is printed in large, clear type. We are glad to think that such striking exposition of the Bible is within the reach of all. In the same "Sixpenny Series" we notice that Prof. Momerie's 'Immortality' has reached its twentieth thousand, and 'In Relief of Doubt,' by Mr. R. E. Welsh, its fortieth thousand.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Anwyl (E.), Celtic Religion, 1/ net.
Barnes-Lawrence (A. E.), The Holy Communion, 1/6 net.
Barnett (L. D.), Hinduism, 1/ net.
Beck (W.), The Sacraments of the Gospel, 1/6
Daubney (W. H.), The Three Additions to Daniel, 5/ net.
Goodfellow (J.), The Print of His Shoe: Missionary Experience in the Southside of Edinburgh, 2/6 net.
Kinnear (J. B.), The Foundations of Religion, 3/6
Morris (L.), The Silence and the Shadows, 3/ net.
Overton (J. H.) and Relton (F.), The English Church, 1714-1800, 7/6
Pinches (T. G.), The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria, 1/ net.
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Wesley's Revision of the Shorter Catechism, by the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, 2/6 net.
White (C. L.), Saint Benedict: Joseph Labre, Votary of Holy Poverty and Pilgrim, 2/6
Wilson (Sir C. W.), Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre, 6/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, April, 1/6
Bushell (S. W.), Chinese Art, Vol. II., 1/6

Hill (G. F.), Historical Greek Coins, 10/6 net.
Hurry (J. B.), The Rise and Fall of Reading Abbey, 2/6 net.
McKay (W. D.), The Scottish School of Painting, 7/6 net.
Rembrandt, Part V., 2/6 net.
Royal Academy Pictures, 1906, Part I., 7d. net.
Wall (E. J.) and Ward (H. S.), The Photographic Picture Post Card, 1/ net.

Poetry and Drama.

Bancroft (H.), Poems, 1/ net.
Beaumont and Fletcher: Works, Vol. III., edited by A. R. Waller, 4/6 net.
Crabbe (G.), Poems, Vol. II., edited by A. W. Ward, 4/6 net.
Fletcher (J.), The Faithful Shepherdess, Libretto, 6d. net.
Grindrod (C. F.), Songs from the Classics, 3/6 net.
Lydgate (J.), The Assemble of Goddes, 17/6 net.
Rothschild (J. A. De), Shakespeare and his Day, 5/ net.
Tilston (T.), Dramatic, Lyrical, and Idyllic Poems, 6/ net.

Music.

Liverpool Students' Song-Book, 2/6 net.

Bibliography.

Book-Auction Records, edited by F. Karslake, Vol. III., Part 2.

Philosophy.

Dickinson (G. L.), The Meaning of Good: a Dialogue, Third Edition, 4/6 net.

Political Economy.

Armitage-Smith (G.), Principles and Methods of Taxation, 5/
Sherman (W. H.), Civics: Studies in American Citizenship, 4/ net.

History and Biography.

Addison (A. C.) and Matthews (W. H.), A Deathless Story, or the Birkenhead and its Heroes, 6/
Fitchett (Rev. W. H.), Wesley and his Century, 6/ net.
Girard (P. F.), A Short History of Roman Law, translated by A. H. F. Lefroy and J. H. Cameron.
Hamilton (W. T.), My Sixty Years on the Plains: Trapping, Trading, &c., 7/6 net.
Hare (C.), A Queen of Queens and the Making of Spain, 10/6
Harris (J. H.), Cornish Saints and Sinners, 6/
Lucy (H. W.), The Balfourian Parliament, 1900-1905, illustrated by E. T. Reed and Phil May, 10/6 net.
Macintosh (J.), Life of Robert Burns, 2/6 net.
M'Kerlie (P. H.), History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway, 2 vols., New Edition, 25/ net.
Martin (Sir T.), Monographs: Garrick, Macready, Rachel, and Baron Stockmar, 12/ net.
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Newboult (A. W.), Padri Elliott of Faizabad, 3/6
Skrine (F. H.), Fontenoy and Great Britain's Share in the War of the Austrian Succession, 21/ net.

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Conway (Sir M.), No Man's Land, 10/6 net.

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Armstrong (A. C.) and Inglis (H. R.), Short Spins round London, 2/ net.
Edgeworth-Johnstone (W.), Boxing: the Modern System of Glove Fighting, 2/6 net.
Knight (A. E.), The Complete Cricketer, 7/6 net.
Trowsdale (T. B.), The Cricketer's Autograph Birthday Book, 6/

Education.

Egerton (H.), Notes on the Education Bill of 1906, 1/

Philology.

Müller (F. Max), The German Classics, revised by F. Lichtenstein, Vol. I., 8/6 net.; Vol. II., 5/6 net; Propertius, translated by J. S. Phillimore, 3/6 net; Tacitus, Annals, Books I.-VI., translated by A. V. Symonds, 3/6 net.
Terry (E. G.), Chinese Simplified, 2/6

School-Books.

Bell's First French Reader, by R. P. Atherton and F. Gal-Ladevèze, 1/
Bigott (J.) and Jones (A. J. L.), The King's English and How to Write It, Eighth Edition, 1/6 net; Points in Punctuation, Third Edition, 1/ net.
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Euripides, Alcestis, translated by H. Kynaston, 1/ net.
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Latter (L. R.), School Gardening, 2/6 net.
Marchant (E. C.), Greek Reader, Vol. II., 2/
Pendlebury (C.) and Robinson (F. E.), Junior Arithmetic, 1/6 without Answers; 2/ with Answers.
Sewell (A.), Black Beauty, New Edition, 1/6
Shakspeare: Select Scenes and Passages from English Historical Plays, 10d.

Science.

Andrews (C. W.), A Descriptive Catalogue of the Tertiary Vertebrata of the Fayûm, 35/
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Elms (E. F. M.), A Pocket-Book of British Birds, 2/6
Fowler (G. R.), A Treatise on Surgery, 63/ net.
Harvard University: Annals of Mathematics, April, 2/ net.
Howe (H. A.), A Study of the Sky, 2/6
Lack (H. L.), The Diseases of the Nose and its Accessory Cavities, 25/
Lectures on the Method of Science, edited by T. B. Strong, 7/6 net.
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Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge: A Continuous Record of Atmospheric Nucleation, by C. Barus.
Suess (E.), The Face of the Earth, translated by H. B. C. Sollas, Vol. II., 25/ net.
Taylor (H. C.), An Introduction to the Study of Agricultural Economics, 5/ net.
Wilcox (S. S.), Essentials of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, 4/ net.

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Davidson (L. C.), Uncle Joshua's Heiress, 2/6
Edgar (M.), Stories from Scottish History, selected from Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather,' 2/6 net.
Jacberns (R.), The New Pupil, 2/6

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Bosanquet (H.), The Standard of Life and other Reprinted Essays, 8/6 net.
Boyle's Court Guide, May, 1906, 5/ net.
Brooke (H.), The Fool of Quality, 6/ net.
Bunting (H. A.), The Standard English and Foreign Calculator of Money, Weights, and Measures based on the Metric System, 10 Tables, 3/6 net; 20 Tables, 10/6 net.
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Compton (H.), The Undertakers' Field, 6/
Documents illustrating Elizabethan Poetry, by Sir Philip Sidney and Others, edited by L. Magnus, 2/6
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Franklin (B.), Writings: Vol. VI. 1773-6, 12/6 net.
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Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Introduction by Richard Garnett, 1/6 net.
Grubbins (W.), The Tatur Disees, and other Essays, Collated by C. T. Druery, 2/6 net.
Hall (P. F.), Immigration, and its Effects upon the United States.
How to Shave Yourself, by an Expert, 6d. net.
Hutchinson's Popular Classics: Bret Harte's Tales of the Argonauts and Selected Verse; Lytton's Last Days of Pompeii; Darwin's The Origin of Species; Leigh Hunt's The Town; Waterton's Wanderings in South America; Robert Browning's Poems, 2 vols., cloth, 10d. net each; lambskin, 1/6 net each.
India List and India Office List for 1906, 10/6
Jewish Encyclopedia: Vol. XII. Talmud-Zweifel—Guide to the Encyclopedia, by J. Jacobs.
Jubainville (H. D'Arbois de), The Irish Mythological Cycle and Celtic Mythology, translated by R. I. Best, 6/ net.
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Light on the Problems of Life: Suggestive Thoughts gleaned from the Teaching of Basil Wilberforce, arranged by M. B. Isitt, 3/6
London's Transformation, by Tems Dyvirta, 1/
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Royal Blue Book: Court and Parliamentary Guide, May, 1906, 5/ net.
Royal Navy List and Naval Recorder, April, 10/
St. Barbe (R.), A Spanish Web, 6/
Sutcliffe (H.), A Benedick in Arcady, 6/
Tracy (L.), Heart's Delight, 6/
Walford (L. B.), A Fair Rebel, and other Stories, 6/
Wardman (E.), The Princess Olga, 6/
Wharton (E.), The Greater Inclination, 6/
Webster's Royal Red Book, May, 1906, 5/ net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Lahor (J.), Le Bréviaire d'un Panthéiste et le Pessimisme héroïque, 3fr.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Daremberg (C), Saglio (E.), et Pottier (E.), Dictionnaire des Antiquités grecques et romaines: Part XXXVIII., Paries-Pithos, 5fr.
Planat (P.), L'Art de Bâtir, Vol. III., 20fr.
Ritter (W.), Études d'Art étranger, 3fr. 50

Poetry and Drama.

Humiac (L. M. d'), Le Roi Grallon, 4fr.

Political Economy.

Boissonnade (P.), Les Études relatives à l'Histoire économique de la Révolution française, 5fr.

History and Biography.

Daenell (E.), Die Blütezeit der deutschen Hanse, 2 vols., 20m.
Skirnir, I. Hefti, 1906, 1kr.
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Thureau-Dangin (P.), La Renaissance catholique en Angleterre au XIX. Siècle: Part III. 1865-92, 7fr. 50.

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Dorient (R.), Le Japon et la Politique française, 3fr. 50.
Evrard (L.), Le Danger, 3fr. 50.
Rosny (J. H.), Le Testament volé, 3fr. 50; La Fugitive, 3fr. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES AT BIRMINGHAM.

During the last few years the Library Association has organized several conferences between its members and representatives of various bodies directing elementary and secondary education. Reports were presented at the annual meetings at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1904 and at Cambridge in 1905, embodying the replies to a series of questions which had been addressed to public librarians, secretaries of University Extension centres, and directors of public education throughout the country. The replies showed that nearly everywhere some form of co-operation was to be found, and that library committees and their librarians were fully alive to the important part which they were called upon to play in the education of the community. In order to interest the great centres outside London in this movement, it was resolved to hold a further series of conferences, and Birmingham was chosen as the first place of meeting. Invitations were issued to the councils of every county, county borough, borough, and urban district, together with every educational and library authority in the Midland district, to consider the important questions of (1) public libraries and public education, and (2) new library legislation. About 180 delegates assembled in the City Council Chamber on Thursday in last week at 2.30, when the Lord Mayor of Birmingham (Councillor A. J. Reynold) occupied the chair.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said it was unnecessary to emphasize the great influence in the direction of intellectual advancement which free public libraries had exercised since their establishment just over fifty years ago. The libraries at Birmingham were well used by some sections of the people, but not so well as they might be by the poorer men and women of the city. What was now wanted was to bring the people to the books, and the Conference should do something towards that end.

Mr. H. R. Tedder (Hon. Treasurer Library Association) said he had been asked to give a statement on the work and objects of the Library Association, which had now been in existence for nearly thirty years. It was no mere society of librarians. While endeavouring to promote the general welfare of librarians, it stood aloof from narrow and selfish aims, and opposed any idea of turning its organization into professional trade unionism. It was endeavouring to help young librarians in their technical education, and carried on with success a system of examination. It had been active in promoting amendments and improvements in the public-library law, and its monthly and annual meetings had helped to raise the standard of librarianship in this country. Mr. Tedder went on to propose the following resolution :—

"That as the public library should be recognized as forming part of the national educational machinery, it is desirable that children from an early age should become accustomed to the use of collections of books in special children's libraries, and that advanced students should be able to obtain in public libraries the principal books recommended by various teaching bodies."

He said that the resolution contained three closely related propositions of a wide-reaching character, which summed up a vast mass of recommendations that had been addressed to the Library Association from all parts of the United Kindgom.

The first proposition was one to which they attached great importance, as it was the main argument for the increased pecuniary means for which all public libraries were asking. No change in the present library administration was proposed. The intention was not to alter or to hand over to any other body the existing organization, but heartily to co-operate with all those engaged in education, and by exchanging views, and acting as fellow-workers in a great common cause, to increase the general usefulness of the public library. Complaints were sometimes formulated that many public libraries were little better than places for the circulation of cheap fiction. The question of novel-reading in public libraries was a delicate subject, but all public librarians desired to see their readers read the best literature, and did their best to induce them to turn from

the exclusive perusal of fiction to the shelves devoted to history, science, and philosophy. Librarians and library committees were anxious to help the work of University Extension centres, of which some librarians acted as local secretaries, while some libraries lent rooms. Many libraries were associated with the National Home Reading Union. In many places lectures formed a regular feature of the inducements to make use of the library. These lectures were generally of a popular character, dealing with technical, scientific, or literary subjects; all aimed at directing attention to the books in the libraries. In other ways serious reading was encouraged.

The next proposition, that children from an early age should become accustomed to the use of collections of books in special children's libraries, was equally important. The early handling of books was an educational requisite entirely separate from the mere practice of reading. Some rudiments of bibliography should be made known to all readers, young and old; but by bibliography must be understood not the dry technical signification of the term, but the art of using books to the best advantage. Since the passing of the Education Act of 1902 library authorities had shown great activity in the formation of school libraries, and in many cases the local education committee provided the funds, and the library authority undertook the administration. Public libraries were not intended as the exclusive domain of adult readers. Children must be trained in the habit of using books as well as reading books, so that when they arrived at riper years they might resort to the public library as to a loved and familiar home.

The third and last proposition was a natural corollary of what had gone before. Students ought to find in all well-equipped public libraries the technical and standard books recommended by their teachers.

Mr. R. Cary Gilson (Head Master King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham) seconded the resolution, and spoke in approval of the school library. If the central institutions could do something for the schools by lending them books for their use, he thought it would be an important gain. Mr. P. Cowell (Liverpool), Mr. Norris Mathews (Bristol), Mr. W. H. Greenhough (Reading), Mr. J. Ballinger (Cardiff), Mr. R. K. Dent (Aston), and others continued the discussion. Mr. A. H. Coley (Chairman of the Birmingham Education Committee) said that they had endeavoured to get the children into direct contact with the library. The main point was that the public library should be recognized as forming part of the national educational machinery. The difficulty was to get children to take a real interest in reading, and the schoolmaster could best perform this part. The resolution was put to the meeting, and declared to be carried unanimously.

Councillor T. C. Abbott (Manchester) proposed:—

"That this Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived for promoting legislation in reference to the following objects, viz.: (*a*) to empower county councils to put the Public Libraries Acts into operation and to organize library systems for the areas under their jurisdiction; (*b*) that, having regard to the increasing demands made upon the resources of the public-library authorities throughout th country during recent years for educational work, it is of the greatest importance that the Public Libraries Acts should be amended so as to remove the present limitation of the library rate; (*c*) to exempt public libraries from the payment of local rates."

Alderman S. Edwards (Birmingham) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The proceeding terminated with a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, proposed by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, and seconded by Mr. L. Stanley Jast (Croydon).

ARTHURIAN NOTES.

Prof. R. Huntington Fletcher has just issued a most serviceable account of 'The Arthurian Material in the Chronicles, especially those of Great Britain and France' ("Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature," Vol. X., Boston, U.S., Ginn & Co.). Prof. Fletcher's examination of this material is thorough and methodical, his discussion of the problems involved eminently sane and well balanced. All students will be grateful to him for a laborious piece of work. Special attention may be directed to the sections on Geoffrey, Wace, and Layamon, and to the interesting account of the way in which the Geoffrey story was utilized by local French chroniclers.

Prof. A. L. Brown has followed up his analysis of the first portion of Crestien's 'Iwain,' which I briefly noticed here three years ago (*Athenæum*, August 22nd, 1903), by a discussion of the second portion of the story. It was comparatively easy to demonstrate that the first part of 'Iwain' is a variant of the Celtic other-world visit theme which occurs so frequently in early Irish literature, and in bestowing the *coup de grâce* upon Prof. Foerster's fantastic imaginings Prof. Brown was doing little more than slay the slain. He now makes out a very strong case in favour of regarding the second portion likewise as largely a working-up of incidents figuring in the other-world visit. The Celtic character of Iwain's lion is deduced from 'Tochmarc Emere,' in which Cuchulainn is likewise accompanied by a helpful lion. Prof. Brown at times drives analogy a little too hard, but on the whole he has established his case.

The concluding portion of M. Bédier's admirable edition of the Tristan fragments of Thomas (Société des Anciens Textes) contains a most masterly Introduction, which should, if Englishmen cared anything about the romantic literature of these islands, arouse widespread interest in this country. M. Bédier argues that *all* the existing Tristan versions are derived from *one* poem, which he claims to have been written in England by an Anglo-Norman during the first third of the twelfth century. Whilst I cannot accept M. Bédier's view, I wish to record my deep admiration for a work, the learning, acuteness, and ingenuity of which are only equalled by the fascinating brilliancy of the author's style.

It is impossible to contrast what is being done abroad, especially in America, for the elucidation of Arthurian romance, and what is being done in this country, without a sense of profound humiliation. In America half a dozen university professors, with scores of willing and able pupils, are busily investigating Arthurian literature. In Britain, Britain's chief contribution to the imaginative treasure of humanity is absolutely neglected at all our universities. If it were not for Miss Weston's devoted and self-sacrificing labours, England would have to confess that she was utterly careless of the fame of Arthur and his knights.

Alfred Nutt.

DUBLIN DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

The 'Notes from Dublin' which you published last week must have been read by many of the women studying at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford with something of dismay—a dismay tempered, no doubt, with the hope that it is the Provost's views, and not those of M., which will carry the day at Trinity College. The boon of the Dublin degree has been so welcomed, so highly valued, by women students here that they have been fondly persuading themselves that Trinity College would not withhold it after '07. Are they to lose it just when its advantages are coming to be most widely known and appreciated?—and *because* of the very appreciation? For M. indicates that if only women had applied for the degree in smaller numbers, there would have been little or no objection to renewal of the favour. It is the "crowd" of women "strangers" in the Theatre on Commencement days that is the trouble. Yet he writes in no spirit of unfriendliness to women students; on the contrary, he has only words of welcome and of generous praise for the sixty or more women who are now studying at Dublin University, and receiving degrees on the same terms as the men students. But the dignity, the independence, the individuality of Trinity College seem to him to be imperilled by this large granting of degrees to persons not educated within its precincts. This, no doubt, is a very natural view; and the Cambridge and Oxford women students will feel that it is so, and will deplore the fact that in availing themselves so eagerly of the hospitality of Trinity College they are becoming burdensome to their hosts. But they can urge that the burden is one which time is likely to lighten. There has been a rush for the Dublin degrees because of the '07 limit assigned, and because of the long arrears of degreeless women who had duly qualified at Cambridge and Oxford. As these arrears get cleared off the demand will moderate. Besides, the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford must surely, in the long run, recognize and remedy the injustice they are doing to their women students in denying them the badge of merit, however well it may have been earned. To these women Dublin has generously extended a helping hand; it has done what it could to right the wrong done them by their own universities. Surely it will not now leave them in the lurch? This is not the first time that Trinity College has stepped forward in knightly fashion to redress similar grievances arising from the prejudices and conservatism of the two great English universities. In former days it granted degrees to the Dissenters to whom Cambridge and Oxford denied them.

M. fears that the Dublin degrees will lose "prestige" if they continue to be conferred on the Cambridge and Oxford women students. Why should they? In Cambridge, from which most of the applicants come, women can only enter for the Triposes, or Honour examinations of the University. Dublin must indeed be haughty if it holds that the standard set in Cambridge for Honours is inferior to its own for passmen! This fact, that only those women who have duly qualified—as far as work goes—for degrees at Cambridge and Oxford can get them at Dublin, seems to dispose of the charge, mentioned by M., that Trinity College is "selling its degrees"; it is selling them only as all universities sell them—that is, to those who have earned them. If it granted them, as some German universities do, to strangers upon a merely nominal test, it would be a different matter.

Considering these things, we cannot but earnestly hope that the helping hand which Trinity College has extended to women students on this side the water, and which,

apparently, they have only too eagerly clasped, may be held out to them yet a little longer, until they have secured a fairer foo ing on English ground.

Mary Ward,
Moral Science Tripos, Cambridge.
Gertrude L. Elles,
Nat. Sci. Tripos, Pt. I. and II., D.Sc. Dublin.
Helen de G. Verrall,
Class. Trip. Cambridge, B.A. Dublin.
Grace F. Merson,
Math. Tripos Cambridge, B.A. Dublin.

Literary Gossip.

A new novel by Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson, entitled 'Amelia and the Doctor,' will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. next Friday. It is a story of early Victorian life in a quiet country town, the predominant interest in which lies in the flavour of the characters and the deliberately old-fashioned plot.

On the same date and from the same publishers will come a volume entitled 'Heroes of Exile: being certain Rescued Fragments of Submerged Romance,' by Mr. Hugh Clifford. This consists of a series of sketches and narratives of the men who, living on the frontier, do so much to build the Empire.

Mr. Unwin has in the press a 'Short History of Wales,' by Prof. Owen Edwards. The work aims first at giving the ordinary reader a simple and intelligent outline of the history of Wales, and secondly at providing the Welsh schools with a volume which can be used as a general reading-book or textbook of Welsh history.

'Persia by a Persian' is the title of a new work by Dr. Isaac Adams, announced by Mr. Elliot Stock. Dr. Adams is a medical missionary, and in this work narrates his experiences of life in Persia, giving much interesting information concerning the customs and social and religious life of the inhabitants.

Mr. Andrew Lang has recast for publication as a separate volume his papers on the portraits and jewels of Mary Stuart which have appeared in recent numbers of *The Scottish Historical Review*. Additional illustrations have been secured, and the work will contain engravings of portraits of Queen Mary which Mr. Lang considers genuine. The book will be published next week by Messrs. MacLehose & Sons, of Glasgow, in a limited edition.

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths have presented 5,000*l*. to the University of Cambridge, to be applied to the present needs of the University Library.

The death is announced on Saturday last, at the Grove, Stanmore, of Eliza Brightwen, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Brightwen was never a strong woman, and when she was left a widow she settled down quietly to the study of natural history at her charming place at Stanmore, which adjoins the common. It was a paradise of animals and birds, who were left to roam about as they liked, and Mrs. Brightwen's first book, 'Wild Nature won by Kindness' (1890), happily expresses her methods. By this, at the age of sixty, she won immediate success, and henceforth published a series of volumes recording her observations of natural history. The last of these was 'Quiet Hours with Nature,' published in 1904. For more than thirty years the companionship of the animal world was her constant solace and delight, and the ease and simplicity of her writing commended her books to many readers.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish very shortly a small volume by Lord Redesdale, containing his account of the recent Garter mission to Japan.

By the death of Dr. E. C. Maclure, Dean of Manchester, we lose an able man, who on the Manchester School Board and in various other educational positions, did valuable work. Dr. Maclure was a militant Churchman of the old type.

We regret also to notice the death, at Glasgow, in his sixty-third year, of the Rev. Henry Gray Graham, whose 'Social Life in Scotland in the Eighteenth Century' (2 vols., 1899) and 'Scottish Men of Letters in the Eighteenth Century' (1901) were favourably noticed in our columns at the time of publication. Mr. Graham had an almost unrivalled acquaintance with the literature and social life of Scotland during the eighteenth century, and his collection of books and prints illustrating that period is probably one of the finest in existence. Mr. Graham furnished the Rousseau volume for Messrs. Blackwood's "Foreign Classics for English Readers." He had been minister of Hyndland Established Church, Glasgow, since 1884.

Amongst other articles in *Chambers's Journal* for June there will be 'Reminiscences of the Congo Conference of 1884–5,' by Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, one of the British delegates. Mr. E. Govett writes of 'Replicas and Copies of Great Renaissance Paintings'; and Mr. Alfred W. Rees of 'Bird Life in a Western Valley.' The Rev. A. E. Robertson deals with 'Alpine Mountaineering in Scotland,' and tells the true narrative of the accident in which he nearly lost his life on Ben Nevis last year.

Mr. A. J. Butler writes:—

"The reviewer of 'Elizabeth Montagu' in the last *Athenæum* seems puzzled at a writer in 1742 treating January 1st as the first day of the year. I fancy this was no new thing in England. For all but official purposes, January 1st seems to have been regarded as New Year's Day as early as the sixteenth century. The quaint thing is that a man writing on January 1st, 1580, as we should say, will call it 'New Year's Day, 1579.'"

An important item of bibliographical news comes from the United States this week, to the effect that Joseph Sabin's 'Dictionary of Books relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time,' is to be completed within the next two years, the Carnegie Institute having made a generous grant for the purpose. This great undertaking was the life-work of Joseph Sabin, who died in 1880, leaving his 'Dictionary' (of which the first part appeared in 1868) unfinished. It was continued during the next eleven years by Mr. Wilberforce Eames; but it was again suspended in 1892, the nineteenth volume and a small portion of the twentieth (which includes a part only of the many "Smith" entries) being finished. Mr. Eames has now been induced to resume the work, and expects to bring it to completion in six or eight octavo volumes, within the two years insisted upon by the Carnegie Institute. Mr. Joseph F. Sabin, son of the author, will act as publisher.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson are selling on Monday next and the following day books from the libraries of the late T. C. Chown, the late Joseph Day, and others. We note many books in good bindings; "The Badminton Library," 28 vols., large paper, and numerous other items on sport; 'Vanity Fair Album,' 1869 to 1901, 33 vols.; some first editions of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, and other writers; a collection relating to Swedenborg; and some fine early-printed books and autograph letters.

The Women's Tribune, a new weekly paper at twopence, is to appear shortly. It will be edited by Miss Nora Vynne, and will deal primarily with economic and political topics as affecting women.

The current *Nineteenth Century* is a number of exceptional interest. Noteworthy are articles on 'The Future of Shakespearean Research,' by Mr. Sidney Lee, and on 'The Vocation of the Journalist,' by Mr. D. C. Banks.

English scholars may like to have early notice that the Congrès Préhistorique de France meets this year at Vannes on August 21st. They can get all information from Dr. Marcel Baudouin, Secrétaire général du Comité à Paris, 21, Rue Linné.

After having issued a 'Histoire de l'Éclairage des Rues de Paris,' M. Eugène Defrance, the general secretary of the society of "Conférences Populaires," announces for immediate publication an exhaustive account of 'La Corporation des Barbiers, Perruquiers, Coiffeurs, et Coiffeuses,' which should be interesting. It will have about 150 curious engravings, illustrated address cards, advertisements, and so forth. The work is printed at the Imprimerie Nationale at Paris, and will have a preface by M. Arthur Christian, the director of that institution.

Prof. Althof, whose death in his fifty-second year is announced from Weimar, was a great-grandson of the poet Bürger. His valuable edition of the 'Waltharilied,' which included a German translation of the Latin text, established his reputation as a scholar. Among his other works were a grammar of Anglo-Saxon proper names, and a life of Charlemagne.

The Preussische Historische Institut in Rome has, according to its recently issued annual report, a satisfactory year's work to look back upon. It has published several important volumes as the result

of examination of Italian archives and libraries, and has undertaken research work of a very extensive nature for seventy-eight foreign scholars who applied to it for information. The valuable library has been increased by 2,257 volumes.

The death, in his sixty-third year, is announced from Berlin of W. Polstorff, the editor of *Kladderadatsch*, the widely known comic paper.

The Parliamentary Papers of the most general interest to our readers this week are Statement showing Number of Voluntary Schools on January 1st, 1906, in Urban Areas with a population of 5,000 and over, in England and Wales respectively, and their Average Attendance for the Year ended July 31st, 1904, &c. (½*d.*); and Return showing the Provision made by Local Education Authorities for enabling Scholars of Public Elementary Schools to proceed to Secondary Schools or to Pupil-Teacher Centres and Preparatory Classes by means of Exhibitions, Scholarships, &c. (10*d.*).

SCIENCE

Observations of a Naturalist in the Pacific between 1896 *and* 1899. By H. B. Guppy.—Vol. II. *Plant Dispersal.* (Macmillan & Co.)

In the first volume of this work Dr. Guppy addressed himself to the geologist; in the present volume he appeals to the botanist. The scope of the work is much wider than the title suggests, for the observations on which the author's conclusions are based have not been limited to the Pacific, nor have they been confined within the indicated dates. The work is, in fact, a valuable contribution to the general subject of the distribution and dispersal of plants. More than twenty years ago, when in the Solomon Islands, the author made some observations on the plant-stocking of a coral island, which were published in the Report of the Challenger Expedition; and from that time he has persistently followed up his studies of insular floras in various parts of the world.

From an experimental study of the buoyancy of seeds and fruits, undertaken with the view of ascertaining the part which currents play in the dispersal of plants, it is concluded that there has been at work throughout the ages a natural process of sorting, whereby the plants with buoyant seeds and seed-vessels have been gathered mostly at the sea-coast. No direct relation subsists, however, between the buoyancy of the vegetable structure and the density of sea-water; and the development of buoyant tissues in littoral plants is not regarded as due to adaptation by natural selection. On this subject, therefore, the author's views run counter to those of such authorities as Schimper.

Problems of much significance to the Darwinian are presented by the vegetation of the tropical mangrove-swamps; and it is interesting to learn that Dr. Guppy spent much time in these gloomy and dangerous regions, often neglected by the botanical traveller. The author's researches were made partly in the mangrove-belts around some of the islands of Fiji, and partly in those along the coast of Ecuador. He suggests that the viviparous habit, now represented by the seedling hanging from the mangrove, was once nearly universal (though by a slip on p. 473 the reverse is stated), the earth having then been surrounded by a moist atmosphere, and screened from the sun's rays by dense clouds. On "the drying up of the planet in the course of ages" vivipary has almost disappeared, and the rest-period of the seed has been developed as an adaptation to seasonal changes. But it may be objected that we have indeed to go far back in geological history before we reach "an age when the same climatic conditions prevailed over much of the globe"; the researches of Neumayr, for instance, render it almost certain that climatic zones existed as far back as the Jurassic period.

An extremely interesting attempt is made to trace the various epochs in the floral history of the Pacific islands. After the great eruption of Krakatoa, which stripped the island of its plants, the new vegetation consisted first of ferns and algæ. Hence it may be assumed that the earliest epoch in the development of the vegetation of the Pacific was marked by a cryptogamic flora. Such plants as ferns and lycopods might be introduced by wind-borne spores, whilst the littoral plants would arrive by the agency of currents. To the early "Age of Ferns and Lycopods" succeeded the "Age of Coniferæ," when the cone-bearing plants were dispersed over the Fijian region, but before the existence of the Tahitian and Hawaiian islands, so that the conifers of Fiji are unknown in these archipelagoes.

The question of the distribution of the genus Dammara is one of much difficulty, inasmuch as there is no known method by which its cones can be dispersed, either by currents or by birds. It seems, therefore, necessary to postulate the existence of connexion by land with the south-western area. Dr. Guppy, however, has hitherto been opposed to the view of a continental annexation of the Fijian isles; but he now frankly admits that, in view of the Dammara difficulty, he is inclined to the hypothesis of a great land area in Mesozoic times, which became almost submerged in the Tertiary period, leaving only a few small island peaks, including the Fijian nuclei, on which the conifers survived. During the Tertiary submergence in the Western Pacific, volcanic activity in other parts built up the Hawaiian and Tahitian islands, and it is believed that these new tropical lands received their earliest flowering plants from land to the east. This era is called the "Age of Compositæ and Lobeliaceæ." A characteristic feature of the flora of Hawaii is found in its tree lobelias and its peculiar genera of arborescent and shrubby composite plants, with American affinities. The fruits of the early Compositæ were probably dispersed by birds, especially in their plumage.

The next era of plant distribution is indicated by the non-endemic genera, and represents a general invasion of Indo-Malayan plants over all the tropical Pacific, the centre of dispersion having been shifted from America by the re-emergence of the Western Pacific islands, perhaps following the latest events of Tertiary time. Of the genera which have entered the Pacific from the Old World the greater number have not advanced eastwards beyond the Fijian region. The dispersal has been largely effected by the agency of frugivorous birds, though it must not be forgotten that bats and insects may be active seed-carriers.

According to the author, the area of active dispersion has become gradually restricted in recent ages, a loss which is due to the decreasing activity of the agency of birds as plant-dispersers. This limitation he connects with the differentiation of climate consequent on the secular desiccation of the earth. Variations of climate have controlled the range of the bird, and this change has controlled the distribution of the plant, so that alterations of climate, bird, and plant go together. The geologist, however, may be disposed to throw some doubt on "the story of a world drying up" during the required period.

Dr. Guppy's work is one of much importance, since it embodies the results of many years of patient research in various parts of the world. Within its covers will be found much to interest the botanist, the geologist, the geographer, and above all the evolutionist; for the author holds that whilst the differentiation of species is constantly going on, Nature nowhere lets us see the process by which new organic types might be developed.

We are not surprised to notice that the *Illustrated Official Guide to the London Zoological Society's Gardens*, by Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, has already reached a fourth edition. It is an admirable booklet, with just the information one wants briefly put, and excellent illustrations taken from the animals themselves in the gardens. These illustrations have also gone to the making of a series of Picture Post Cards which is most attractive. The photographers, Mr. W. P. Dando and Mr. H. Irving, have evidently done their work with skill and care. The advance which the gardens have already made under the enterprising and scientific management of Dr. Chalmers Mitchell is most satisfactory. The 'Guide' supplies many interesting details. We learn, for instance, that the great ant-eater thrives on finely minced raw meat. The armadillos might serve as a political parable, for "these, like most animals that in the history of life on the world have resorted to protection, are extinct." The chameleons "have enormous appetites, and it is advisable to fatten them in the summer by supplying them with abundant cockroaches." As for the pythons and boas,

"contrary to popular opinion, pigeons, ducks, rabbits, or even goats, when placed with these formidable reptiles, display no sign of fear, but move about in the most unconcerned way, until they are suddenly seized and killed as instan-

taneously and painlessly as could be done by man."

We have quoted enough to show that the 'Guide' is an excellent sixpennyworth. But it should be bought in cloth, for it is likely to be used often, and no paper cover can stand wear.

Experimental Psychology: a Manual of Laboratory Practice. — Vol. II. Part I. *Student's Manual.* Part II. *Instructor's Manual.* By E. B. Titchener. (New York, the Macmillan Company.) — These two volumes form the companion set to Dr. Titchener's excellent 'Experimental Psychology: Qualitative,' and have the same merits, being lucid, methodical, and business-like in the extreme. They contain material hitherto not accessible in English form, notably various important findings of the late Prof. J. R. L. Delbœuf, to whose memory they are dedicated. In the case of an English reader, they are bound "to give furiously to think," not merely for what they are in themselves, but likewise for what they imply, namely, a psychological laboratory elaborately fitted with apparatus of all kinds, and filled with a band of students devoting unstinted time to organized research. Nowhere in our own country can these external conditions be said to be realized, in the absence of which such a book as the one before us wears the air of an utter stranger—some academic visitor from Mars. Primarily, no doubt, our philosophers, wedded to their arm-chair methods, are to blame for this lamentable backwardness on the part of a country once easily leader in the psychological world; but to some extent also the munificent are at fault for overlooking the opportunity to endow a subject so practical and progressive. Had we, indeed, the right to hold up our heads at all in respect to this matter, we might hope in time to produce our own manuals of experimental psychology, on lines perhaps more soundly educational, and at all events other than those which Dr. Titchener follows. An Oxford man, driven across the Atlantic to pursue his chosen studies in a more congenial clime, he has naturally become americanized so far as to prefer the plan—in vogue there, but here, not without show of reason, suspect—of training the mature student, in company with his instructors, to the use of what can only be described as the feeding-bottle; as witness the fact that we have before us two volumes, one of which sets the pupil down to his task, whilst the other quietly provides the teacher with the crib. But, once more, who are we, and of what value is our practical experience, that we should carp?

Catalogue of the Fossil Plants of the Glossopteris Flora in the Department of Geology in the British Museum (Natural History). By E. A. Newell Arber. (Printed by Order of the Trustees.)—The Glossopteris flora, which forms the subject of this work, is an assemblage of fossil plants found chiefly in India and certain parts of the Southern hemisphere, and of exceptional interest alike to geologist and botanist. Of these fossils a fairly representative collection is preserved in the Natural History Museum, and the task of describing them has been entrusted to Mr. Newell Arber, who occupies at Cambridge the position of University Demonstrator in Palæobotany. Mr. Arber has carried out his work with much ability and thoroughness. Not only has he critically studied the specimens with full knowledge of the literature of the subject, but he has also written a general introduction to the Catalogue, giving an excellent summary of our present knowledge of the flora; and in this way the work has become, in the words of its subordinate title, "a monograph of the Permo-Carboniferous Flora of India and the Southern Hemisphere."

The flora takes its name from a characteristic fern-like plant which Brongniart in 1828 called Glossopteris; but as its fructification was until recently unknown, and is still a matter of discussion, its exact systematic position is not free from doubt. The rhizome, however, is represented by the curious fossil long known as Vertebraria. Formerly it was believed that Glossopteris and its associates were of Mesozoic age, but it is now shown beyond doubt that they flourished during late Carboniferous and Permian times. The flora spread over a great part of that vast continental region which Suess has termed Gondwana-land, and of which scattered relics survive in India, Australasia, South Africa, and South America. It is believed that this area must have been connected with a northern continental region, forming a distinct palæobotanical province, and by this means the Glossopteris flora migrated into Russia. The name Gondwana-land is taken from the Gondwana beds of India, a great series of freshwater deposits well developed in the Central Provinces, and named by the late Mr. Medlicott on account of their development in the counties south of the Narbada valley, formerly inhabited by Gond tribes. The hypothetical Gondwana-land corresponds in part with the Lemuria of zoologists. Much yet remains to be learnt about the Glossopteris flora and the conditions under which it flourished, but the work of the future student will be greatly lightened by his having at his side this excellent monograph, where he will find a summary of all that has hitherto been done on the subject, both on the geological and the botanical side.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

Prof. Hamy has been elected President of the Society of Anthropology of Paris for 1906. He served the same office in 1884, and this is the first instance in the history of the Society of a president serving twice. The practice has hitherto been to elect the senior vice-president, but on this occasion M. Daveluy declined the honour, and the second vice-presidency was vacant by the lamented death of M. Girard de Rialle. No worthier recipient of the honour of a second presidency can be imagined than M. Hamy. On April 26th he opened a course of lectures at the New Galleries of the Rue de Buffon on recent progress in the study of prehistoric anthropology. On the 2nd inst. M. Marcellin Boule opened in the same galleries a course of lectures on human palæontology.

Prof. Hamy has contributed to *L'Anthropologie* a note upon a deposit of worked labradorites discovered by Dr. Maclaud at the confluence of the Féfiné and of the Rio Grande, in Portuguese Guinea, in February, 1903. The implements are roughly fashioned, and some retain the natural surface on one side. Capt. Duchemin has addressed to Prof. Hamy a communication on the megaliths of the Gambia. Some previous observations of the tumuli of the valley of the Gambia by Capt. Duchemin formed the subject of a paper read by M. Hamy before the Academy of Inscriptions. Numerous examples have been found of ten or more monoliths arranged in a circle, with a detached line of monoliths to the east, and no tumulus. In two such monuments at Dialato vases were found. The condition of the remains of human skeletons indicated that they had undergone a previous inhumation elsewhere while the monument was in preparation.

An important contribution to *L'Anthropologie* is made by Dr. J. Decorse, on the habitation and the village at the Congo and at the Chari. The incessant storm of rain in Equatorial Congo during three-quarters of the year render necessary a type of habitation that can resist the wind; hence the buildings are rectangular. In Banda, where the rains are not so long continued or so frequent, a circular type is adopted, forming, in fact, a cone of straw, with a narrow entrance. The author prints several plans of the interiors, showing their furniture. In the dry regions a similar type of building is adopted. He remarks that a number of place-names accepted in geography for the villages are merely equivalents of "I don't know," "It has no name," or "It doesn't matter," or of the words "water" or "mountain."

With regard to the ivory images of reindeer from Bruniquel, of which one is in the British Museum and another in the Piette collection at the Musée de St. Germain, the Abbé H. Breuil contends that they are not, as has been suggested, handles of daggers, but declines to offer any definite opinion as to what other purpose they may have served. He thanks Mr. Read, of the British Museum, for enabling him to examine the specimen there.

The Thirteenth International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archæology was held at Monaco from the 16th to the 22nd of April under the patronage of the Prince. Excursions were made to the caverns of Baoussé-Roussé, to Mont-Bastide, and to the numerous dolmens and other prehistoric remains in the environs of Grasse. Dr. Sturge, of Nice, and Dr. Johnston Lavis, of Beaulieu, invited the members of the Congress to inspect their collections.

The Sixth International Congress of Criminal Anthropology was held at Turin on April 28th, under the presidency of Prof. Lombroso.

To the last number for 1905 of *Folk-lore* Mr. R. E. Dennett contributes notes on the Bavili, a people living in the northern portion of the Loango territory in French Congo. He furnishes some evidence of the ideas existing among them as to shadows, ghosts, human intelligence, and the voice or soul of the dead. This voice, as the soul of an ancestor, is believed to cause women to bear children; it also appears in a mischievous capacity, as causing babies to fall sick; and that of a relative recently deceased is supposed to enter the head of a surviving relative and inspire good thoughts and guidance. Another communication by the same author relates to the people of South Nigeria. On a visit to the neighbourhood of Benin in 1903 Mr. Dennett had an opportunity of witnessing the celebration by the chief Ogúgu of the anniversary of the death of his father, and also a ladies' dance. He states that the operations of the secret societies are undergoing a change for the worse. Notice is also taken in *Folk-lore* of the recent issue of a pamphlet of twenty pages, entitled 'Anthropological Queries for Central Africa,' with a prefatory note by Mr. Charles H. Read, of the British Museum; and the queries are described as terse, practical, and thorough.

SOCIETIES.

British Academy. — *April* 30. — Prof. James Ward in the chair.—Prof. Bosanquet read a paper on 'The Meaning of Teleology.' The object of the paper was to draw attention to the aspect of teleology which is not due to activity in time, but which alone can be ascribed to any reality con-

ceived as timeless. The consequence to be derived from this point of view is the importance of the teleology of the world, as evinced in the course of evolution and of history, in comparison with the part played by finite consciousness and subjective selection, which appeared to the writer to have been exaggerated in anti-naturalist polemic. It was argued that the position of finite consciousness, while by no means that assigned it by "epiphenomenalism," is nevertheless epiphenomenal in the sense of being rather a revelation prepared by a long course of development, which the self presupposes and is founded upon, than the main vehicle of design in evolution and history, as appears to follow from the views criticized. The philosophy of history was more especially appealed to against the idea that history can be regarded as the design of finite minds.

May 2.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—Prof. Skeat read a paper on 'The Problem of English Spelling.' The question of spelling reform has been under serious consideration at various times during the last forty years; and it must be admitted that, as far as any practical results are concerned, no observable progress has been made. But as regards the theory of it a good deal has been achieved. For it soon dawned upon serious inquirers that the first step towards it must be taken by examining the meaning of the symbols which we employ in spelling our words. The labours of Dr. Ellis and Dr. Sweet have proved very fruitful in results, and the history of the meaning of our written symbols is now accurately known. The first part of Ellis's 'Early English Pronunciation' appeared in 1869, and Sweet's 'History of English Sounds' in 1888. Two other works upon the subject are of especial value, viz., Dr. Murray's work on 'The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland,' published in 1870-72; and the 'English Dialect Grammar,' published by Dr. Wright in 1905. It is generally agreed, amongst the students of spelling, that the best kind of reform would be one in which the symbols employed should represent the sounds of spoken Latin of the Augustan age. But the very great changes that have taken place in the values of English vowels are such as to render a scheme of the sort extremely unacceptable to an Englishman. Failing this, it is contended that it ought to be possible so to amend our modern spelling as to render it more consistent and less chaotic and grotesque. In this form the problem has been carefully considered by the Philological Society, and an enumeration of the most desirable changes was published by that Society in 1881, entitled 'Partial Corections of English Spellings approved by the Philological Society,' and edited by Dr. Sweet. By way of example, it was proposed to abolish the final *e* after *v* in the verb *to liv*, in order to distinguish it from the adjective *live*. Since that date, efforts at reform have languished in England, though a good deal of enthusiasm regarding it has been displayed in America. For practical purposes, all spelling reform has been made impossible by the hostile action of the press. Such opposition is unintelligent, and due to the fact that the number of journalists acquainted with the principles of phonetics is very limited. The only remedy is that a knowledge of phonetics should become more general. It is not unlikely that a marked and rapid advance in this science would result from an adoption in our schools of a Roman pronunciation of Latin. This would at once illuminate our perceptions of written symbols and enable us to see their true and historical meaning. Should spelling reform be first effected in America, it may perhaps be an advantage, since the history of the language is there more widely known. The president of an American university recently said to Prof. Skeat, with emphasis and truth, "In our universities English takes the first place": a fact which an Englishman can hardly even understand.—A discussion followed.

GEOLOGICAL.—*April* 25.—Dr. J. E. Marr, V.P., in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'Trilobites from Bolivia, collected by Dr. J. W. Evans in 1901-2,' by Mr. P. Lake,—'Graptolites from Bolivia, collected by Dr. Evans,' by Dr. Ethel M. R. Wood,—and 'The Phosphatic Chalks of Winterbourne and Boxford, Berkshire,' by Messrs. H. J. Osborne White and Llewellyn Treacher.

PHILOLOGICAL. — *May* 4.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. Gollancz in the chair.—The Treasurer read his Cash-Account. — The meeting thanked the Council of University College for allowing the Society the use of the College rooms for their meetings.—The following members were elected officers for the next session: *President*, Rev. Prof. Skeat; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. W. Stokes, Dr. H. Sweet, Dr. J. A. H. Murray, the Rev. A. H. Sayce, Prof. Napier, and Dr. H. Bradley; *Ordinary Members of Council*, Messrs. E. L. Brandreth, S. Dickson Brown, W. A. Craigie, and F. T. Elworthy, Dr. T. Ely, Mr. D. Ferguson, Profs. G. Foster, I. Gollancz, W. P. Ker, Lawrence, and Littledale, Mr. G. Neilson, Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, Dr. H. Oelsner, Profs. Postgate, Ridgeway, and Rippmann, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Prof. J. Strachan, and Mr. H. B. Wheatley; *Treasurer*, B. Dawson; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. F. J. Furnivall.—Prof. Skeat read a paper on 'English Etymologies,' some of which are here noted. *Awp* in Dunbar's 'Thistle and Rose,' st. 18, is not a curlew, but the Northern form of *alp*, a bullfinch. The toy called a *bandalore* seems to be a confused form, due to E. *band*, from F. *brandilloir*, a swing, a thing that dangles. *Battel*, a buttery-account, is explained by Minsheu *s.v.* 'Size,' and is probably allied to *battle*, adj., nourishing; cf. Mid. Dan. *badel*, Dan. dial., *baddel*, fat, thriving, plump; and E. *batten*. *Bisson* is known to be the O. Northumb. *besene*, pl., blind; perhaps from *be-*, privative, as in *behead*, and A.-S. *syn*, sight: so that *besene* meant "sightless." *Bracken* seems to occur in Kemble, 'Cod. Dipl.,' v. 277. *Bush* seems to go back to an A.-S. **bysc*; many early references were given. *Buskin* may be from O.F. *bousequin*, an early variant of *brousequin* (Godefroy's supplement); perhaps from Ital. *borzachino*, a derivative of *borza*, *borsa*, a leathern purse or case. If *coke* originally meant a clot or cake, cf. Norw. *kōk*, Swed. *koka*, a clod, a lump. A.-S. *glind*, a place railed in, is not in the dictionaries. *Griddle* is the A.-F. *gridile*, in a Nominale which is now in the press. *Nailbourn* has better authority than *eylebourn*. *Nook* is the Norw. *nōk*, only given by Aasen in his supplement. *Rogue* may be from Low G. *rook*, a rook, a thief, a cheat. *Slab*, adj., in 'Macbeth,' is Middle Danish, and originally meant slippery, hence viscous. *Sleave* (of care) is the E. Friesic *slöre* (Koolman), borrowed from the High German *schläufe*, *schleife*, a slip-knot, hence a tangle; *sleave-silk* is allied. *Sot* is a native word. *Stalemate*, formerly *stale*, is from O.F. *estal*, a fixed position from which one cannot move; E. *stall*. *Swig*, Scot. *sweg*, *sweig*, is from S. Norw. *sveg*, a gulp, a swig, from *svegje*, by-form of *svelgja*, to swallow. *Tun* is from the Celtic type **tunnā*, a skin; and the A.-S. *tyncen* meant an inflated skin, such as is used for helping swimmers.

ROYAL INSTITUTION. — *May* 7. — The Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Ballantyne, Sir Walter Balfour Barttelot, Dr. Gustav Hamel, Mr. W. M. Mordey, and Capt. Adrian Rose were elected Members.—It was announced that the President had nominated the following Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year: Lord Alverstone, Sir William Huggins, Lord Kelvin, Dr. Ludwig Mond, Lord Sanderson, Sir James Stirling, Sir James Crichton-Browne (*Treasurer*), and Sir William Crookes (*Honorary Secretary*).

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—*May* 7.—Mr. Maurice Wilson, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on 'The Chemistry and Bacteriology of Potable Waters,' by Mr. David Sommerville.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Society of Arts, 8.—'Heraldry in relation to the Applied Arts,' Lecture I., Mr. G. W. Eve. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.
TUES. Royal Institution, 5.—'Glands and their Products,' Lecture II.' Prof. W. Stirling.
— Faraday, 8.—'The Electrolysis of Fused Zinc Chloride in Cells Heated Externally,' Mr. J. L. F. Vogel; 'Sensitiveness of the Platinum Electrode,' Dr. H. D. Law.
— Zoological, 8.30.
WED. Meteorological, 4.30.—'An Instrument for testing and adjusting the Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder,' Dr. W. N. Shaw and Mr. G. C. Simpson; 'The Development and Progress of the Thunder Squall of February 8th, 1906,' Mr. R. G. K. Lempfert.
— Folk-Lore, 8.—'Some Notes from South Africa,' Mr. E. S. Hartland.
— Microscopical, 8.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Development of Water-marking in Hand-made and Machine-made Papers,' Mr. Clayton Beadle.
THURS. Royal, 4.30.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'The Influence of Ptolemaic Egypt on Græco-Roman Civilization,' Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.
THURS. Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Notes on Overhead Equipment of Tramways,' Messrs. R. N Tweedy and H. Dudgeon.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Relation between Absorption Spectra and Chemical Constitution: Part VI. The Phenyl Hydrazones of Simple Aldehydes and Ketones,' Messrs. E. C. C. Baly and W. B. Tuck; 'Aromatic Compounds obtained from the Hydroaromatic Series: Part II. The Action of Phosphorus Pentachloride on Trimethyldihydroresorcin,' Messrs. A. W. Crossley and J. S. Hills; 'Studies of Dynamic Isomerism: Part V. Isomeric Sulphonic-Derivatives of Camphor,' Messrs. T. M. Lowry and E. H. Magson; 'Studies on Basic Carbonates: Part I. Magnesium Carbonates,' Mr. W. A. Davis.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Excavations on the Site of the Roman City at Caerwent in 1905,' Mr. A. T. Martin; 'Early Figures of Knights from Tilsworth Church, Beds,' Mr. W. D. Caröe.
FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'International Science,' Prof. A. Schuster.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Old and the New Chemistry,' Lecture I., Prof. Sir J. Dewar.

Science Gossip.

ACCORDING to the Indian papers, an English engineer, Mr. E. C. Young, has just accomplished an interesting journey through Southern China into India. Leaving Tientsin on October 1st, he proceeded by sea to Tongking, and, travelling through that province by the French railway, he arrived at Lao Kai on October 24th. Entering Yunnan and still following the railway, he reached Mong-tze, where he left our neighbours hard at work. He says that the physical difficulties they have to overcome are great, but that their chief trouble arises from disease among the labourers. Mr. Young then visited Yunnan-fu and Ta-li-fu. Leaving the latter place, he crossed the Mekong, reaching Lu-kou on the Salween on December 15th. He then wished to explore the right bank of the Salween, but when he reached the territory of the Ulu-Lamas most of his transport coolies deserted him, owing to the threatening attitude of the local tribesmen. But for the fidelity of his Chinese servants he would have been left stranded. He then passed through a region hitherto unvisited by any white man, of which, unfortunately, no details are to hand. He entered Upper Burma on March 15th, but did not reach Sadya, on the Bramaputra, till the 9th of last month.

As comet *b*, 1906 (discovered by Herr Kopff on March 3rd), is now known to have passed its perihelion on October 19th, whereas comet *b*, 1905 (discovered by M. Schaer on November 17th) was in perihelion on October 26th, the former will have its permanent reckoning as comet IV., 1905, and the latter as comet V., 1905.

A NEW variable star has been detected in the constellation Auriga by Mr. Stanley Williams at Hove. It is numbered +39°.1138 in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung,' where it is rated of 7·5 magnitude. Mr. Williams discovered its variability by comparing two photographs taken with a 4·4 inch portrait lens. Visual observations obtained on 29 nights between January 22nd and March 12th show that the period is very nearly equal to 12 days. The photographic range of variation is from 7·45 to 8·37 magnitude. The star will be reckoned as var. 33, 1906, Aurigæ.

ANOTHER small planet was photographically discovered by Herr Kopff at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 21st ult.

Bulletin No. 93 of the Lick Observatory contains the detailed measures of 350 new double stars discovered with the 36-inch and 12-inch telescopes by Prof. R. G. Aitken; and No. 94 the results of the observations of the satellites of Uranus obtained in 1904 and 1905, of those of the satellites of Saturn in 1905, and of the fifth satellite of Jupiter in 1904 and 1905.

WE have received the fourth number of vol. xxxv. of the *Memorie della Società degli*

Spettroscopisti Italiani, containing the results of Prof. Mascari's observations of the solar protuberances as seen at the Royal Observatory, Catania, during 1905; and an account of the photographic observations of the solar eclipse of August 30th, also obtained at Catania, by Prof. Bemporad and Signor Mazzarella.

FINE ARTS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Second Notice.)

Last week's notice of the Royal Academy was to some extent devoted to clearing the ground—to dealing with such works as, aiming at little more than momentary attractiveness, obscure those of more serious value. Before proceeding, however, to the search for whatever work of the latter sort is to be found at the Academy, a word may be in place with regard to the Chantrey purchases for the year: reference to the matter shall be brief, in consideration of the feelings of Academicians, some of whom have been heard to complain bitterly of the intrusion of comments by the press as to such purchases.

Properly to safeguard such susceptibilities, we would fain criticize the action of the powers that be to some extent from the point of view of their own intentions. Virgil has a passage in which he describes the condition of the heroes in Hades, who, as on earth, engage in their customary, but now endless sports, the while their sleek steeds crop the Elysian fields; and even thus the Academician, when his Pegasus has got past work, looks forward to an after-existence in the Tate Gallery precisely similar to that he enjoyed at Burlington House. The Tate Gallery is to be an exact reproduction of the Royal Academy, only eternal; and to this limbo the authorities consign every artistic fashion that appears upon their walls, so soon as it has demonstrated its incapacity to produce any but Academy pictures. From this point of view their choice of Mr. Craig's version of Mr. Abbey's formula (*The Heretic*, No. 280) is altogether admirable, the movement being just at that degree of staleness that calls for burial. Mr. Leslie's *Deserted Mill* (179) is another example of the Council's habit of buying a faint reflection, though in this instance a gentle and a harmless one, of something that may originally have had some life in it. Mr. Anning Bell's water-colour at the Old Society is the work of a decorator astray. Water-colour, alike by the smallness of the scale appropriate to it and from the fact that it must have a glass over it to keep it clean, is a medium that lends itself little to decoration: on the other hand, the universal portability of its materials and the way in which it lends itself to easy and exact delineation seem to mark it out as a medium for breaking in new material to artistic ends, for producing work that has the interest and utility of original research. For no purpose, unfortunately, is it so rarely used by the countless painters who practise the art to-day, almost all of them having discovered in it a means of doing more easily, if not so well, anything that has been done in other mediums before. In such hands we find that nothing can be more empty, or, after a short acquaintance, more boring, than a well-laid water-colour wash, and Mr. Anning Bell—a man always of rather indolent invention, and needing the stimulus of a space to fill or a decorative scheme to play up to—promises to become one of the many water-colour painters who furnish the Water-Colour Room at the Academy, distinguished only from the others by a more workmanlike knowledge of colour-effect and a more massive composition.

The remaining purchase of the Council is a large, empty landscape (*Birnam Wood*, 246) of thoroughly average Academy quality, by Mr. David Farquharson. The habit of exhibiting at the Academy tends naturally to a neglect of the refinements of painting, the expert knowing well that his work, bald and rather flavourless as it may appear at home, will pass very well here if it have but a sufficiently obvious effect to enable it to hold its own in the competitive crowd. The regular painter for the Academy comes, then, to regard that institution very much as a cook regards an oven. He puts in a raw, unappetizing article, and the oven does the rest. Something of this creeps in almost inevitably into the work of painters of much greater native gift than the very respectable Mr. Farquharson. Mr. Aumonier is one of the healthiest and most natural of English painters, but a long experience has made him almost consciously refrain from pushing his work to its full possibilities; he never really attempts the exquisite, knowing (and who shall say he is wrong?) that it would be thrown away in this *milieu*. His *Top of the Common* (242) is broad and single in effect, though not so good in composition as his Chantrey picture last year (one of the successes of the Academic choice). Having kept up so long his standard of production, this painter might reasonably be received into the fold of acknowledged "Masters of the British School," and picture-dealers might agree for once to waive the objection that consists in his being alive.

Still better than Mr. Aumonier's picture, and perhaps the finest landscape in the Academy, Mr. Buxton Knight's *The Hamlet* (156) wins you by sheer force of sincerity. Here is a painter who means what he says where the others seem only to want you to think they mean it. The work is coarsely and clumsily painted, but is clear of the affectation of men who aim at such a technique and paint on old canvases covered with rough, corrugated paint brushed in any direction but the right one. In a word, here is a rustic but uncorrupted talent. If there is little attempt at beauty of surface, at preciousness of quality, it is because the painter has not been bred in surroundings that suggested to him the possibilities of paint in this direction. His work is very refreshing among the smooth nonentities and negative virtues of the usual exhibition landscape.

Cleverer and more adroit than either of these painters, Mr. David Murray represents the taste of the average man, but with a much more than average vitality; and it is this vitality, the zest with which he approaches his work, that makes him interesting. He will paint you a "morceau" with extraordinary skill—witness the skilful perspective of the water in his *Tees* (292) or certain passages in the more successful *Farewell to the Forest* (168); but to a severe taste he seems to spangle these pictures too gracefully with gold, to fringe these light trees too daintily to taste; in a word, the pictures are a little overtrimmed—aimed too deliberately at a public that loves to be assured with such convincing realism that the world is all barley sugar. Mr. Alfred East owes some of his success to the same talents of flattery. He does not bring to the task such powers of painting as Mr. Murray, but has a more poetic taste and rather more variety in composition, *A Midland Valley* (131) being his best picture; while other workers in the same field are Mr. MacBride (*Sheep-dipping*, 68) and Mr. Adrian Stokes. *Islands of the Adriatic* (358), by the last, seems to represent a small model of a landscape, so difficult is it to accept the loose shingle of the foreground as of the same stuff as the hill-tops, with which manifestly it should be on a level.

If these painters suffer a little from the need of painting for a public, there are also dangers besetting the painter who is too much wrapt in himself. Mr. Edward Stott, brooding over his pictures, bent on endowing them with an unearthly mystery and preciousness, gains thereby some qualities. He falls, on the other hand, into a timidity that, by the time his picture approaches completion, makes him incapable of painting anything in a decisive manner, or of doing anything but whittle away with little bits of broken colour, occasionally, as in the vista of sky and distance caught between the sheets of his *Washing Day* (274), of a cloying and disgraceful iridescence. This, however, is better than some of his pictures, and the principal figure of the red-headed girl is more nobly designed than usual. Yet there are bits of drawing in the hands and arms which the painter clearly could not bring himself to tackle; while the colour in the washing basket dates evidently from a time when this most emotional of painters had dropped from the top of ecstasy into the region of hysteria. Absolutely at the opposite pole of art in his perfect capacity and common sense, Mr. Munnings has one of the most satisfactory pictures in the Academy in his *Ponies at a Horse Fair* (416), which it would be ridiculous to call a great work, but which is a very welcome one. It is to be hoped that his extreme cleverness will not delude Mr. Munnings into producing very many large pictures like his *Meet at the "Bell"* (540), which recalls Mr. Furse not too advantageously; the smaller scale and more intimate handling are clearly better suited both to his subjects and his talent. Mr. La Thangue has shown how quickly such a talent may run to seed if given unlimited canvas to spread itself upon, and Mr. Munnings, with greater native gift for painting and carrying less weight of academic prejudice than Mr. La Thangue, may go far if he avoid the pitfall of pretentious ambition—if, above all, he can gain a little distinction without losing his happy trick of forgetting himself and all the rules of art in front of an interesting subject.

Distinction, refinement, are unfortunately hardly ever to be found nowadays joined to any degree of executive skill, and here is the importance of Mr. J. H. Lorimer as a painter. In the little superficial elegances that stand for distinction to the world he is singularly deficient. His ladies' clothes are never thoroughly well cut, though he seems to want them to be so; there is always something in his line that is tired and destitute of spring; and thus, for all their cleanness and purity of taste, his pictures have not entirely the invigorating quality a great work of art should have. His picture of a mother and child, called *Hush!* (712), has a kind of maimed nobility that is rather depressing, the colour is so clever and so bad, the mother's figure so beautifully conceived, yet in every line so "flat," slightly but definitely out of tune. Only the baby's head and the rustling doves on the window-sill are completely satisfactory in their suggestion of whispering quiet, the first slow stirrings out of blank unconsciousness, the exquisite moment that the mother with her steadying hand would mercifully prolong.

Not for the first time does Mr. Lorimer bring into the Academy this disquieting note of poetry, of seriousness, and consideration of his work makes one impatient of much that in other moods might appear praiseworthy. Trivial by comparison seems

Mr. Sims in *The Land of Nod* (77), with so much brilliance of execution, but so little sense of creative design. His work at bottom recalls those creations of the artistic photographer in which models are posed in the studio and a sky is "printed in" behind. Yet what dexterity is in the dark passages in the background, if you consider them on their merits as fragments! Mr. Waterhouse's *Danaides* (232) have the fretful weariness of Kentish Town housewives oppressed by eternal cleaning, and are evidently studied from life with a sympathy that might win us, were they not made frivolous by a pseudo-artistic decoration of blue draperies and what not that prevents us from taking them seriously, or which, at any rate, emphasizes the petty and peevish nature of their tragedy, real enough in all conscience. It is rather with Mr. Lorimer's picture, his only contribution to the show, that we prefer to close this notice, as a work that shows a groping after the ultimate sense of things. Even the colourless setting of the room where everything is white has a suitability as suggesting a sort of blank field for the dawning sense. Perhaps, indeed, we are wrong in ascribing unconsciousness to the artist, and the gaudy landscape seen out of the window may typify the full colours of active life. Then the discordance even has a value, and the mother's gesture is justified indeed. For us who dwell in the garish day the picture may well be discouraging.

THE ROKEBY VELAZQUEZ.

47, Victoria Street, S.W., May 7th, 1906.

With reference to the letter published in your last issue regarding the measurements of the Rokeby Velazquez, it was fully explained by Lord Balcarres, M.P., the Chairman, at the general meeting of the National Art-Collections Fund held at Burlington House on April 26th last, that the mistake had arisen through the outside measurements of the picture having been mistaken for the sight measurements. Steps were at once taken to correct this error, and every member of the Fund and every subscriber to the purchase of the picture was informed, prior to the appearance of your correspondent's complaint, that the exact dimensions of the canvas are 48½ in. by 69½ in.

Isidore Spielmann,
Robert C. Witt,
Hon. Secretaries, National Art-Collections Fund.

THE MAPPIN AND OTHER SALES.

Messrs. Christie's sale last Saturday comprised important modern pictures and water-colour drawings collected by Sir Frederick T. Mappin, and various other properties. Sir Frederick had purchased many of his pictures in the days when those artists who are somewhat vaguely classified as mid-Victorian were very much in vogue—at the Royal Academy as well as in the auction-room. Tastes have changed, and the prices of thirty and forty years ago are no longer paid for the works sold on Saturday. It should be pointed out that many of these "fancy" prices were those of the auction-room and the dealer, and not always those the artist received. As an instance, we may mention Mr. Frith's highly-finished picture called 'Pope makes Love to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu,' from the Royal Academy of 1852: the artist himself tells us that he received 350gs. for it ('My Autobiography,' 1888, p. 149), and yet at the Hargreaves sale of 1873 it brought 1,350gs., and at the Holdsworth sale in 1881, 1,190gs., whilst on Saturday it went for 460gs.

Coming to the details of the sale, we note that 62 lots realized 6,747*l.* 3*s.* The principal pictures were: R. P. Bonington, View of a Canal, Venice, with gondolas and figures, 130gs. P. J. Clays, River Scene, with Dutch fishing-boats, 225gs. A. L. Egg, Pepys's Introduction to Nell Gwynn, 150gs. (this once changed hands for 1,200gs., and at the Bolckow sale of 1888 brought 400gs.). T. Faed, From Dawn to Sunset, Royal Academy, 1862, engraved by S. Cousins, 500gs. (in 1867 this realized 1,700gs.). R. Giannetti, Titian at the Court of Ferrara, 580gs. F. Goodall, Raising the Maypole, Royal Academy, 1851, engraved by E. Goodall, 400gs. (the previous sales of this work were: Hammond, 1854, 805gs.; Brassey, 1873, 1,400gs.; and Bolckow, 1891, 540gs.). A. C. Gow, A Suspicious Guest, Royal Academy, 1870, 190gs. P. Graham, The Sea breaking on a Rocky Coast, 1871, 100gs. Gyula Benczúr (not, as catalogued, "Benezur Gyula"), The Assault on the Tuileries, dated Munich, 1872, 525gs. W. Müller, The Skirts of the Forest of Fontainebleau, with figures by P. F. Poole, 200gs. (at the Timmins sale, 1873, 600gs., and Addington, 1886, 170gs.). Erskine Nicol, Shebeen House, 1858, 680gs. (in this there was a considerable profit, as it was bought at the Brocklebank sale in 1893 for 400gs.). J. Phillip, Going to the Fountain, Andalusia, 1863, 145gs. (in 1886 it realized 335gs.); Scene from 'The Heart of Midlothian,' 1852, engraved, 105gs. (in 1881 it brought 450gs.). Laslett J. Pott, Gretna Green, 1886, 170gs. Marcus Stone, Edward II. and his Favourite Piers Gaveston, Royal Academy, 1872, 210gs. (in 1895 it fetched 480gs.); Claudio, deceived by Don Juan, accuses Hero, 1861, 95gs. (in 1892 it realized 105gs.).

The second portion of the day's sale (lots 63 to 140, total 5,350*l.* 17*s.*) comprised the collections of Mrs. Mayall, Miss Lee, and other properties. The first named included—Drawings: Birket Foster, Peasant Children before a Cottage Door, 115gs. S. Prout, A Normandy Street Scene, 60gs. Pictures: B. W. Leader, The River near Bettws-y-Coed, 1868, 145gs. Miss Lee's pictures included: J. Benlliure, In the Guard-Room, 100gs. Flameng, Cour de la Reine Jeanne, Alhambra, 115gs. J. Gallegos, Choir Practice, St. Mark's, Venice, 110gs.; The Confessional in a Spanish Church, 1894, 105gs. P. Joanowitch, The Winning Card, Montenegrin Peasants, 132gs. The miscellaneous properties included the following drawings: Turner, The Valley of St. Gothard, 160gs. Sam Bough, Landscape, with cottage and two figures by a stream, 1851, 100gs.; Cockburnspath, 50gs. Pictures: L. Deutsch, The Amber, 1896, 240gs. Whistler, On the Coast of Brittany, 1861 (exhibited by Mr. Ross Winans at the New Gallery, 1905), 600gs. H. Fantin-Latour, A Bowl of Roses, 1882, 190gs. G. F. Watts, Venetian Lady of Quality, in crimson dress, holding a fan, 130gs. T. S. Cooper, Two Cows and Six Sheep by a Stream, 1865, 145gs. A. C. Gow, Bothwell, Royal Academy, 1883, 175gs. J. C. Hook, Salmon from Skye, 1882, 440gs. Briton Rivière, Union is Strength, Royal Academy, 1886, 150gs.; The Enchanted Castle, Royal Academy, 1884, 160gs. The last four were in the H. J. Turner sale of April 4th, 1903, when they apparently did not reach the reserve prices.

Messrs. Christie's sale on Monday consisted of the collection of ancient and modern pictures and drawings formed by the late Mr. Ernest Schwabacher, 139 lots realizing 2,255*l.* 2*s.* Very few of the lots call for notice, but the following drawings may be mentioned: Lawrence, two portraits in pencil and colour, Miss Matilda Fielding, 80gs., and A Lady, 75gs. D. Gardner, A Lady, in white dress with blue sash, 155gs. J. Russell, Harry Bonar and his Sister Agnes, when children, signed and dated 1801, 210gs.; A Gentleman, in blue coat, 95gs.

The principal picture sale in Paris last week was that of the fine collection of modern works of M. Ch. Viguier, briefly referred to in *The Athenæum* of April 28th, and held at the Galerie Georges Petit by M. Paul Chevallier. The 94 lots produced 435,807fr. The higher-priced works are included in the following list: E. Boudin, Anvers, vue prise de la Tête de Flandre, 3,800fr. Corot, Le Matin sur la Prairie, 15,500fr. H. Daumier, Wagon de troisième Classe, 5,100fr.; Chanteurs des Rues, 4,000fr. Harpignies, Village d'Hérisson, 17,200fr.; Victime de l'Hiver, 15,500fr.; Le Sentier au bord de la Rivière, 4,500fr. Henner, Salomé, 12,100fr.; Nymphe endormie, 6,700fr. Ch. Jacque, Moutons paissant dans la Forêt, 31,000fr.; Moutons au bord d'une Mare, 15,800fr.; Le Coq Roi, 8,100fr. Jongkind, Le Port de Marseille, 14,100fr. Stanislas Lépine, Le Pont des Arts, 5,250fr. C. Monet, Vétheuil, 19,000fr.; Le Stade Romana à Bordighera, 8,100fr.; La Seine à Bougival, 5,500fr. A. de Neuville, Le Parlementaire, 8,000fr. Th. Ribot, Le Cabaret normand, 4,200fr. Roybet, Un Coup difficile, 10,100fr. Sisley, Le Pont de Moret, 10,100fr.; Meule de Paille, 4,500fr.; L'Hiver, 5,100fr. Ziem, Moulin au bord de l'Escaut, 15,500fr.; Le Palais des Doges et le Campanile, 12,000fr.; Scutari, 4,650fr.; La Danse de l'Almée, 3,800fr.

The Stumpf sale, held on Monday, also by M. Paul Chevallier, announced in last week's *Athenæum*, produced a total of 273,780fr. for 106 lots, the more important pictures being: C. Corot, Danse Rustique, signed and dated 1870, a present from the artist to Madame Stumpf, 92,000fr. E. Courbet, Le Cerf aux Abois, 1869, 13,000fr. N. Diaz, Galatée, 12,000fr. J. Dupré, Le Moulin au bord de la Mare, 7,000fr. H. Fantin-Latour, L'Ondine, 6,600fr. H. Harpignies, Saint Privé, 1882, 6,600fr. J. J. Henner, La Dryade, 6,300fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

On Friday last week Sir Charles Holroyd was appointed Director of the National Gallery, in succession to Sir Edward Poynter. We think it a pity that the Trustees should have taken nearly twelve months to arrive at this decision.

Last Thursday Messrs. Colnaghi opened to private view a selection of 'Studies and Drawings by Gainsborough.'

Yesterday and the day before there was a press view at 170, New Bond Street, of the Trapnell collection of old Chinese porcelain.

To-day we are invited to the private view of pictures by British and Foreign artists at Messrs. Connell & Sons' Galleries, 43, Old Bond Street.

The Ninety-third Exhibition of Pictures by British and Foreign Artists at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall, is now open.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club are opening next Wednesday a 'Collection of Pictures and other Objects of Early German Art.'

We regret to notice in the *Figaro* of Monday last, the announcement of the death of M. Émile Molinier, at the comparatively early age of forty-nine. M. Molinier was for many years an assistant in the Louvre, and on his retirement a few years ago was nominated a *conservateur honoraire* of the French national museums. He was a very prolific author, and among his works may be mentioned a monograph on Benvenuto Cellini, a 'Dictionnaire des Émailleurs jusqu'à la fin du XVIIIe Siècle,' and an exhaustive 'Histoire Générale des Arts appliqués à l'Industrie,' in several volumes. He organized the remarkable "Exposition Rétrospective" of French art at the Petit Palais in 1900.

An important exhibition of the works of Gustave Moreau will shortly be held at the Galerie Georges Petit, Paris. The appeal to the various owners of works by this master has met with a very generous response.

It seems curious that Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice,' which has maintained such a wide popularity in England and America for over half a century, should only now be translated into French. Such, however, seems to be the case, although Ruskin has long been a favourite with French critics. Madame M. P. Crémieux is about to publish her version of this work.

S. writes:—

"May one be permitted to appeal to the cataloguer of the Flemish Loan Exhibition to disregard the ignorant anachronism of his early Victorian predecessors, and to cease calling a lute a guitar, in the case of the very fine Franz Hals at the Guildhall? The use of the term has absolutely no justification."

Messrs. Sotheby are selling on Monday next and the following day a fine collection of English coins formed by the late C. E. G. Mackerell. The catalogue includes three pages of excellent reproductions of the more important specimens.

A correspondent from Venice writes:—"It is a pity the Accademia officials do not appreciate their treasures, but they might allow foreigners to do so. Sunday is the only day when the galleries are free of copyists, but even on that day a huge copy of 'The Assumption' is placed in front of Tintoretto's 'Death of Abel,' so that it is impossible to see it. Ruskin calls this, with justice, 'one of the most wonderful works in the whole gallery,' and most people will admit the neighbouring 'St. Mark delivering a Slave condemned to Death' to be an equally grand work; but the authorities seem to consider the above-named copy a worthy pendant for Tintoretto!"

Dr. G. A. Macmillan contributes to *The Times* of Tuesday last an interesting summary of the new survey of Sparta, which has resulted in the discovery of the site of the Temple of Artemis Orthia, which is crowded with votive offerings. Some hundred inscriptions have also been found.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Royal Opera.—*Tristan und Isolde. First Ring Cycle.*

The season at Covent Garden opened with 'Tristan und Isolde,' an unprecedented event, and one which shows how fashions change in the whirligig of time; a quarter of a century ago such a thing would have been madness. Wagner's 'Tristan' above all things demands great impersonators, dramatically and vocally, of the principal rôles. Frau Wittich, however, though a fine artist, was not effective as Isolde; while Herr Anton Bürger, the new tenor, displayed neither dignity nor passion as an actor, and made but indifferent use of a voice of apparently little charm. Madame Kirkby Lunn was excellent as Brangäne; and Herr Knüpfer sang King Marke's music at the close of the second act with skill, feeling, and without dragging or sentimentalizing, so that the effect of an anticlimax which this closing scene produces was reduced to a minimum.

The first cycle of the 'Ring' began on Saturday, and ended on Wednesday, but the continuity of the drama was broken by a second performance of 'Tristan' on the Tuesday evening; there was probably some pressing necessity for this, otherwise the order of 'Tristan' and 'Götterdämmerung' would surely have been reversed. It is customary to mention the conductor and the orchestra last; here, whatever the merits of the actors, the former claim first notice, for on the one rested the heaviest responsibility, on the other the hardest work. Dr. Richter's conducting is masterly: he knows when the music may burst forth in all its splendour, and when it merely furnishes colour and atmosphere, or gives meaning to what is passing on the stage—in other words, when it should be prominent, when subordinate. The orchestral playing was superb.

In 'Rheingold' Herr Braun was the Wotan. Herr Jörn's impersonation of Loge was on the whole good, though a little too matter-of-fact. Herr Zador was an excellent Alberich, while Herr Lieban in the second act was only able to give a foretaste of what he was likely to do in 'Siegfried.' Frau Reinl as Fricka, and Frau Knüpfer-Egli as Freia, were both satisfactory. The three Rhine maidens were impersonated by Madame Agnes Nicholls, Fräulein Burchardt, and Fräulein Grimm with fine effect.

An excellent performance was given of 'Die Walküre.' Herr Whitehill took the part of Wotan, and, if not commanding, was efficient. Frau Knüpfer-Egli as Sieglinde sang well and acted sympathetically, while Herr Konrad as Siegmund deserved high praise. Frau Reinl's Brünnhilde was picturesque and pleasing, if not altogether convincing. Special mention must be made of the Valkyries, whose fresh strong voices were heard to advantage in the last act; among them were five English singers: Madame Agnes Nicholls, and the Misses Gleeson-White, Edna Thornton, Edith Clegg, and Winifred Ludlam.

In 'Siegfried' the hero of the piece was Herr Konrad, and though in many ways he proved himself an able artist, he never made his audience forget that he was acting the part. He sang well, but he did not save his voice, and before the end of the long first act he showed signs of fatigue. Herr Lieban's Mime was wonderfully fine: his declamation was perfect, and, in spite of the detailed study he has made of the part, nothing was overdone. Frau Wittich in the last act was very good. She appeared again in 'Götterdämmerung,' and passed very successfully through the heavy ordeal, though in the closing scene she was evidently fatigued. Herr Konrad, through sudden indisposition, was unable to appear as Siegfried. The rôle was taken at very short notice by Herr Anton Bürger, and he was heard to much better advantage than in 'Tristan': in the death scene he was impressive. The male choruses were sung with great spirit.

After the second cycle, which begins to-day, we shall have something to say about the way in which the 'Ring' stands the test of time.

Queen's Hall.—*Herr Safonoff as Conductor.*

We recently referred to the fine conducting of Tschaïkowsky's Fifth Symphony by Herr Safonoff at a London Symphony Concert, and now we have to record a grand performance of the 'Pathetic' Symphony, which was given under his direction, with the same orchestra, last Saturday at Queen's Hall. Repeated performances under Mr. Henry J. Wood have rendered that work very familiar, and there was natural curiosity to see whether there would be any new readings of the movements, any new effects. Safonoff's performance made one thing perfectly clear, viz., that Mr. Wood has thoroughly grasped the spirit of the music. But there was more life, more intensity, more reality, in the Safonoff rendering. There were moments in the first and third movements when [the Russian commander—for such he really is—seemed to have worked up his forces to the highest pitch of excitement, but there was always the strongest display kept in reserve. The rapt silence during the movements, and the tumultuous applause — a rough-and-ready, though inartistic method of expressing satisfaction—after each section, proved how impressed was the audience.

Musical Gossip.

Strauss's characteristic 'Don Quixote' Variations were performed at Queen's Hall on Thursday afternoon last week under his direction; Herr Franz Naval, who appeared at the last Philharmonic Concert, gave a successful recital at Bechstein Hall on Saturday afternoon; and Madame Blanche Marchesi, at her concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday, displayed her skill and intelligence as a singer in songs of various styles; but notice of these and other interesting concerts must, owing to want of space, be omitted.

Last Monday was the seventy-third anniversary of the birth of Johannes Brahms, and it was announced that on that day the civic authorities of Hamburg would affix a commemorative tablet to the house in which the composer was born. Here in London Dr. Joachim, his lifelong friend, devoted the whole of the programme of his concert (May 7th) at Bechstein Hall to Brahms; while on the same evening, at the Æolian Hall, the London Trio, together with the vocalist, Miss Amelia Holding, paid like homage to the memory of the composer.

The most important novelty at the Hereford Festival will be 'Lift up your Hearts,' a sacred symphony in F for solo, chorus, and orchestra, by Dr. H. Walford Davies.

'Greysteel,' Mr. Nicholas Gatty's one-act opera, produced at Sheffield on March 1st by the Moody-Manners Opera Company, will be performed in the theatre of the Crystal Palace on the afternoon of Thursday, the 24th inst. The cast will be as at Sheffield, the principals being Miss Enriqueta Crichton and Mr. Charles Carter.

The name of Madame Kirkby Lunn has been added to the list of singers who will appear at the Handel Festival to be held at the Crystal Palace in June. Miss Muriel Foster is still suffering from the effects of her severe attack of influenza, and will not be able to sing. The rehearsals for the Festival are about to begin.

The first of five interesting historical recitals by the 'cellist Mr. Boris Hambourg will take place at the Æolian Hall this afternoon. The programme consists of works by Italian composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's new cantata, 'Kubla Khan,' for contralto solo, chorus, and orchestra, will be produced at the concert of the Handel Society at Queen's Hall on the evening of the 23rd. inst. The programme will include Dvorák's seldom-heard 'Spectre's Bride.' Mr. Coleridge-Taylor will conduct both works.

The collection of musical autographs of the late Meyer Cohn has recently been sold at Berlin. A Beethoven letter fetched 40*l.*; a Chopin, 50*l.*; a Schubert, 80*l.*; a curious one by Haydn, 85*l.* 10*s.*; and an

interesting manuscript of Gluck's, 200*l.* A family album, which formerly belonged to the dramatic author Iffland (who, by the way, created the rôle of Franz Moor in Schiller's 'Die Räuber'), and which contained comments by Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland, Haydn, Weber, and others, realized the sum of 405*l.*

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Miss Marie Dubois's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss Vera Margolies's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Margaret Reibold's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Fanny Davies, Dr. Joachim, and Mr. Hausmann's Trio Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Margaret Ess's 'Cello Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Tues.	Mischa Elman's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Violette D'Athos's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Herr Hegedüs's Violin Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Mr. and Mrs. Mallinson's Second Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Wed.	M. Reynaldo Hahn's Recital of his own Composition, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Thurs.	Grieg's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Fri.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Sat.	Mr. Boris Hambourg's 'Cello Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms.
—	Mr. Franz Naval's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

SHAKSPEARE MEMORIAL PERFORMANCES AT STRATFORD.

Shakspeare lovers had during the second week of the commemoration the unwonted opportunity of seeing how the poet grasped the central ideas of the historic periods he treated in his series from 'Richard II.' to 'Richard III.' A "history" is bound by different laws from those of ordinary tragedies or comedies, which the author can evolve from stage to stage, under his own providence, to his chosen *dénouement*. But a history, bound by laws of truth, does not always progress in poetic order. The cause of its events often has to be sought in past records; the effects of its action often lie outside its own period. Hence the conception of the historical drama finds its complete interpretation in the cycle only. The members of this group of English historical plays were not all written in chronological order, but it is evident that they were all intended for consecutive performance, by the links of thought, causation, and characterization.

Mr. Benson set on the plays with great pains. His dresses, armour, and pageantry had been carefully studied, his scenes fitted to his actions. But one general deficiency, common to most stage managers nowadays, may be regretfully noted in him. The whole series suffered so much from cutting, contraction, and transposition, in order to give intervals lengthy enough to permit the changing of scenes and costumes, that many might have wished to have less scenery and more Shakspeare, in his native town at least. The alterations were, however, in general made with as much care as possible. Mr. Benson himself worked indefatigably. Richard II., one of his special parts, was hardly treated so satisfactorily as usual. Richard became too artificial and unnatural, through the deposition scene in particular. In the second part of 'Henry IV.,' as the young prince, he prepared the way for his triumph in 'Henry V.,' the ever-popular part and play. It seems a pity that he had to sacrifice the choruses and epilogue of that play. In the first part of 'Henry VI.' he made a triumphant Talbot, and the audience seemed never weary of recalling him.

Mr. William Haviland took the part of Henry of Bolingbroke in 'Richard II.,' but a lack of the charm accounting for his popularity, and a slight indistinctness of enunciation, moved the general sympathy in favour of his opponent, Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, boldly rendered by Mr. Cyril Keightley. But as Henry IV. Mr. Haviland acquitted himself finely. Mr. Weir, the "first gardener" in 'Richard II.,' was the Falstaff of 'Henry IV.,' but his rendering of the latter, though creditable, lacked something of richness in humour and in voice; his Fluellen, however, was a part after his own heart. The Shallow of Mr. H. O. Nicholson seemed perhaps a trifle old for his exertions and his ambitions, but it was well set on; while the Silence of Mr. Wilson showed the tongue-tied man, awakened by unwonted "sack" to rollicking songs and pointed allusions. Mr. Keightley gave a somewhat novel and elevated rendering of Pistol, as a man with some remnants of culture and gentility, though he had degenerated into a braggart and a coward. The pages were all well rendered.

The female parts were hardly at their highest possible level, though Miss Nora Lancaster as Queen to Richard II. supported her position nobly. Miss Elinor Aickin was a pleasant Dame Quickly, but Mrs. Benson interpreted Doll Tearsheet in an unnecessarily violent and exaggerated manner, in one place directly against the text, for in Act V. sc. iv. her last words are, "Come, you thin thing! come, you rascal!" while Mrs. Benson allows herself to be *carried* out, kicking and shrieking. She also performed Katherine in 'Henry V.' and Margaret in '1 Henry VI.'

Miss Tita Brand essayed the Maid of Orleans, a difficult part, which in some aspects was well rendered. The songs and dances in the French tents were well performed by Miss Cissie Saumarez and Miss Hanman. Mr. Percy Owen as Charles VI. of France gave a fine representation of harmless imbecility, broken by flashes of active intelligence.

The second part of 'Henry VI.' was performed on Thursday evening last week with original scenic effects. The Conjuration scene, strange in a garden, was made weirdly impressive by the fine acting of Miss Hanman as Margaret Jourdain; the Jack Cade episode was realistic, in which Mr. Doran as the rebel rather strained his voice, but kept his character up; the prentice fight was made amusing by Mr. Weir; the young King was rendered natural by Mr. George Buchanan; and Mr. H. O. Nicholson represented the sympathetic part of the Good Duke of Gloucester, with Miss Brand as his ambitious Eleanor. Mr. Benson himself played the Bishop of Winchester with grim bitterness. The couch on which he lay dying was brought upon the stage strewn unaccountably with sheaves of straw, which distracted attention from his tragic intensity. Mrs. Benson was the Queen whose ambition disturbed England; Mr. Cyril Keightley Suffolk, and Mr. Percy Owen a very original Simpcox. The other characters did their best, but the main incidents carry away the interest.

The performance of the third part of 'Henry VI.' completed the cycle of English historical plays that Mr. Charles Flower set before himself when he planned the representation of Shakspeare's unpopular as well as popular drama.

The importance of the connexion of the plays in the series was fully realized by those who followed it. For instance, the mental weakness of King Charles VI. of France in 'Henry V.,' illumined by flashes of lucid thought, reminded us that Henry VI. doubtless owed some of his weakness to inheritance as well as to education. The other histories are well known; the two earlier parts of 'Henry VI.' have been seen before; but this is the first time that the third part is known to have been played in England.

At the close Mr. Benson came before the curtain and made a little speech, explaining how these dramas were rather parts of Shakspeare's philosophy of history than lessons in his dramatic art. He said that, perhaps owing to the difficulty of performing them, the three parts had never been played consecutively since Shakspeare's day. (We rather think we have heard of their performance in Germany.)

The three parts of 'Henry VI.' present some fine scenes and much powerful characterization, but they are weak in dramatic coherence. They were also written for public tastes different from ours, and for different conditions of stage production. Sixteenth-century audiences liked to have their drama "true," and they did not object to having their feelings harrowed by violent tragic scenes. Shakspeare wrote and acted under the conditions satirized in Ben Jonson's Prologue to 'Every Man in his Humour,' described lucidly in the Choruses of 'Henry V.' That means that there was no changing of scenery; the action was continuous; and the auditors were expected to exercise not only their attention, but also their imagination. There was no English school of art then, and playgoers went to hear performances, not to see pictures. In our days, when every expression of thought demands illustration, the stage manager requires, or thinks he requires, scenic effects for success. This necessitates time and intervals, with the result that old pieces have to be cut to suit the modern scene-painter. Thus, even when Mr. Benson presents a carefully studied rendering of the revival play, we do not see the whole. Shakspeare had himself cut and contracted history rather heavily; and when Mr. Benson cuts and contracts it still more, the links that bind the parts together are sometimes broken, while the battles run into each other with confusing rapidity.

In Part III., performed on Friday in last week, Mr. Benson combined and compressed scenes ii., iii., and iv. of Act I. The passage between Clifford and Rutland was not rapid enough to express duly terror and wrath, but it leads directly on to the strong scene of the play, where the captive York was baited by his foes and done to death by cruel Clifford. Mr. Clarence Derwent satisfactorily rendered his dignity of patience, closed by his eloquent outburst of reproach.

In Act II. scenes ii., iii., iv., v., and vi. were combined into one, in which the touching picture of the father killing the son, and the son the father, while the sympathetic but helpless King stands by, is used by the poet to illustrate the miseries of civil war. The whole scene at the French Court also was omitted, and sc. i. Act IV. followed directly after the betrothal of Edward to the Lady Grey. After Edward's defeat by Warwick, aided by Clarence, the fourth and fifth scenes, concerning the Queen and her brother, and Edward's escape, were omitted. We next see Henry VI. once more a king; but as Edward's parley at York is cut, Henry seems to be immediately surprised by Edward. Sc. i. Act V., even with the limited opportunities at hand, might have been more finely rendered. The forces led by nobleman after nobleman, winding up with the Earl of Warwick at Coventry, might have intensified the import of Clarence's return to brotherly allegiance.

The second and third scenes were again merged, and one hardly distinguished the field where Warwick died from "the plain near Tewkesbury" where the Queen and Prince were finally defeated.

Probably in order to leave the drama rather as 'The Tragedy of Henry VI.' than as the 'History of Edward IV.' Mr. Benson fitted the last scene of Shakspeare's play into some undefined relation to this field, where the Queen and ladies brought on the baby prince. By transposing this scene, Mr. Benson had to cut out Gloucester's Judas kiss and muttered words that guide us to the murder of the Princes in the Tower by Richard III.

The end of 'Henry VI.' is painful, and Mr. Benson spared no horror. He, of course, took Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and performed the part well, though he made himself up as rather old. Edward was scarce of age when he became king, and Richard (historically only eight years old) seems to have been made by Shakspeare his next brother, and should have been under twenty. The difficulties of the representation and the weakness of the plot make the piece little likely to be played again soon.

A performance of 'Richard III.' closed the cycle on Saturday night. In this Mr. Benson took Richard, and Mr. Cyril Keightley made a bright Earl of Richmond. S.

Dramatic Gossip.

'Olf and the Little Maid,' a bucolic comedy in one act, by M. E. Francis, was given at the Haymarket as a *lever de rideau* on Tuesday evening. Believing himself to have won a prize in a Dutch lottery, Olf Joyce, a farm labourer, becomes engaged to Kitty, the little maid. The anticipated prize proves a delusion, but the love of the maiden is genuine. This agreeable trifle was pleasingly interpreted by Mr. Sydney Valentine and Miss Dorothy Minto, and constitutes a satisfactory addition to a bill in which 'The Man from Blankley's' remains the principal feature.

According to present arrangements, this evening witnesses the production of novelties at the Comedy and the Savoy. At the former house will be presented the promised adaptation of 'Raffles,' a fantastic burglary story by Mr. Hornung, the eponymous hero of which will be played by Mr. Gerald Du Maurier. At the latter will be given by Miss Lena Ashwell 'The Shulamite,' a three-act play of serious interest by Messrs. Claude Askew and Edward Knoblauch.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will begin a summer season at the Criterion Theatre with the production of 'The Whirlwind,' an adaptation by Mr. Harry Melvill of 'La Rafale,' by M. Henry Bernstein. The leading rôle in this will be played by Mr. Frank Worthing. The first act of Mr. W. L. Courtney's rendering of 'Undine' will after the first night serve as *lever de rideau*.

On Monday at the Garrick the performance of 'The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt' was preceded by that of 'The Dean's Dilemma.'

A complimentary performance for the Jubilee of Miss Ellen Terry will take place on June 12th at Drury Lane. One of the features in the entertainment provided will consist of the second act of 'Much Ado about Nothing,' with Miss Terry as Beatrice, Miss Marion Terry as Hero, Miss Kate Terry as Ursula, Miss Minnie Terry as Margaret, Mr. Fred Terry as Don Pedro, Mr. Beerbohm Tree as Benedick, Mr. George Alexander as Claudio, Mr. Vezin as Leonato, and Mr. H. B. Irving as Don John.

Miss Marion Terry has been engaged for Madame de Florac in the forthcoming production at His Majesty's of 'Col. Newcome.'

M. Coquelin returns to the Royalty on the 28th inst. in 'Les Romanesques,' by M. Rostand. He purposes appearing in 'L'Abbé Constantin,' 'L'Attentat,' by M. Alfred Capus, 'Le Gendre de M. Poirier,' and 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.' He will be succeeded on June 18th by Madame Réjane, who will be seen in 'La Piste,' 'La Souris,' and 'La Rafale.'

'Mauricette' is played for the last time this evening at the Lyric, to which on Monday Mr. Lewis Waller transfers 'Brigadier Gerard.'

At the Fulham Theatre on Monday next will be produced an original drama, adapted by Mr. George R. Sims from his novel 'For Life—and After.'

The sudden death in London is announced of Miss Olga Brandon. An Australian by birth, she appeared in America in 1884, and was first seen in London on April 16th, 1887, as Elinor Grainger in 'Ivy,' a three-act piece by Mark Melford, produced at the Royalty by Mr. Willie Edouin. Her best-remembered performance is as Vashti Dethic in Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's 'Judah,' at the Shaftesbury, May 21st, 1890.

To Correspondents.—S. B.—R. E. D.—M. W.—H. H. J.—Received.

J. L.—W. T. L.—Many thanks.

J. N.—Not suitable for us.

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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

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LITERATURE

A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. —Vol. V. *Nineteenth Century and Miscellaneous.* By Falconer Madan. —Vol. VI. Part I. *Accessions*, 1890–1904. By the same. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

It is sixteen years since, in response to a timely appeal from Mr. Andrew Clark, the Curators of the Bodleian decided upon the series of Summary Catalogues of which these are the most recent instalment. The ground covered in the fifth volume, to quote the title more fully, is that of the collections received during the second half of the nineteenth century, and miscellaneous manuscripts acquired between 1695 and 1890. The numbers extend from 24,331 to 31,000. Mr. Madan informs us that the entire collection of Western manuscripts in the Bodleian is now catalogued in print, and as he has been personally responsible for all the volumes of the series which have so far appeared, he may well view his handiwork with pride, as we do with amazement. For the reader of this summary, which extends over 1,000 pages, experiences something of the wonderment which befalls the narrator in 'The Arabian Nights' or the explorers of untrodden caves, or which befell Keats when he opened Chapman's Homer. Anything from the four quarters of the world may lie buried here. As the index is not to appear until 1910, one must dig until one finds.

The accumulation of written and allied matter, such as it is now recognized that the literary historian of the present day has a right to expect in public and national institutions, is so enormous that a detailed description of it is a very difficult task. The fashion of the series now under review was adopted from the French, in their *inventaire sommaire* of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The result, we are prepared to assert, is very little short of perfection. We have been carefully through this bulky volume several times, and each time with additional satisfaction. There is not a point, in accordance with the canons of modern bibliography, which has been missed. Where Mr. Madan may have travelled perhaps somewhat cursorily over an extremely intricate detail, palæographical or other, Bodley's Librarian has come to his aid with additional remarks, inserted in the text of his colleague, between brackets. The fullest advantage, too, has been taken of the opinions of experts, all duly set out and acknowledged with courtesy and businesslike brevity.

If criticism, then, is silenced in the presence of this catalogue, equally it is impossible to set before the reader the wealth of it at all adequately. Mr. Madan, as on previous occasions, has in his preface drawn attention to some of its most striking features, though here, unfortunately, no special lists are supplied of German MSS. But one cannot sum up over 9,000 manuscripts in four or five pages—nor, indeed, in one review, be it added. The two Gregorian Sacramentaries and the Greek Gospels and Genesis of the ninth century, the Latin Isidore and Cassiodorus of the tenth, are obvious items of exceptional interest, as also is the Gospel-book of St. Margaret of Scotland (29,744), the history of its discovery being one of the most romantic in the annals of bibliography in modern times, and, of course, duly recorded here. The Horæ connected with Anne of Bohemia (29,742) form a very suitable companion volume. The fragment of Aldhelm 'De Laudibus Virginitatis' (30,591), ascribed to the eighth century and to an English origin, has evidently exercised Mr. Nicholson, who confesses to knowing no similar writing, and places it two centuries later. Certainly there is much still to be done in this field. We believe a similar fragment of Aldhelm has recently been given to Cambridge. The Bodleian leaf, we think, is still unpublished. With it may be compared the Orosius (30,481). A tantalizing allusion to twelfth-century Syriac occurs in the description of the Thomas Aquinas (24,468). Unfortunately the writing itself has disappeared.

If we turn from the rare to the curious, there is no end to the material for comment. The entry which gives us most pleasure is, we confess, from one MS. of the Hamilton collection. It consists of the Epistle sent by the Devil from the centre of Hell to the Princes of the World, and specially those of the Modern Church (24,469). This may be well known, but it is new to us, at least. From this ebullition to the pathetic appeals of Master William Bulwer, schoolboy, for additional holidays (30,570, 30,585), there is nothing which may not be here expected and found. At the end of the volume come (p. 903) some account of the Charters and Rolls, a separate series; statements with regard to the Bodleian collection of rubbings of monumental brasses, which was formed in 1904 and is a new feature; and of photographic negatives, which have to be reckoned with nowadays as part of the impedimenta of every first-class library. It must not be forgotten that many of the Oxford collections which belong to the colleges are now deposited in the Bodleian, such as the New College charters (p. 904; some further New College documents are also here, pp. 635, 654), and MSS. of Brasenose, Hertford, Jesus, Lincoln, University, and the Clarendon Press (p. 934). The Curators of the Bodleian may well have taken John vi. 12 to heart. Very little, indeed nothing, has escaped the meshes of their net, whether it be a catalogue entry or a reply postcard. The prices have been openly, and very properly, given in all cases of acquisition.

Mr. Nicholson sets out all his researches upon that baffling fragment of a Latin Chronicle (30,572) in battle array, and reverts to the charge among the corrigenda. Indeed the corrigenda to vols. iii., iv., and v. (amounting to some twenty-three pages) form some of the best reading in the present volume, embodying final expert conclusions upon knotty points, given by scholars like the Rev. H. M. Bannister, Mr. Sidney Cockerell, Mr. Priebsch, Mr. S. Gibson, and others. The note upon the Ormesby Psalter (21,941) in vol. iv. extends alone to five closely printed pages. The remark is quoted, with approval, that this is the finest manuscript executed in England which is in the Bodleian (p. xxii). The provenance of MS. 21,870 is now, on the suggestion of Mr. Bannister, at last relegated to Peterborough. In the same way it is interesting to see Mr. H. Y. Thompson piecing together *more suo* one of his own MSS. from the shelves of the Bodleian (p. xxvii). The provenance of the Octateuch (Canon. Gr. 35) as discovered by Dr. M. R. James is not, however, recorded. Further information upon St. Walepaxtus (30,618) would be gratefully received, for we do not find him in the pages of Grotefend.

The Miscellanea in vol. v. have been divided into two sections; the first arranged chronologically from 1695 to 1890, the second containing, in alphabetical arrangement, the names of all the collections in the Library which at present bear separate titles—an arrangement which is extremely helpful, for nothing is more distressing to the student than complicated catalogue-notation. The system, indeed, is tantamount to subject-indexing. However desirable this may be, many entries err—the entry under Boreal MSS., for example—on the side of completeness, for a photographic reproduction of a foreign manuscript can hardly with fairness be included in a catalogue of the Bodleian collection, and this is a patent cause of the excessive bulk of the present volume. But for the thoroughness and accuracy with which Mr. Madan has done his work we have nothing but praise. We had noted only one misprint in the whole catalogue, and that we subsequently found carefully

recorded by Bodley's Librarian in the corrigenda. As for painstaking collations, that on p. 711 may well be held up as an example—perhaps as an awful example. The constantly reiterated statement that a full index of the contents of any particular manuscript is in the Library, though not here set out, inspires one with the fullest confidence and satisfaction concerning the present traditions of the Bodleian. If we compare this series with the sumptuous catalogues of the Cambridge college libraries, the gain can hardly be said in their case to be commensurate with the additional cost. On the other hand, the catalogue of the Additional MSS. at the British Museum would profit, if space and funds permitted, by a greater amount of detail such as we find here.

Interesting as the fifth volume is, the first part of vol. vi., representing the accessions between 1890 and 1904 (31,001–33,548), may fairly claim to surpass it in this way. The half, in accordance with the old saying, is more than the whole. The study of literary documents has advanced very rapidly during the last fifteen years, as a glance at the record of the Greek papyri and parchments recovered from Egypt, and now here, alone would show. The centuries here represented, from the second century before the Christian era onwards, have come very close to us during this remarkable period. The more usual Western MSS., too, contain here some very noteworthy items, among which we should single out the unique York Gradual (32,940), made known to the public by the Rev. W. H. Frere in the *Journal of Theological Studies*, and the Private Prayers of Queen Katherine, wife of Henry V. (31,537), to which Mr. Nicholson has appended an elaborate study. Nor must the return of an old Oxford manuscript, Capgrave's autograph Exodus (32,386), presented by Duke Humphrey in 1444, be passed over. No less remarkable, in another path, is the astounding accumulation of Oxford documents relating to the social life of the past (the Oxford Barbers' Company Records, for example) and of the present day—menus from Corpus Christi College, and gatebills, and Christ Church Buttery, Kitchen, and Gate Papers. The historian of the future will surely not fail for want of material. The Bodleian, at any rate, by encouraging such donations, has done its part. Beyond Oxford, the Shelley MSS., the Hallam Dialect Collections, Col. Barrow's extraordinary journal, and the Tercentenary papers (which are œcumenical) are all here included. Irish and Welsh MSS. are fairly well represented. Finally we have Mr. E. S. Dodgson's Basque postcards.

The most revolutionary feature of these catalogues is undoubtedly the inclusion of the film negatives, photographs, lithographs, and printed facsimiles of non-Bodleian manuscripts. It is difficult wholly to justify the Bodleian authorities in this. But the principle once accepted, the result at any rate is completely satisfactory. It saves time, and this, after all, is the highest justification.

The "Pope" of Holland House: Selections from the Correspondence of John Whishaw and his Friends. Edited and annotated by Lady Seymour. With a Memoir of Whishaw and an Account of "The King of Clubs" by W. P. Courtney. (Fisher Unwin.)

Allusions to John Whishaw frequently occur in the memoirs and biographies concerned with the Regency and the reigns of George IV. and William IV., more particularly when their subjects happen to be Whigs. He held for many years the Commissionership for auditing the Public Accounts; as an active member of the African Institution, he became the anonymous biographer of Mungo Park. His importance consisted chiefly, however, in his friendships with Whig leaders like Lord Holland and Lord Lansdowne, and his recognized place in that brilliant society which included Sydney Smith, Rogers, Luttrell, Brougham, and many more whom it would be tedious to particularize. Whishaw was thoroughly at home both at Holland House and "the King of Clubs." On the untimely death of Horner, he was regarded as the most fitting person to write the life; but he had to relinquish it for a more responsible task—the guardianship of the young Romillys. Whishaw was, in short, a man held in universal esteem, whom Sydney Smith aptly described to Earl Grey as "one of the most sensible men in England, and his opinions valuable if he will give them." When he did express them, his confidence in his own views won for him the nicknames of "the Pope" and "the Mufti." It is curious that he should have escaped the notice of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Mr. W. P. Courtney makes the omission good in the volume before us by a capital memoir, in which he collects the information requisite to illustrate a highly honourable, if uneventful career.

Whishaw's correspondence, which Lady Seymour has judiciously edited, was chiefly addressed to Mr. Thomas Smith, of Easton Grey, a well-informed Wiltshire squire, and afterwards to his wife, who was intimate with the Lansdownes at Bowood and with Ricardo at Gatcombe. Its character was well described by Mackintosh, who, while in exile at Bombay, thanked him for his "calm views of literature and politics, peculiarly adapted to satisfy a distant observer." The remark is equally true of those distant in point of time. Never was there a man quite so reasonable as Whishaw, though his was not the sweet reasonableness dear to Matthew Arnold, but a somewhat sour variety of that quality. He did not attain to infallibility, but he maintained an equable mind during the gravest crises, such as the trial of Queen Caroline and the period of the Reform Bill. The long exclusion of the Whigs from office was accepted by him with indifference; thus in 1820 he wrote:—

"The Sovereign even if favourably disposed to Whig Ministers (which is very questionable) is feeble and timid; and the present men have a strong hold upon Parliament and the country, and could not effectually be displaced without a great effort. For my part, I never expect to see again a Whig Ministry, and I do not know, considering by how frail a tenure they must hold their offices, whether such a thing is desirable."

Whishaw declined to bow the knee to Madame de Staël when she took London society captive:—

"She is very good-natured, and occasionally, I believe, shows great kindness and benevolence; and she has great ease and frankness in her deportment, though not strictly good manners. Her talents in society are principally displayed in eloquent harangues upon subjects which do not frequently occur in ordinary conversation, such as the excellence of the British Constitution, the Divine Benevolence, &c., &c. Though she has great success at present, it remains to be seen whether her popularity will be lasting; for she appears to require an audience, and to be more *exigéante* than is quite consistent with the ease of freedom of society."

Shrewd though he was, Whishaw sometimes missed his mark as a critic. Thus, when 'Adolphe,' the novel of Madame de Staël's *cher ami*, Benjamin Constant, appeared, he coldly dismissed it as "an absolute failure for a man of great literary reputation." Did not Balzac eulogize it more than once as one of the profoundest analyses of the passions that had ever been perpetrated? But then the passions were not much in Whishaw's way. As a rule his judgments were refreshingly free from the rancour of literary sets, though he was content, on the other hand, with a minimum of praise. "It has little interest, though it contains some agreeable passages," was his verdict on Rogers's 'Italy.' Scott he admired, though with discrimination, nor was he misled by the mystifications which deceived even sagacious people like John Murray:—

"With respect to the 'Tales of my Landlord,' I agree with you that 'Old Mortality' is on the whole superior to any of W. Scott's works, especially those in prose. But I still think it most probable *he* is the author; and this is the clear and decided opinion of the most intelligent persons, and those who best know him in Edinburgh. His brother, Tom Scott, having failed in his circumstances at home, is now a regimental paymaster in Canada. He possesses some of his brother's talents, but he is at a distance from books and has no literary experience. Possibly he may have furnished some outlines or sketches which his brother has filled up. That Walter Scott has had *some* concern with the work is not denied, and several of his anecdotes and jokes are recognised in different parts of the novels. It is, therefore, only a question of degree."

Whishaw had a good deal to say about the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, and came to the eminently sensible conclusion that there never was any real affection between them. And here are his views on Lady Caroline Lamb's spiteful and rambling novel 'Glenarvon,' a 'Key' to which is printed from his papers:—

"I am afraid Lady Caroline and her novel will experience less public indignation than they deserve. I had some conversation on

the subject yesterday with Rogers, who talked very properly and rationally."

Daniels sitting in judgment indeed!

Public affairs and letters were evidently the chief interests in Whishaw's life. As became Mungo Park's biographer, however, he devoted some attention to African exploration, and considered that the course of the Niger might conceivably be surveyed by balloon. "*Sed referre gradum!*" was a characteristic afterthought, if a misquotation.

The letters to Whishaw are not very important, though Hallam is to be discovered growling at Murray for "unparalleled neglect," and accusing him of taking Lockhart as adviser "just as you would take your servant, though probably with a worse character." Sydney Smith confided to Whishaw his poor opinion of the historian—the "bore contradictor," as he is said to have called him to the little girl who had been seeing the snakes at the Zoological Gardens :—

"Of Hallam's labour and accuracy I have no doubt, but he has less modesty than any man I ever saw, and with talents of no very high description is very apt to attempt things much above his strength, and is wholly without any measure of himself. I like and respect Hallam as much as you do; his success will surprise me but please me very much."

The book in question was the 'Middle Ages,' so that surprise and pleasure were in store for the candid friend. "The King of Clubs," one imagines, must have suffered sometimes from such exchanges of amenity. Mr. Courtney gives a most acceptable account of that famous society, based on a manuscript volume, with entries apparently by Sydney Smith, now in the possession of Mr. Cosmo Romilly. The club existed from February, 1798, to 1823 or thereabouts, and included all the accomplishments of the aristocratic Whig circle and its literary adherents, together with Lord Dudley, who associated with it, though he was not of it. Mr. Courtney rightly conjectures that the institution died of too much talent. "Where every one tries to instruct, there is, in fact, but little instruction," was the reflection of the poet Campbell, who was several times present as a guest. It is a thousand pities, all the same, that "the King of Clubs" lacked its Grant Duff.

There are nine illustrations, mostly portraits, and also, we are glad to notice, an index.

Dictionary of Quotations (German). By Lilian Dalbiac. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

Heine declares in his 'Book of Ideas' that the quoting of books old and new is the chief delight of a young author, one or two thoroughly learned quotations being a general adornment. An eighteenth-century satirist and divine explained that

Some for renown on scraps of learning dote,
And think they grow immortal as they quote;

but the writers of to-day are so often told that their works are immortal that they see no need, perhaps, to secure such honours by the interposition of other minds. In an age which recognizes no masters, and seeks so keenly to be original, quotation may have decayed as an art, but it remains a pleasure to the scholar, and a source of irritation, perhaps, to the ordinary man, who, if he understands what is said, wonders who said it—feels, in fact, Ovid's need in the wilds of Tomi of a learned friend.

The series in which this new volume appears has done more to remove this difficulty than any other we know. The various collections have been thorough and comprehensive, and the single arrangement in alphabetical order, with competent indexes of subjects and authors, is a good one for ready reference. Unfortunately, the translations from foreign languages have not always been of the best: there are, for instance, some disgraceful mistakes in the section of Latin citations, which argue either ignorance or extreme carelessness in the compiler and his helpers.

In the present instance we find an admirably wide range of quotation in the 390 pages of text, and we think it was well to accord a whole volume to German sources, instead of including Spanish also in the same volume. Even now, the Preface modestly declares, the collection is "far from complete," although Buchmann's 'Geflügelte Worte,' in its twentieth edition in 1900, and similar works have afforded useful guidance. The author states further that "it is difficult to understand why these compilers take such scant notice of Lessing and Heine." Neglect of the latter, which is notorious, seems to be due to his daring flights of free-thought, and his strong touch of the Parisian. He is also too near our own times to have got into the books. Tennyson, in the same way, is most quotable, and frequently quoted, but you can seldom verify your quotation in a book of reference. Lessing is, we fear, old-fashioned. Was it not to him that the couplet,

Once you were the man:
Now it's Sudermann,

was applied? Yet Lessing is full of sound æsthetics, and also of striking sentiments which appear modern enough. His 'Nathan' informs us that "To be great is to be misunderstood" ("nur das Gemeine Verkennt man selten"). How many modern spirits feel this distraction of purpose!

Leider bin
Auch ich ein Ding von vielen Seiten, die
Oft nicht so recht zu passen scheinen mögen.

The following we have seen often stated in various authors and tongues, but never so well as in 'Nathan':—

Der Aberglaub', in dem wir aufgewachsen,
Verliert, auch wenn wir ihn erkennen, darum
Doch seine Macht nicht über uns. Es sind
Nicht alle frei, die ihrer Ketten spotten.

The next paragraph of the Preface brings us to the deficiency we have already indicated in this excellent series :—

"The translations have been taken from what seemed to be the best existing sources; it is to be hoped that English readers, unfamiliar with German, will realise that it is just the finest ideas that are most incapable of translation."

A good many of the finest ideas are also the simplest, and it is evident that what the reader innocent of German wants is a literal translation. This in many cases he will not find, and we think more would be gained by honest English prose than by the renderings of, say, Bowring, who misses out an idea in the German in order to construct a feeble English hexameter and pentameter. We turn to Goethe's well-known lines :—

Willst du immer weiter schweifen?
—Sieh, das Gute liegt so nah.
Lerne nur das Glück ergreifen,
Denn das Glück ist immer da.

These are rendered by Paul Dyrsen :—

Neither far away nor hidden,
At your door lies every good;
Nor is luck to you forbidden,
Only master it you should.

This is a bad version; in fact, it is no more than a paraphrase, needlessly divergent in form from the original, and evidently hampered by the demands of rhyme. It is fair to say that there are much better renderings in the book. On the next page Mr. Walter Sichel shows grace and facility in rendering Grillparzer; and Mr. Bailey Saunders, an accomplished German scholar, gives a faultless version of one of Goethe's 'Sprüche in Prosa.' C. G. Leland is probably the best translator of Heine's prose available, but many of his versions are careless in those little points which are worth notice in a great writer and a great artist. We say this in no pedantic spirit, knowing well that in some cases words have no possible equivalents; but this sort of work—ill paid, we fear, and torturing to the man of exquisite taste—deserves the best care and thought. We would not let such a collection leave our hands until it had been submitted to the eye of a critic accustomed to the perusal and translation of both German and English. Such an authority would hardly, we think, allow Schiller's *Nachbar* on p. 70 to be heightened into "monitor," or *selig* into "holy" (p. 216), or praise

Little will he that's over-cautious do,

for

Wer gar zu viel bedenkt, wird wenig leisten.

Sir Theodore Martin has here obscured the evident, and simply stated contrast between thinking and doing. An instance of the misconceptions due to inaccuracy is supplied by Matthew Arnold, who points out that Goethe's description of Byron as "unquestionably the greatest talent of the century" was wrongly translated "the greatest genius," which is a very different thing.

We are, however, too glad to have this treasury of good things to dwell longer on small points which can easily be attended to on revision. The field of German letters is amply represented. We find familiar things like Schiller's

Against stupidity the very gods
Themselves contend in vain;

deep sayings from Schopenhauer and

Novalis; and clever things from Sudermann like

The losing side is always philosophically inclined.

The most striking feature of the book is the amount of sayings which stand to the credit of Bismarck. He appears on twenty-one occasions, a record far ahead of that of any other non-literary person known to us. Beaconsfield, in spite of his robberies of other people's good things, and his novels, figures only seven times in the corresponding English volume.

Goethe's 'Faust,' Part I., supplies as many as 186 quotations. "Das Ewig-Weibliche" from Part II. eluded us for a while. We found it finally by remembering the first line of the 'Chorus Mysticus' which it concludes; and it is duly entered in the 'Index of Subjects.' This 'Index' will be of great use in the cases where one line only is generally familiar, but does not appear in the main list under the heading of its first word, because it is part of a sentence or passage quoted in full; *e.g.*,

Was uns alle bändigt, das Gemeine,

which is from Goethe's Epilogue to Schiller's 'Glocke,' appears under H, as the previous line is also given.

Die Kraft ist schwach, allein die Lust ist gross,

is, we have heard, a familiar quotation in Germany, and is the reply of Mephistopheles to the query if he is a virtuoso. "The power is weak, but the desire is strong," is obviously the literal rendering. Here we find "Power is weak, the wish alone is great."

There is but one quotation recorded from Nietzsche:—

"Not to be forgotten! The higher we rise, the smaller we appear to those who cannot fly."

Much as one may object to his philosophy, he has said many better things than this; his gift of style was remarkable, and our private anthology includes at least twenty of his sayings. We find *Weltschmerz*, but where is the Superman? That omission should certainly be remedied in a new edition.

We add from our own store one or two things which are, perhaps, no more "familiar quotations" than much of the book before us, but seem worthy of reproduction. Schopenhauer has ('Parerga,' ii. 326), "Der Glaube ist wie die Liebe: er lässt sich nicht erzwingen." There is much that is charming of Heine here, but even more would please us. To the somewhat banal stanza quoted from Goethe's 'Lieder' concerning the stars the following from 'Heine's Romantische Schule' (chap. iii.) affords a pretty contrast:—

"Die Sterne des Himmels erscheinen uns aber vielleicht deshalb so schön und rein, weil wir weit von ihnen entfernt stehen, und ihr Privatleben nicht kennen."

We believe that criminal statistics support the truth of Heine's conclusion:—

"Da es draussen regnete, so war es auch in mir schlechtes Wetter" ('Reisebilder': Italy).

In 'Frühlingstrost' Uhland has the following admirable couplet:—

Was zagst du, Herr, in solchen Tagen,
Wo selbst die Dornen Rosen tragen?

The following from Goethe's 'Sprüche im Prosa' is valuable testimony to-day:—

"Moge das Studium der griechischen und romischen Literatur immerfort die Basis der höheren Bildung bleiben."

Whether lovers of the classics or not, all educated men should rejoice in this collection. For the ordinary man it will, we fear, not mean much. Yet we are not sure; the ordinary man has extraordinary boldness, and he may get here a phrase or a word or two in emulation of one of Dickens's great figures, who

"was in the frequent habit of using any word that occurred to him as having a good sound and rounding a sentence well, without much care of its meaning."

Shinto: the Way of the Gods. By W. G. Aston. (Longmans & Co.)

Shinto is the Japonico-Chinese equivalent of 'Kami no michi,' 'The Way of the Gods'; the name is comparatively modern, and so is the thing. Before the advent of Buddhism the Japanese had no theology, and what is now called Shinto is so full of Buddhist, Confucianist, and Taouist traits that it is no easy task to disentangle from it the elements of whatever faith the primitive immigrants into Japan and their immediate successors possessed. But, undeveloped and rudimentary as it was, there existed in the seventh century of our era a collection of myths and practices which may be fairly called a religious system, and it is as a guide to this labyrinthine and undigested mass that Dr. Aston's erudite and interesting work has been composed. The principal materials at his disposition have been provided almost entirely by English scholars. They consist of the 'Kojiki,' or 'Ancient Annals,' translated by Prof. Chamberlain; the 'Nihongi,' or 'Chronicles,' of which the only full version is due to the learning and industry of Dr. Aston himself; and the 'Institutes of Yengi,' a ritual work of the tenth century, partly translated by Sir Ernest Satow. The other works mentioned by Dr. Aston are of secondary importance, and so, in our opinion, at least in relation to primitive Shinto, are the voluminous and wordy treatises of the eighteenth-century revivalists Motowori and Hirata. Of their labours a valuable account was given long ago by Sir E. Satow in the *Transactions* of the Asiatic Society of Japan, by far the most important contributions to which at that time, and for some years afterwards, were from the pen of members of the British consular service in Japan.

Not the least good one may expect from the publication of this book is the dissipation of much of the cloud of sentiment that ignorance and a peculiarly frivolous *Schwärmerei* have gathered round the simple stories and naïve practices of the great Rich-fruited Land. The 'Annals' set these forth in their most primitive form; the 'Chronicles' in a slightly rationalized and more literary way. The two works were composed within a few years of each other—early in the eighth century—but are entirely different in tone. The mystery of this difference among contemporaries has not been cleared up. The 'Annals' appear to be in part a very bad Chinese translation, in part transliteration, of an original in pure Japanese; the 'Chronicles' may have been composed more or less in Chinese by a halting scholar. The stories in the former are almost always extremely crude, not seldom very obscure, if we may trust Prof. Chamberlain's version, which, however, may follow Motowori's commentary too closely. At all events, of many of the songs preserved in the 'Annals' Prof. Chamberlain's version seems too unpleasant. Motowori himself does not appear to have been affected by Chinese notions of decency, but his appeal to the 'Annals' may be compared with the belief of Thucydides in Homer.

What form of religion the Ural-Altaic continental immigrants into Japan brought with them we do not know. Neither in the 'Annals' nor in the 'Chronicles' is there the slightest allusion to any such immigration. The only echo of a continental origin is to be found in the distinction between heavenly and earthly offences, of which Sir E. Satow, we believe, was the first to notice the importance. The heavenly were all agricultural offences, and must have been made such by a folk settled on the land; the earthly offences were ordinary crimes, and such offences against personal, family, and public rights as even the rudest societies have found it necessary to punish. The story of Hohodemi and Susori (p. 113) may, however, involve a reminiscence of some early immigration. Susori was a fisherman, Hohodemi was a hunter. They exchanged implements—fish-hook against bow and arrows. The fish-hook was lost (through clumsiness, we may suppose), and a quarrel was the result. The story (not a bad one, as stories of the kind go) is too long to relate here; the reader must be referred to Dr. Aston's pages, where it is excellently told.

Of pure Shinto ancestor-worship was no part, while phallism in a very pronounced form was intimately associated with it. Phallic processions were common enough within the experience of the present writer. But what became (rather than primitively was) the principal, and politically the most useful, feature of Shinto—Shintoism is an expression that betrays an imperfect knowledge of the subject—was the predominance assigned to the Mikado, originally perhaps the magician, afterwards the high priest, and finally the king (*ohokimi*) of the tribe Of that predominance the following lines from the 'Manyôshiu,' an anthology of the eighth century, may give some notion:—

In the beginning,
when earth and sky were sunder'd,
midmost the channel
of the stream of shining Heaven
the countless myriads
of gods, the thousand myriads,
held high assembly
and sat them there in council—

the gods then parted,
the world's dominion parted,
and gave high Heaven
to the majesty of Hirume,
sky-shining goddess!
and o'er the spacious Reedland,
where ay the grain-plants
show ears in ripe abundance,
a Sovran chose they—
those gods of Earth and Heaven!

The Earthly Sovran
broke through the clouds of Heaven,
through clouds empiled,
to rule his realm for ages,
till glebe and sky
again should come together—

'Twas thus the Sun-Child
came in his majesty
through many an age
to rule all under-heaven,
in Kiyómi's palace
a very god abiding.

Dr. Aston's book is fully illustrated, and so attractively written that the reader hardly appreciates at once the amount of learning, Eastern and Western, which it implies.

NEW NOVELS.

The Mayor of Troy. By Q. (Methuen & Co.)

People who like Q never like him better than when he has something to tell them about his, and their, beloved Troy. His peculiar humorously tolerant outlook on the failings of human nature will, it may be, stand in the way of his ever succeeding in the lines of the greatest and most profoundly "cathartic" tragedy; but in truth that is a remedy for which, in the evolution of the emotions, the necessity seems to have disappeared. Our bowels of compassion demand less drastic treatment than was afforded to a Greek audience by Medea killing her children, even "within"; or Œdipus walking about with crimson eye-sockets. We do not, indeed, object to the pathetic; but we—those of us, at any rate, whose literary palates are unspoilt—avoid, save on rare occasions, the poignant. This was the rule in the best days of the Victorian novel; though of late—partly owing to foreign influences, partly, no doubt, in harmony with the recent prevalence, in English opinion and expression, of certain barbaric, or Byzantine, tendencies—there has been a reversion to cruder and more violent methods. But the good tradition of reticence and sobriety has never been left without witnesses; and among them Q deserves honourable mention. It is not that he is insensible to the sorrowful side of mankind's lot; rather he is keenly conscious of it, and relies for the approbation of his readers on a similar consciousness in them. 'The Mayor of Troy' is an excellent example of his method. The Mayor's story is in real truth a pitiful tragedy. A brave and upright man, in spite of certain little foibles incidental to the position of first citizen in a remote country town, he disappears (in sufficiently ridiculous, but none the less pathetic circumstances) from the sight of his friends; loses, through an accident, the one chance which might have afforded him some consolation, that of serving his country; returns after long years a cripple, to find that the town which reveres his memory has totally forgotten himself; and disappears for good and all. No one, we think, will deny that we are justified in calling this a really pitiful story. Yet the first half of the book is the purest farce, of the very best that "Troy" can furnish; while the poor Mayor's misfortunes are recounted with no attempt to suppress the comic side of them. But for a touch here and there, one might suspect his creator of indifference to the graver aspects of the situation into which he has brought him. Those who know their Q, however, will realize that he is once more inculcating, under the guise of banter, a manly philosophy of life.

Lady Baltimore. By Owen Wister. (Macmillan & Co.)

Mr. Wister's new story is very different reading from the wild, untamed existence he chose for the background to 'The Virginian.' Instead of galloping cowboys, rolling prairies, and daring adventure, here is a small South Carolina township that has nearly fallen asleep. So have its handful of inhabitants, or those not kept awake by dignified self-restraint, racial pride, and their memories of past glories and brave but sorrowful deeds. In spite of narrow creeds and old-world prejudices, King's Port is an appealing sort of place, that wins its way into the reader's heart. Over it broods constantly a spirit of beautiful and tender melancholy, in which the past, not the present, is the central interest. The wisteria-covered houses and the old churches and quiet wharves seem overlaid with silent, but unforgettable things. The author's sympathy and his understanding of the place and people are evident everywhere. The scene never shifts, but the sense of contrast between North and South is always maintained. For automobiles from time to time arrive, bearing shrewd gay folk to whom King's Port means nothing of what it represents to its true lovers. The aims, manners, and ideals of two different worlds—the American worlds of North and South—are thus conveyed. The story is one of love, prettily conceived and executed, but it is, perhaps, a little long-winded and slow of development.

Jimmy Quixote. By Tom Gallon. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Mr. Gallon's novel is destined, we should say, for wide popularity, for it is in his well-known vein—a vein of Dickensian sentimentality which is remote from life, and leads to some unsound conclusions, but fosters a warm display of the domestic affections. At the beginning we find an old bachelor keeping in a country place a household of children whom he has collected here and there. He dies suddenly, and the fortunes of his dispersed and impoverished collection—in particular of the girl Moira and the boy Jimmy—are the main theme of the story. The one is helped by an old servant, the other by some neighbours who are like the Boffins of Dickens. Jimmy turns out no Quixote, but a sort of Sentimental Tommy, who, after failing to work at a warehouse, writes cheap novelettes and a play. His chief dilemma and its issue are well managed. Pleasant as many of Mr. Gallon's figures are, they offer no arresting features to persuade us that they are really alive and really new. A characteristic specimen of the author's style and manner is the following:—

"They found a seat near that most restful of pictures—poor Fred Walker's 'Harbour of Refuge'—and it fell about that Jimmy, when not looking at the girl, had his eyes fixed on the fine strong figure of the woman upon whom the elder one leans in the picture—that splendid symbol of all that is beautiful and wonderful in duty beautifully and wonderfully performed."

The Spanish Dowry. By L. Dougall. (Hutchinson & Co.)

The opening chapters of this novel promise well. Originality and quiet humour are apparent in the conception of the hero (a lame boy, who tells the tale), and of his uncle and his housekeeper; and the plot is not wanting in interest. But the reader's interest flags sadly as he finds the story unduly prolonged and wanting in variety, owing to the fact that the scene is unchanged throughout. Otherwise the writer has considerable power of characterization and an easy style of narrative.

Bardelys the Magnificent. By Rafael Sabatini. (Eveleigh Nash.)

In days when scant courtesy is paid to the mother tongue, either in speaking or writing, it is refreshing to meet with so complete and musical a vocabulary as this author—with an un-English patronymic — possesses. The story of the strange wooing of the magnificent Bardelys and of the things that in the course of it befell him in Languedoc lends itself readily to the word-painting and dramatic expression which form a large part of Mr. Sabatini's equipment, and in this case matter as well as manner is good. The chief character—one of the arrogant, masterful heroes so much in vogue—is interesting from the time of the somewhat questionable wager which precipitates the wooing of his Marquise to the hour of its happy conclusion. It is a wholesome, stirring story.

Les Particulés. By Fernand de Rocher. (Paris, Librairie Universelle.)

A novel with many weaknesses, which would not otherwise deserve notice on this side the Channel, is noticed by us on account of the vivid photograph which it contains of the seamy side of French elections. As, however, we have picked it out of its class for this reason, we ought to add that, on a point connected with the contest in a backward district, the author suggests a false impression. It would be gathered from his pages that a monarchical or aristocratic party is entirely

extinct in France. The typical duke and his best friend use language which implies that a man of their class and ideas returned to the Palais Bourbon would be entirely alone. Weak though the Royalists and old-fashioned Clericals may be, they are by no means extinct. We note, for example, that in the elections of Sunday, May 6th, one French department returned seven of its eight members at the first poll as having received a clear majority of votes. Of these seven, three—among them the Duc de Rohan and the Comte de Lanjuinais—frankly describe themselves as "Royalists," two as "Nationalists," and two as "Liberals." "Liberal" in France now means pretty much the same as "Regenerator" in another Latin country, namely, a Conservative so decided as to be considered "reactionary" by all other parties. Another department—that of the Mayenne—elected the whole of its five deputies at the first vote. Of these, two describe themselves as "Royalists," two as "Nationalists," and one—the Prince de Broglie—as "Conservative." A large proportion of the minority in the French Chamber are men (like the twelve that we have named) who hold opinions that may fairly be described as "ducal," though few of them have any hope that their ideas will prevail. Our author, however, is given to exaggeration. We are pleased with one of his little jokes. He describes the appearance of the first number of a special election-paper on the last Sunday in December, a day chosen in order to allow the second number to appear with the note of respectability given by "Second year."

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

Demosthenes against Midias. Edited, with Critical and Explanatory Notes and an Appendix, by W. W. Goodwin. (Cambridge, University Press.)—An edition of a masterpiece of Attic eloquence by the greatest authority on the syntax of Greek verbs cannot fail to be valuable, but it is to be regretted that Prof. Goodwin has not drawn more liberally on the rich stores of scholarship which supplied his commentary, as it might have been much fuller "without using the oration to teach Greek syntax." In the note on § 13, 1, we read, "A literal English translation would be too cumbrous, and a paraphrase with two or more sentences is necessary." But no rendering is given, and the student who has bought this expensive edition is likely to feel aggrieved at being referred to the note of a less authoritative editor of the oration. For πληγὰς ..... λαβὼν, πληγὰς ἔχων is given in the note on § 1; there is no note on γνώμην ἐφ' ἧς ἐστέ, § 213; the precise force of ἐπὶ in § 2[11], ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων, is obscured by the rendering "in his other acts," instead of "on the other occasions," and a reference is wanted to § 38[9], "ἐπὶ τούτου, on this occasion, opposed to ἐπὶ πάντων"; again, the preposition in τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς πομπῆς καὶ τοῦ μεθύειν πρόφασιν, § 180, may be explained as either "on the occasion of" or "depending upon," cf. note on ἐπ' ἐξουσίας, § 138[1], "*i.e.*, relying on his power." Prepositions and particles seem to be stumbling-blocks to junior editors and teachers of Greek, so that Prof. Goodwin has missed opportunities of raising the standard of Greek scholarship. The negative and the inversion in the protasis, § 206[7], —εἰ δὲ καταγνοὺς.....οὐχ ὑπήκουσε,—seem to merit the attention even of a parsimonious annotator.

The text and treatment of the hypothetical sentence with a long, complicated protasis, §§ 215-16,—νῦν δὲ τοῦτο καὶ πάντων ἂν μοι δεινότατον συμβαίη, εἰ παρ' αὐτὰ [μὲν] τἀδικήματα ..... ἀποψηφιεῖσθε ὑμεῖς, — are unsatisfactory. The μὲν is not "called for," but ἐφαίνεσθε (Σ, φαίνεσθε after -ες) is unwarrantably rejected, as well as the δὲ after ἐπειδὴ of poorer MSS. (§ 216[6]), the omission of which in good MSS. is easily explicable; and thus, without even the excuse of consistent fidelity to a good MS., confusion is introduced. The only fault to be found with the grammar of the vulgate is that the formal construction of participles with ἐφαίνεσθε is carried on too far. In direct opposition to Prof. Goodwin's view, we think that "this cumbrous sentence," so far as it is so, was artistically constructed as an untrammelled outpouring under strong emotion of disturbing reminiscences. In § 219 ὅσους περ ἂν οἴηταί τις, κ.τ λ., is shown, by the following εἰ δὲ μὴ πάντες ἐπαίεσθε μηδὲ πάντες ἐπηρεάζεσθε, to depend on implied ἔτυπτε καὶ ὕβριζε, not "on an implied perfect, like *he has really assaulted.*"

In Appendix VIII. the editor claims to "have discovered several readings not previously mentioned, especially one of some importance (in § 41[6])." This reading, due to Shilleto or Holmes, stands in the text of Dr. Fennell's edition (1892), which gives little textual criticism. The clauses in question are ἀλλ' ἃ μὲν ἄν τις ἄφνω τὸν λογισμὸν φθάσας ἐξαχθῇ πρᾶξαι, κἂν ὑβριστικῶς ποιήσῃ, a corrector of Σ having altered the first three words into ἀλλὰ μὴν, while τι is in two MSS. inserted before πρᾶξαι, and τοῦτο generally before ποιήσῃ.

Appendix VII., 'On Certain Supposed Cases of the Nominative with the Infinitive,' is interesting, the conclusion arrived at being "that this supposed construction of the nominative cannot be established for either ἐγώ, σύ, ἡμεῖς, or ὑμεῖς." We agree as to the singular pronouns, and leave ἡμεῖς alone; but we hold that in 'Midias,' § 203[7,8], ὑμεῖς may have suggested the common blunder, ε for αι, in νεμεῖσθε and ἐμβήσεσθε. Probably σφεῖς in such cases was due to the influence of αὐτός, αὐτοί, and there seems to be no reason why ὑμεῖς, as a rhetorical variation of αὐτοί, should not be found occasionally, *e.g.*, in the said passage,—ἔμ' οἴεσθ' ὑμῖν εἰσοίσειν, ὑμεῖς δὲ νεμεῖσθαι; ἔμ' οἴεσθε τριηραρχήσειν, ὑμεῖς δ' οὐκ ἐμβήσεσθαι; These readings—possibly, however, with ὑμᾶς for ὑμεῖς—are what Prof. Goodwin has translated in his note: "Do you think that I am to pay your taxes, while you are to spend the money? Do you think that I am to serve as trierarch, while you refuse to man the ship?" This is proved by the rendering of ἡμᾶς..... τυπτήσειν (§ 204[8]), "that we are going to endure you, while you beat us yourself (αὐτὸς)." The omission of "are to" before "beat" makes no substantial difference. His readings νεμεῖσθε ἐμβήσεσθε, give two double questions. "Do you think that I shall pay your taxes, and will you spend the money?" &c. This seems clumsy both in English and Greek. After all, Midias is speaking; so that the discussion does not concern the grammar of Demosthenes. The restoration of MS. σὲ (for σὺ of previous editors) just below,—σὲ δ' οὐ παύσεσθαι (§ 204[9, 10]), is a decided improvement.

Shilleto would probably have included our editor among those admirers of Σ who "seem to have extended their regard for this MS. beyond the rational and calm esteem of unimpassioned critics, and to have hugged it to their bosoms with the 'prodigal devotedness' of a tender passion."

The "Appendix" of the title-page is developed, pp. 127-79, into "Appendices" numbered from I. to VIII. Those on the 'Public Services' and on 'Certain Peculiar Forms of Suits' seem to be the most valuable portions of the volume, the 'Constitution of Athens' having naturally been utilized.

Another volume has been added to the Oxford "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum": *Bucolici Græci*, edited by Prof. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff. A new Theocritus has been wanted for many years; and a number of scholars have been working at it. Mr. Cholmeley's edition with notes is a useful book, but chiefly for its commentary: his work on the text was of secondary importance. So great is the mass of Theocritean MSS. that scholars may well have been deterred from the Herculean task of examining them. A very thorough recension of the text, we believe, is being made by Messrs P. Giles and A. B. Cook, and we expect that when it appears it will be specially strong on questions of dialect. The Oxford edition, however, is first in the field. The Professor gives in his Introduction an account of the chief MSS. and of the ancient editions of Theocritus. The editor is fairly conservative: the wisdom of some of his alterations, however, is not clear. What is the authority for λάθρῃ in i. 96 (for λάθρια)? What is gained by the change? In vii. 16 ὥμοιο is read by conjecture for ὤμοισι; in vii. 155 ἀλωΐδος for ἀλωάδος. The change of μὴ 'ποθάνω to δὴ 'ποθάνω in iii. 27 is due to a misunderstanding, and makes a vivid turn of expression fall very flat. The speaker says: "And if I don't die—but that 's just what you would like!" In iv. 20, on the other hand, no attempt is made to emend κακοχράσμων, which may be a mistake for κακογράσμων (cf. ἔγραε, γράστις, *gramen*). The reading πέρχην or σπέρχιν (xv. 98) still puzzles us: how could πέρυσιν, which the editors read, have been so corrupted? There are other passages where we feel that there is yet room for an edition of Theocritus. We regret that the order of the poems is disarranged in this edition; it is always a pity to do this unless it is absolutely necessary. The iota "subscript" is here written adscript, as in Mr. Leaf's 'Homer.'

Bacchylidis Carmina, cum Fragmentis. Tertium edidit Fredericus Blass. "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Græcorum et Latinorum." (Leipsic, Teubner.)—It is hardly necessary to do more than call attention to the new edition of Blass's 'Bacchylides.' The prefac contains a general critical account of the MS., and a discussion of the metrical questions raised by the odes, style and dialect, and the arguments of the separate pieces. A metrical scheme is supplied for each ode. The *ipsissimæ litteræ* of the papyrus are printed facing the punctuated and accented text; and at the foot are critical notes recording the chief emendations which have

been suggested. We naturally compare this book with the best fruit of Sir Richard Jebb's genius, and we are at once struck by the caution of the Englishman as contrasted with the self-confidence, even rashness, of the German. The first ode is an example. With great ingenuity, Blass has pieced together a long passage which he prefixes to the first ode. This involves so much of the conjectural that Jebb rightly relegates it to an appendix. The same superiority of judgment is seen in Jebb's text elsewhere. Many lacunæ which Blass leaves open are filled in by Jebb, but when the restoration is only a guess he indicates this by the type. The German scholar's work is indispensable to the student, but rather as suggestive than authoritative.

D. Iunii Iuvenalis Saturae. Editorum in usum edidit A. E. Housman. (Grant Richards.)—We should have offered an unqualified welcome to this book but for the regrettable tone of the Introduction. It may be true that Juvenal has not been edited by any critic of the first rank, for such critics are few indeed; true, also, that modern editors are too often ignorant or careless. A large demand for learning made easy, coupled with a general slovenliness of mind in the British public, has brought on us a flood of school-books edited by incompetent persons. That is true, and we should be content to echo Mr. Housman's opinions on such editors as these. But when it comes to slighting more serious scholars, and men who are at least conscientious, if not brilliant, we cannot go with him. How exaggerated his views are will be seen when we add that in all his long Introduction of thirty-six pages he never so much as mentions the name of Prof. Mayor.

When we pass to Mr. Housman's own work, we are glad to speak with respect. A comparison of his notes with those of the Oxford "Bibliotheca" shows that he is fuller, and at the same time exhibits more independence of judgment. We have worked through several of the satires with care, and we think that his text shows a decided advance on its predecessors.

Mr. Housman has perhaps been more generous towards his own conjectures than others might be, but he has not been ashamed to own where he is baffled (as in vi. 78, O. ii., viii. 105). Some of the emendations, or newly adopted readings, seem to us admirable. Thus in iv. 8 he reads *qum sit* for *minime*, taking it from the *quin sit* of the scholiasts: a great improvement. In iv. 128 he reads *per terga*, assuming the *per* to have dropped out by haplography. The transposition of *longum* with *gannit* in vi. 64–5 is excellent; and *gestare* for *dedit hunc* (vi. 158), as due to the neighbourhood of *incestæ*, is probable. The suggestion *ferendis* for *relictis* in vi. 195 is admirable, *li* being confused with *n*, and *ct* with *d*. Others may be seen in vi. 363, O. 2, O. 9, 413, xi. 168 (*ramitis* for *diuitis*). In other cases we cannot follow him with confidence. In iv. 116 he wishes to separate *a ponte* from *dirus satelles*, and to attach it to *qui mendicaret*, which would make impossible any intelligent reading of the text aloud. We are not convinced by *teretis* in vi. 50 (for *Cereris*), but it is a clever suggestion; in vi. 29 he triumphantly vindicates a word by his knowledge of Latin usage. The line vi. 188 is in Juvenal's manner, but *magis* is certainly suspicious; it conceals, perhaps, some noun. Nor do we agree with the condemnation of vii. 51, the second part of which, beginning at *tenet*, reads naturally—"this is the result; indeed, it often happens." The notes contain many examples of careful and even brilliant divination, and the emendations are reasoned out with much skill. Those on the Oxford fragment contain also much illustrative matter. There is a misprint in vi. 329; *niros* for *uiros*.

The Theætetus and Philebus of Plato. By H. F. Carlill. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—Mr. Carlill's book forms one of the series called "The New Classical Library," edited by Dr. Emil Reich. Small as it is, the book deserves to be commended to the attention of Platonic students because of the vigorous way in which it attempts to vindicate the interpretation of Platonism from the standpoint of Lotze. Dr. Jackson's distinction of "two separate and clearly marked stages in the progress of Plato's thought" is recognized to be "a notable advance" and the dialogues here treated are regarded as belonging to the later stage when Plato had outgrown the "errors of enthusiasm," the "metaphorical inaccuracies of immature thought," which mark the 'Phædrus' and other early dialogues. Accordingly, Mr. Carlill, in his Introduction, handles very severely the Zellerian method of construing Platonism:—

"The traditional Platonism is a wholly unphilosophical medley of myth, mysticism, false science, false psychology, and sentimental morality..... How the Idea and the phenomenon are, in fact, connected we are to suppose that Plato himself could never understand. There is, in Zeller's phrase, 'No deduction of the Sensible.' Stated in this bald way, the Platonism of the commentators is seen to be a philosophy *pour rire*. What Kant would have thought of it one can only guess; but Lotze's view is on record."

Lotze's discussion of the ideas is, in Mr. Carlill's opinion, "the only reasonable account of the subject that has been published," except Plato's own criticism in the 'Parmenides,' and the exposition of Natorp in his recent 'Platos Ideenlehre.' In particular, "the 'Theætetus,' which discusses the nature of knowledge, cannot be understood by any one who believes the Platonic idea to be a substance."

These views of Platonism are briefly but pointedly set forth in the general 'Introduction,' in an 'Excursus on the Theætetus, and Introduction to the Philebus,' and in a 'Concluding Essay,' which cover about sixty pages in all. The bulk of the book is occupied by the translation of the two dialogues, which exhibits skill, care, and sound scholarship, and compares favourably with the renderings of Paley and Jowett.

The 'Theætetus' in its present form Mr. Carlill regards as "a revised edition of an earlier dialogue," among the later additions being 189B–190E and 197D–200C. The 'Philebus,' as we have it, he supposes to be a "first draft," not meant for its final form; and its last section is characterized as "practically unintelligible."

What has been said may suffice to indicate that Mr. Carlill's treatment of the subject is striking and clever, and students of Plato's thought, whether in Greek or out of it, will find much that is suggestive and illuminating in his pages. The book is provided with a 'Short Bibliography' and an index. A slight error in expression occurs near the bottom of p. xxi.

In "The New Classical Library," edited by Dr. Reich, appears also a translation of *The Annals of Tacitus, Books I. to VI.*, by Aubrey V. Symonds. There is a brief Introduction, which explains the circumstances in which Tacitus wrote, but hardly says much about his "personal bias." Of the extraordinary brevity of his style something should certainly have been said, because Mr. Symonds frankly fills it out, and breaks it up with words and divisions of sentences not in the Latin. The result is a fluent and very readable narrative, though occasionally the translator diverges from the original in an unnecessary way. A matter of practical importance has been neglected: the mention of book and chapter at the top of the page.

Aristotle's Theory of Conduct. By Thomas Marshall. (Fisher Unwin.)—Aristotle's 'Ethics' is a somewhat trite subject. Editions, translations, and expositions of it, whether in whole or in part, abound to such an extent that it is difficult for a new writer to find anything fresh to say that is worth saying. Mr. Marshall's presentation of the subject seems intended mainly for the general student of moral philosophy who wishes to have the 'Ethics' trimmed into "a readable shape." He attempts to render its matter clear and attractive by means of the following devices, which are best stated in his own words:—

"(*a*) by a general introduction in which the purport of the 'Ethics' is summarily set forth; (*b*) by special introductions to the several chapters, with explanatory remarks at the end of each chapter; (*c*) by a paraphrase of the text—sometimes full, sometimes condensed, in which repeated passages are left out and some liberties are taken in way of omission and transposition; (*d*) by the use of modern examples for the sake of bringing Aristotle's meaning home to present-day readers."

The first of the chapters here alluded to is entitled 'The End of all Conduct,' and deals with Book I. Chap. ii. 'The Genesis and Nature of Moral Conduct' covers Book II. The first five chapters of Book III. have a chapter to themselves, headed 'The Conditions of Moral Conduct.' The next three chapters, with the common title 'Special Kinds of Moral Conduct,' cover III. 6—V. Chap. vii. is called 'Intellect in relation to Conduct,' and deals with Book VI. Book VII. 1–10 is next treated under the heading 'Imperfect Conduct.' Under Chap. ix. 'Feelings in relation to Conduct,' VII. 11–14 and X. 1–5 are grouped. The next chapter 'Friendship,' deals with Books VIII. and IX.; and the last chapter, 'Happiness,' with Book X. as a whole.

The value of the work lies mainly in the comments and illustrations, which show thoughtfulness and good sense. Mr. Marshall clearly possesses a good deal of the didactic faculty, and can apply apposite "modern instances" to the "wise saws" of his author. Force and pertinence, for example, distinguish the following remark:

"Education, so far as the State is concerned, takes with us the form of supplying miscellaneous information to the young, and leaving them to pick up what conduct they can by the way. This may be worth doing, or it may not, but it is not education in any sense in which the word was understood either by Plato or Aristotle."

Mr. Marshall protests, very sensibly, against the danger of trying to interpret Aristotle "in the familiar language of to-day," as has been done to some extent by Stewart and G. H. Lewes. To make Aristotle talk like a modern evolutionist is apt to lead to confusion. A similar objection is made against construing the Platonic ideas as "Laws of Nature" (p. 41). But when Mr. Marshall proceeds to vindicate the Aristotelian critique of idealism as not "unfair and irrelevant" (p. 65 n.), he himself provokes criticism. Indeed, he takes no pains to hide the fact that he has little sympathy with Platonism; otherwise, possibly, he would not be so sympathetic an Aristotelian.

In dealing with the somewhat obscure passage 1097b15ff. Mr. Marshall appears to have no satisfactory explanation to offer, and leaves it, if anything, more obscure than before (p. 68). With regard to προαίρεσις some useful observations are made; and it is shown that the rendering "will," adopted by Burnet, is unsatisfactory

and misleading; none the less, "will" is a handier word than Mr. Marshall's "moral choice," and no brief English expression is free from objection.

The purchaser of a volume so elaborate as this has a right to expect a carefully revised text. Unfortunately, he will find here a number of flagrant misprints in the Greek, and several in the English. A few examples are οἷον (p. 28), ἠδει (p. 152), ἔπει (p. 153), ὀνόμοτος (p. 215), τοτοῦτον amongst a whole covey of blunders (pp. 88–9), "Perides" (p. 217), "decrepancy" (p. 565), and the form "arithmetric" (p. 324), which looks like a case of "contamination." It is true that in a prefatory Note the author apologizes for the lack of revision to which "several misprints in the Greek" are due, and states that he is not "entirely responsible" for it. But this plea of τὸ ἀκούσιον is hardly sufficient, in a case like this, and the purchaser's "indulgence" is liable, not unreasonably, to be in inverse proportion to the price paid for the commodity.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

We do not expect that all the correspondents who journeyed in India with the Prince and Princess of Wales will give us books as good as the two which we have received, but the public will not want for sound teaching based upon fresh experience. Mr. Sidney Low, in *A Vision of India*, published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., is admirable: thoroughly detached and non-official, but Conservative in the best sense, in spite of a good deal of criticism of British faults. Like most men who come to India as visitors from the outside, he feels that it is impossible that the present state of things should long continue:—

"There is a rising hostility to our system of beneficent despotism among the educated classes throughout the country. It is idle to ignore the fact; it is equally idle to endeavour to scold it down by branding it as disloyal."

In another passage our author uses similar words:—

"We have to deal with a rising discontent..... Danger.....may arise if this restlessness on the one side is met only by impatience or neglect on the other. Even now, the general indifference of Englishmen to all that concerns India is amazing and ominous."

Mr. Low looks forward to seeing more and more natives "taking responsible office in the public-works departments, and in the sanitary, judicial, medical, and educational branches." He believes that, as regards Englishmen, increasing "difficulty is found in getting men with a good professional training to accept posts in the technical branches of the administration. The deficiency is most marked on the legal side." He quotes a conversation, which bears the stamp of accuracy, between himself and a distinguished lawyer, on the disastrous lack of law shown by the British judges of some courts in civil causes. Mr. Low's informant added, of the native judges: "They at least are lawyers, and can understand a legal argument." On the other hand, our author naturally shrinks from the somewhat crude suggestion of native politicians in Calcutta and Bombay, pointing towards self-government for India on modern colonial lines, which we agree with him in thinking inapplicable to the extraordinarily divergent circumstances of the peninsula. He rightly adds: "Impracticable as it may be, we cannot dismiss it brusquely as a mere fantasy best treated with ridicule or contempt." One of our greatest difficulties in India is the conflict between the theory of the central Government and the practice of the less-responsible young officer, private soldier, or civilian. Mr. Low shows, for example, that the rich Bombay Parsees all but think themselves members "of the ruling race." They employ white servants, as, for example, drivers of their motor-cars. Yet when they travel they are treated in a fashion inconsistent not only with their pretensions, but also with wisdom. The exclusion of the most cultivated of Indian natives from many clubs and public places of good class is startling; and Mr. Low's anecdote as to the different treatment of a European judge and a native judge who were friends of the same standing is in striking contrast to the official position of the Government of India, rightly taken up in her dealings on the same subject with the Government of Natal.

With regard to education, Mr. Low has formed a clear and, we think, sensible opinion against the teaching of Whig history in India, and in favour of mathematics, chemistry, mechanics, and other scientific subjects, in order to send out from the colleges "a larger number of doctors, chemists, engineers, architects, technologists, and trained industrial experts." In another matter of controversy our author commits himself to an opinion the exact opposite of that of Mr. Morley as recently expressed in the House of Commons, and to the effect "that there is great dissatisfaction throughout the Indian army." It is mentioned elsewhere that there are rumours of interference with the system on which the native cavalry is recruited. We had hoped that the splendid efficiency of this force had secured it against changes which it had at one time been rumoured that Lord Kitchener intended to introduce. Mr. Low also fears a punitive expedition against the Mahsud Waziris, to the stopping of which we alluded some weeks ago. Our usual criticism upon travellers, to the effect that they generalize from imperfect data, is not often deserved by Mr. Low. We may, however, note lapses in two matters which concern the physical habits of men. He thinks it impossible for a European to squat, as do natives of India, for more than "a few minutes," if "at all." The coal-hewers of this country could squat against any native for any number of hours, and habitually assume this position when there is no necessity for it. Mr. Low thinks that the power of sleeping like a dog, anywhere, at any time, is peculiar to natives of India. But an Italian labourer and a British or German soldier behave in exactly the same fashion. Mr. Low alludes in passing—probably without any intention of provoking *The Athenæum*—to Francis in a fashion which has become more common than any evidence warrants: "Belvedere.... where Hastings fought his famous duel with the author of Junius." *The Athenæum* emendation, on the facts before us, is the "would-be Junius."

Messrs. Cassell & Co. publish *Pictures from the Balkans*, a pleasantly written illustrated volume by Mr. John Foster Fraser. The author's impartiality leads him into a certain amount of contradiction: many passages may be quoted on the side of Greece against the Bulgarians, and some for the Bulgarians against the Greeks. He thinks that the laudable ambition of the Bulgarians, who hope that Macedonia will "fall like a ripe plum into" their mouths, is a chief cause of much of the existing strife. He overstates the Turkish case when he writes "that half the population of Macedonia is Moslem and Turk"; but in other passages he gives the numbers of the adherents of the Greek Church and of the Bulgarian Church more accurately, and proves that Greeks, Bulgars, Serbs, and Vlachs, not to name Jews and gipsies, add up to figures in excess of those of Turks, Albanians, and Greek and Slav Mohammedans. Mr. Fraser himself demonstrates that Turks, Greeks, and Bulgars each form nearly one-third of the 2,000,000 people of Macedonia. Our author shows the method by which the Bulgarian "bands" terrorize "Bulgarian villages belonging to the Orthodox Church, and therefore deemed Greek, into....becoming Exarchist and Bulgarian": "To make Macedonia Bulgarian....they took to 'converting' villages that were not only Greek in religion, but Greek in speech and race." Subsequently, "Greek 'bands' adopted the methods of the Bulgarian 'bands,'" and now "both races....regard the others as vermin deserving only extermination." The book is full of photographs of whole families of Christians recently murdered by other "Christians" of the "bands." The "reformed police" are not so much protecting Christians as hunting them. The Turks were too lazy. "Now, under the direction of the British officers, patrols are frequently made at night, and revolutionaries are caught red-handed. They get short shrift." The author was entertained by three distinguished heroes. When he first stayed with two of these, "appointed by the Foreign Office," but "in the pay of the Turkish Government," he writes:—

"It gave one a little jump to meet British officers, in khaki uniforms and with South African medals on their breasts, wearing the crimson fez. An English soldier with a Turkish fez seems a curious combination."

It gives us "a little jump" that Mr. Fraser does not remember the best-known portraits of Gordon and of General Lord Kitchener, which both have the fez—Egyptian, but very like "Turkish" in a photograph.

The author makes an unhappy excursion into recent Servian history (already much over-written), in which we read that "Draga's influence was good," and that the murders were procured by Austria rather than by Russia. Both statements are to be questioned. The account of "precious attar" neglects the Indian manufacture, which yields the best and purest essential oil of rose. It is, we suppose, useless to protest once more against the new heresy which, to the horror of makers and wearers of "top-boots," gives to the military boot of Eastern Europe that time-honoured name.

From a College Window. By A. C. Benson. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Twelve out of the eighteen essays which Mr. Benson publishes here have appeared lately in *The Cornhill Magazine*. Their subjects are exceedingly diverse, and unless they can all be brought under the heading "criticism of life," there is no real bond of connexion amongst them, and no need for the pretence of any. There is a good deal in the first essay of a confessional and autobiographical character, and although this sets the tone of the book—a somewhat brooding and melancholy tone, though not without responsive echoes in the reader—it is more than a little difficult to see the connexion between the life-history that is confided to us and the state of mind of which such essays are the expression. Perhaps a career as master in a big public school, ever in touch with unformed lives and the fact of promise rather than the illusion of performance, tends to make a man look with undue kindness on his own store of sensations and ideas. So, too, the college window lets in what is peaceful at heart because it is appropriated to the college life. It reveals part of the "social Me" of its inhabitants; and the light it receives is

softened by the shadow of their home. There is room for suspicion that Mr. Benson is very much at ease in Zion, and that the writing of this book has made him more so. For we find an ease, and withal a grace, in these essays that charm out of the reader his sense of the pettiness of their reflections—not a uniform pettiness by any means, but one that hovers in the neighbourhood, and constantly descends. Garden-parties and bores and the proper way of playing games when you are forty—"by being open to be induced to join in such things occasionally in an elderly way, without any attempt to disguise deficiencies"—are topics which tickle our ears only because we are all groundlings. The process should not be encouraged in any author: in Mr. Benson it is a little unforgivable because he seems to take to it with too much zest. Cicero, he tells us, often affords little more than small-talk on abstract subjects: we are not clear that some such criticism will not hit off these essays to the life. In the chapters on 'Education,' 'Egotism,' and 'Religion' Mr. Benson is wholly serious, and writes well, if not profoundly. He holds the very lowest estimate of our present public-school education, and thinks that the staple of it should be French, easy mathematics, history, geography, and popular science.

Mr. Armitage-Smith is a high authority on *The Principles and Methods of Taxation*, on which he has lectured at the Birkbeck College, and his present volume, which is published by Mr. John Murray, is of value, and may be commended for educational purposes. Some points of criticism arise on a perusal of its pages. The doubts expressed at p. 3 and in another passage much later in the volume as to the over tendency of local authorities to borrow are corrected by the accurate information given at p. 138. By far the greater portion of the borrowing is for matters not voluntary or "speculative," but undertaken by compulsion administered to local authorities through Acts of Parliament. These and most other loans are subject to a sinking fund redeeming each within a moderate period. It is, of course, always thought that when rates are high, as for example in Poplar, which is named on another page, it must be chiefly the fault of the governing authority; but there is a great deal to be said upon the other side. The author's assumption that our poor law is a necessary consequence from the facts is at variance with the experience of many other countries. In France, however, the institution of the right to relief, against the chance of death by destitution, is now being for the first time discussed in Parliament. It is hardly right to name J. S. Mill as though he had been a steady advocate of "the alienation of public land." In the later part of his life he strongly opposed the alienation of the Greenwich Hospital and other such landed estates, and prepared a Bill for retaining them in public hands, for abolishing the law of mortmain, and for instituting public management of public lands in counties. He was also a determined supporter of the maintenance of all existing commons, wild lands, and State forests. The passages on "self-taxation" remind us that an interesting field of historical inquiry has not, so far as we know, been covered by any full account of various occasions when citizens have been called upon to give voluntarily to the State. There was a large subscription of this kind in this country during the great war; and it was calculated by many persons in the form of a voluntary income-tax or rate. The short explanation of the advantages of a funded debt on p. 126 should be expanded. As it stands, the fuller statement on the next page of the advantages of Treasury bills, Exchequer bonds, and terminable annuities would appear to the young student to conflict with the previous reference. The statement that the salt tax in India "is not really onerous" will be sharply contested. The words are not used in a technical sense, for where "onerous" occurs in other passages it is between inverted commas, and in two places where the phrase "really onerous" is adopted the use of the words is loose or popular. The author condemns the French salt tax, which makes his defence of the Indian salt tax the more startling. The English of the volume is good for a work upon such a subject, but we do not like the phrase "when profits have recovered the normal."

La Question Congolaise, by Dr. Vermeersch, S.J., of the Catholic University of Louvain (Brussels, Charles Bulens), is a remarkable contribution to M. Cattier's side of the Congo controversy, and will be damaging to King Leopold. It shows that the opinion of the Catholic Church has been profoundly affected by recent discoveries. The language of the author is full of politeness to his King, and he writes in an apologetic form. This fact, however, only makes his admissions the more startling, and his conclusions the more acceptable to those in this country who have long been attacked as either interested or hypocritical. Our author deals at length with the criticism which he thinks may fairly be made against the silence maintained for many years by Belgian doubters. He explains that

"the Belgian is not an American, and not a revolutionist by nature.....The newspapers predisposed our missionaries to a great and patient indulgence.....The attack came from Protestant missionaries.....Was it wrong of our missionaries .....to try regular and pacific steps rather than make a noise, probably useless, and perhaps dangerous?"

Returning to the subject, he asks of the Belgian Catholic missions:—

"Why did they hold their peace? Why did they prefer to suffer in silence the wrongs done to them and to the poor negroes?.....Because they had faith in the administration of their fellow-countrymen, in their assurances, in their promises. Because they loved Belgium, and would not, by declamation at the wrong time, play the game of a foreign nation."

After stating the reasons why they did not like to quarrel with the State, he tells us that it was a sacrifice "to the good name of Belgium." He then explains away previous declarations by the missionaries in favour of the State, and says that

"after the publication of the Report the missionaries quitted their ordinary reserve.....Nothing now ought to hold them back.....The King himself has asked for light."

There is now nothing in our author's attitude of which we in this country can complain. Father Vermeersch, in passing, destroys the whole fabric of King Leopold's assertions as to the State not being the creation of Europe. In some portions of the volume our author goes even beyond M. Cattier, and he also quotes with high approval a volume, reviewed by us on its appearance, by "un honnête homme, le Baron de Mandat." We did justice at the time to the courage of the Baron de Mandat-Grancey. The great importance of the volume before us is that in some of its most terrible passages—as, for example, at p. 250—the author distinctly states that

"in giving this point in detail we have limited ourselves to transcribing the unanimous feeling with which their experience has inspired the missionaries."

—that is, the Belgian Catholic missions.

Songs by Ben Jonson: a Selection from the Plays, Masques, and Poems, with the Earliest Known Settings of Certain Numbers. (Eragny Press, Hammersmith.)—The work of Mr. Pissarro is by this time familiar to all amateurs of fine printing, and they will be prepared to welcome the issue of this new volume from his press, the outcome of some eight months' unremitting toil. The general features of his books are a charmingly designed cover, one of his wonderful woodcuts in colour, an unexceptionable text, a good balance of red and black on the page, fine presswork, and accurate register; but in this work he has gone far beyond his own high standard in many respects. Mr. Barclay Squire—among the first of living authorities on the music of the period—has seen the music of the nine songs through the press, while Mr. Pissarro has printed it in black on red lines from the composers' editions in the original parts. His music type, specially designed for his 'Old French and English Ballads,' has been again employed. It is modelled on the finest examples of sixteenth-century music, and Mr. Pissarro prints with it in a manner almost unknown in this country since Wynkyn de Worde. The names of the composers are pleasantly familiar to lovers of old music—Ferrabosco, Lanneare, and Lawes; while the songs selected are far from being staled by repetition. For beauty of impression and accuracy of register this work will rank among the finest pieces of music printing of its century.

Apart from these qualities, however, we suspect the special attraction for collectors in the Eragny books will turn out in the end to be Mr. Pissarro's delicate and beautiful woodcuts in colours. He has travelled far since the issue of 'The Queen of the Fishes' in 1894, but it has been in a straight line. His mastery of his art remains unchallenged—the cutting of four or five separate woodblocks for each illustration, and their printing at a hand press necessitating a patience and a dexterity so foreign to the atmosphere of European art that we might well call the result Japanese, were it not that the word would convey an erroneous impression of Mr. Pissarro's work. One of these woodcuts would confer distinction on most fine-printed books of the day: they harmonize with his own. Jonson's lyrics have never had a more gracious setting.

We are very glad to receive a third edition of Mr. Dickinson's *The Meaning of Good: a Dialogue* (Brimley Johnson). The success of such a book is most encouraging from the point of view both of style and matter. It is one of the two or three signs—faintly perceived, it is true, among the parade of superstition, flippancy, and ignorance—that the present age may recapture some of that *Geist* which was browbeaten by the materialists a while ago.

In "The King's Classics" (De La More Press) *The Vicar of Wakefield* makes an elegant appearance. Dr. Garnett's Introduction is an excellent specimen of his happy touch and easy erudition.

Messrs. Hutchinson's "Popular Classics" represent the last word in cheap reprints, for they even reduce the current shilling associated with such popular ventures to tenpence, yet give excellent measure. The cloth binding in red is neat, and the design on the back tasteful; and a more elaborate cover of lambskin, with gilt top, is to be had for eightpence extra. The books are varied, including Leigh Hunt's *The Town*, with a few notes at the end; Bret Harte's *Choice Tales and Verse*; Lytton's *Last Days of Pompeii*; Waterton's *Wanderings in South America*,

with map and notes; and Browning's *Poems*, 2 vols., with brief notes. Each volume has a frontispiece, and we are pleased to observe that Waterton's many classical allusions have been carefully looked after in the text and the notes. The selection from Bret Harte has a vivid and philosophic Introduction by W. M. We hope it may not be too philosophic for the average reader, for it says well some essential things about Bret Harte's favourite material for romance.

In Mr. Frowde's hands "The World's Classics" are being continued with skill and enterprise. They are available in no fewer than six different styles. We have before us *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, by Anne Brontë; *The Works of Chaucer*, Vol. III.—'The Canterbury Tales,' in the authoritative text of Prof. Skeat; *Twenty-three Tales by Tolstoy*, translated by L. and A. Maude, a representative selection of the great writer's varied activities; Borrow's *Bible in Spain*, with a brief chronology of his life and works; and Thoreau's *Walden*, commended by a most interesting Introduction from Mr. Watts-Dunton, which not only hits off Thoreau's characteristics, but also says something about the general relation of Man to Nature. The whole has a sly humour which might persuade even the Philistine to take to thinking for a change.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Abraham (W. H.), The Position of the Eucharist in Sunday Worship, 5/ net.
Corfe (C. J.), The Anglican Church in Corea, 3/ net.
Hutton (W. H.), The Church and the Barbarians, 8/6 net.
Memorable Unitarians: Brief Biographical Sketches, 2/6 net.
Mitchinson (Rev. J.), The Great Commandment, and the Second Like unto It, 1/6
Moberly (W. A.), The Old Testament in Modern Light, 1/6
O'Leary (Rev. de L.), The Apostolical Constitutions, 1/
Sewall (F.), Reason in Belief, 5/

Law.

Digest of English Civil Law, edited by E. Jenks: Book II. Part I., Law of Contract, by R. W. Lee, 5/ net.
Rudall (A. R.), Duty of Trustees as to Investment of Trust Funds, 1/

Fine Art and Archæology.

Constantinople, painted by W. Goble, described by A. van Millingen, 20/ net.
Egypt Exploration Fund: Temple of Deir el Bahari, by E. Naville, Part V., Plates cxix.–cl., 30/ net.
Greece, painted by J. Fulleylove, described by J. A. M'Clymont, 20/ net.
Hooper (C. E.), The Country House, 15/ net.
Leigh (R. A. Austen), Bygone Eton, 21/ net.
Silvery Thames, described by W. Jerrold, illustrated by E. W. Haslehust, 21/ net.

Poetry and Drama.

English Lyric Poetry, 1500–1700, introduction by F. I. Carpenter, 2/6
Hoppin (J. M.), The Reading of Shakespeare, 5/ net.
Luce (M.), A Handbook to the Works of Shakespeare, 6/
Lyra Venatica, compiled by J. S. Reeve, 5/ net.
Tennyson's In Memoriam, Maud, and other Poems, 2/ net.

Music.

Joyce (P. W.), Irish Peasant Songs in the English Language, 6*d.* net.

Bibliography.

Schuyler (M.), A Bibliography of the Sanskrit Drama, 6/6 net.

History and Biography.

Anderson (Sir R.), Side-Lights on the Home Rule Movement, 9/ net.
Barron (E. M.), Inverness in the Fifteenth Century, 2/ net.
Benson (A. C.), Walter Pater, 2/ net.
Boissier (G.), Tacitus, and other Roman Studies, translated by W. G. Hutchinson, 6/ net.
Carpenter (E.), Days with Walt Whitman, 5/ net.
Fragmenta Genealogica, Vol. XI.
Fyvie (J.), Some Literary Eccentrics, 12/6 net.
Gait (E. A.), A History of Assam, 15/ net.
Hollams (Sir J.), Jottings of an Old Solicitor, 8/ net.
Lilley (A. L.), Sir Joshua Fitch, 7/6 net.
Lloyd (J.), The Early History of the Old South Wales Iron Works, 1760-1840, 25/ net.
Machiavelli (N.), The Florentine History, translated by N. H. Thomson, 2 vols., 12/6 net.
Pollock (Sir F.), Introduction and Notes on Sir Henry Maine's 'Ancient Law,' 2/6 net.
Roscoe (Sir H. E.), Life and Experiences, 12/ net.
Sichel (E.), The Life and Letters of Alfred Ainger, 12/6 net.
Tolstoy, his Life and Work: Vol. I. Childhood and Early Manhood, 6/ net.
Trevelyan (G. M.), The Poetry and Philosophy of George Meredith, 3/6 net.
Waddell (L. A.), Lhasa and its Mysteries, Record of Expedition of 1903-4, Third Edition, 7/6 net.
Whaley (Buck), Memoirs, including his Journey to Jerusalem, by Sir E. Sullivan, 21*s.* net.

Geography and Travel.

Braz (A. Le), The Land of Pardons, translated by F. M. Gostling, 7/6 net.
Dorking and Leatherhead, with their Surroundings, 1/ net.
Fraser (J. F.), Pictures from the Balkans, 6/
Gregory (J. W.), The Dead Heart of Australia, 16/ net.
Hueffer (F. M.), The Heart of the Country, 5/ net.
Low (S.), A Vision of India, 10/6 net.
Macfarlane (W.), Geographical Collections relating to Scotland, edited by Sir A. Mitchell.
Rawnsley (H. D.), Literary Associations of the English Lakes, 2 vols., Third Edition, 10/ net; Months at the Lakes, 5/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Braid (J.), Golf Guide and How to Play Golf, 6*d.* net.
Hunt's Universal Yacht List, 1906, 6/
Recollections of a Bison and Tiger Hunter, by Felix, 3/6 net.

Education.

O'Shea (M. V.), Dynamic Factors in Education, 5/ net.

Philology.

Cuyás (A.), Appleton's New Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary, 10/6 net.
King's English, 5/ net.
Propertius, translated by J. S. Phillimore, 3/6 net.

School-Books.

Arnold (Matthew), Selected Poems, edited by R. Wilson, 1/6
Cook (A. M.) and Marchant (E. C.), Latin Passages for Unseen Translation, Third Edition, 1/6
Hassall (A.), War and Reform, 1789–1837, 3/
Perry (W. C.), The Boy's Odyssey, edited by T. S. Peppin, 1/6
Plato, Euthyphro, Apology, and Crito, translated by F. M. Stawell, 2/6 net.
Stobart (J. C.), The Age of Chaucer, 1215–1500, 1/6
Zobeltitz (F. von), Der Backfischkasten, edited by G. Hein, 2/

Science.

Barrett (H.), The Management of Children, 5/ net.
Barrows (F. W.), Practical Pattern-Making, 6/ net.
Chamberlain (C. J.), Methods in Plant Histology, Second Edition, 10/6
Harrison (N.), Electric Wiring, Diagrams, and Switchboards, 5/ net.
Lea (S. H.), Hydrographic Surveying, 8/ net.
Loeb (J.), The Dynamics of Living Matter, 12/6 net.
Smith (W.), The Chemistry of Hat Manufacturing, 7/6 net.
Walker (E.), Modern Medicine for the Home, 2/6
Woolwich Mathematical Papers, 1896–1905, edited by E. J. Brooksmith, 6/
Yates (M.), A Text-Book of Botany: Part I. The Anatomy of Flowering Plants, 2/6 net.

Juvenile Books.

Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, and other Stories, edited by A. Lang, 2/6
Little Wide Awake Series, edited by M. T. Yates: Grimm's Fairy Stories; Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales; Little Red Riding Hood Fairy Book, 6*d.* each.
Little Wildrose, and other Stories, edited by A. Lang, 2/6
Snow Queen (The), and other Stories, edited by A. Lang, 2/6
Trusty John, and other Stories, edited by A. Lang, 2/6

General Literature.

Adams (A.), Cattle Brands, 6/
Appleton (G. W.), Miss White of Mayfair, 6/
Betting and Gambling, edited by B. S. Rowntree, 6*d.*
Blake (B. C.), Cain's Wife, 6/
Blunck (A.), Lessons on Form, translated from the German by D. O'Conor, 7/6 net.
Bourget (P.), Divorce, 6/
Bunyan (J.), The Holy War, 1/
Burgess (G.), A Little Sister of Destiny, 6/
Burland (H.), The Black Motor-Car, 6/
Cleeve (L.), A Double Marriage, 6/
Dickinson (H. N.), Things that are Cæsar's, 6/
Elizabeth and her German Garden, illustrated by S. H. Vedder, 7/6 net.
Frothingham (E. B.), The Evasion, 6/
Giberne (A.), Rowena, 6/
Gissing (G.), The House of Cobwebs, and other Stories, Introductory Survey by T. Seccombe, 6/
Gordon (S.), The Ferry of Fate, 6/
Griffith (G.), The Great Weather Syndicate, 6/
Hains (T. J.), The Voyage of the Arrow, 6/
Hoare (H. W.), The Disestablishment Question at the Present Time, 6*d.*
Hutchinson (Major-General H. D.), Military Sketching Made Easy and Military Maps Explained, Sixth Edition, 4/ net.
Jones (D.), The Moral and Religious Condition of Wales, 6*d.*
King (A. R.), The Agony of Love and Hate, 6/
Lever (C.), Lord Kilgobbin, illustrated by Luke Fildes, 3/6
Maxwell (H.), The Marriage of Eileen, 6/
O'Donnell (E.), Jenny Barlowe, Adventuress, 6/
Olivia's Shopping and How She Does It, 1/
Pearse (M. G.), The Pretty Ways o' Providence, and other Stories, 3/6
Praed (Mrs. C.), The Lost Earl of Ellan, 6/
Raine (Allen), Queen of the Rushes, 6/
Randal (J.), The Sweetest Solace, 6/
Richet (Ch.), Peace and War, translated by M. Edwardes, 1/ net.
Ruskin (J.), Fors Clavigera, Vol. IV., 3/ net.
St. Aubyn (A.), The Red Van, 6/
Sims (G. R.), Two London Fairies, 3/6
Swift (Dean), A Tale of a Tub; A Complete Collection of Genteel and Ingenious Conversation, 2/ net each; Gulliver's Travels, and other Works, edited by the late H. Morley, 6/ net.
Temple Classics: Goethe's Faust, Part II., translated by A. G. Latham; Burke's Speeches on America, 1/6 net each.
Tolstoy's Françoise, Adaptation of a Story by Guy de Maupassant, 3*d.* net.
Tolstoy, Greater Parables, as told to his Congregation, by W. Walsh, 1/ net.
Tomita (K.) and Lee (G. A.), Japanese Treasure Tales, 10/ net.
Toon (Mrs. M. Chan), The Triumph of Love, and other Stories, 6/
Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Second Series, Vol. XXVI.
Wilson (Mrs. N.), Mysteries: Colour, Music, Sound, and Mystery of Numbers, 6*d.* net.
World's Classics: Thoreau's Walden; Borrow's Bible in Spain; Twenty-Three Tales by Tolstoy; Chaucer's Poetical Works—Vol. III., Canterbury Tales; Brontë's The Tenant of Wildfell Hall, 1/ net each.
Wright (M. T.), The Tower, 6/
Young O'Briens (The), by the Author of 'Elizabeth's Children,' 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Houtin (A.), La Question Biblique au XX. Siècle, 4fr.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Ceriani (A. M.) et Ratti (A.), Homeri Iliadis pictæ Fragmenta Ambrosiana, Phototypice ed., 80m.
Heitz (P.), Kolorierte Frühdrucke aus der Stiftsbibliothek in St. Gallen, 80m.
Schrammen (J.), Altertümer v. Pergamon, Vol. III. Part I. Der grosse Altar. Der obere Markt, 180m.

History and Biography.

Loserth (J.), Fontes Rerum Austriacarum: Part II. Vol. LVIII. Section I. Die Zeiten der Regentschaft, 1590-1600, 17m. 40.
Merz (Dr. W.), Die Lenzburg, Revue Historique, Mai-Juin, 6fr.

Philology.

Paepcke (C.), De Pergamenorum Litteratura, 1m. 50.

General Literature.

Degener (H. A. L.), Wer ist's? Unsere Zeitgenossen, 1906, 9m. 50.
Franzos (K. E.), Ein Kampf ums Recht, 2 vols., 6m.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

THE AUTHOR OF THE FRENCH ORIGINAL OF WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH'S 'PARZIVAL.'

University College, London.

Like Mr. A. Nutt (cf. *The Athenæum*, April 7th, p. 422), I have read with great interest Dr. Hagen's learned article on the Kiot-Wolfram question in vol. xxxviii. of the *Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie*. It helps to undermine more than any previous contribution the already shaky ground on which defenders of the Crestien-Wolfram theory stand, and Dr. Hagen has also very ingeniously thrown light upon Trevrezent's *Turnierfahrt* (P. 496, 15–21; 497, 6–20; 498, 20–499, 10), with the result that the attention of scholars will have to turn to England and the Court of Richard Cœur de Lion for the home and author (or at least the inspirer !) of Wolfram's source.

One may, indeed, follow Dr. Hagen so far, and yet doubt whether Philip, Bishop of Durham, will figure in our future histories of literature as author of that epic. I must content myself here with emphasizing one great difficulty, which, it is true, Dr. Hagen himself touches upon when he (p. 198) concedes that nothing is known of any poetical or literary activity (nor, let me add, even any literary interest) on the part of Philip; but he consoles himself by hoping that such testimony may yet come to light, or may already be in existence, as he has not been able to look up all the references to Philip given in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' xlv. 184. The latter, however, I can assure him, contain nothing on the point, nor do some other references I have been able to consult (*e.g.*, 'The Origin and Succession of the Bishop's [!] of Durham,' printed from the original MS. in the Dean and Chapter's library at Durham, 1779); and, until the hoped-for new material has been brought to light, I must continue to doubt Philip's authorship.

Furthermore, let us suppose Dr. Hagen is right in attributing the reference to the painters at Cologne and Maastricht (P.158,16) to Philip.* In this case, unless the passage

* With P. 121, 7–12 in my mind I am by no means convinced about this.

is to be considered as a later insertion, Philip could not have begun the poem before 1198, *i.e.*, at the time when he was already installed Bishop of Durham; and he must have finished it about 1202–3, the latest date at which the MS. copy could have come into the hands of the Landgrave of Thuringia. Yet, to judge from the present evidence, the turbulent times of the beginning of his episcopal reign, full of internal and external strife; the different missions entrusted to him by King John; and his journey to Compostella and other places on the Continent during the year 1201, can hardly have provided the leisure and mood which an epic of such depth would demand. The difficulty does not end here. If a bishop, one of the "most devoted adherents" of the house of Anjou, composes an epic of about 24,000 lines, a definite glorification of this house, a poem a copy of which we should expect him to have handed to his royal master King John, is it likely that every trace of it in this country should have vanished—that neither friend nor foe of the bishop should have referred to such a remarkable production, nor even hinted at the bishop's poetical gifts?

Whilst these are the chief reasons for my doubting Philip's authorship, yet this need not exclude the possibility (among others) that Philip might have acted as "Gewährsmann" to the poet, whoever he was, just as Anselm did to Raoul de Coggeshale.

What Dr. Hagen says (p. 206) with reference to P. 453, 15–17, on the possibility of Philip having been instructed in the art of necromancy, is beside the point, as *âne* (P. 453, 17) is certainly to be taken as meaning "without," and not "beside."

R. Priebsch.

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB.

May I be allowed to say a word or two concerning Mr. Dobell's Lamb Letters, published a fortnight ago in *The Athenæum*?

Mr. Dobell offers no opinion as to the year when the third letter (to Manning) was written. Is it not possible that a slight clue may be found in the phrase "the Northern confederacy," and that this may have some reference to Lamb's remarks in a letter to the same correspondent, dated February 15th, 1801?—

"I had need be cautious henceforward what opinion I give of the 'Lyrical Ballads.' All the North of England are in a turmoil. Cumberland and Westmoreland have already declared a state of war."

If this view be correct, then the letter must have been written subsequently to the above date, somewhere between it and August of that year, when Lamb's first journalistic efforts came to an end on the failure of *The Albion*. The reference at the close of the letter to his intention "to get into pay with some newspaper" reads as though no work of this kind had been done previously.

The last letter should, one is inclined to think, be placed earlier than the beginning of 1834, at which time Lamb was living in Edmonton. The invitation to Talfourd is to Enfield, and the fact that he would have to put up with an "inn-bed" might be due to the limited accommodation at the Westwoods', with whom the Lambs lodged from the end of 1829 to about May, 1833. Further, as Lamb seems most anxious that Talfourd should bring Ryle with him, the wished-for visit of these two may have had something to do with Lamb's will, which was dated October 9th, 1830. Be this as it may, it is almost certain that the letter must have been written much earlier than 1834.

S. Butterworth.

WHERE WAS THE 'ORMULUM' WRITTEN?

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

The definite facts that are known about the author of the 'Ormulum' are the following. He gives his own name variously as Orm and Ormīn, the latter form (if his words may be taken literally, which is doubtful) being that of his baptism; he had a brother bearing the Norman name of Walter, who was, like himself, an Augustinian canon; and his work, according to palæographical and linguistic evidence, must have been written about A.D. 1200 in the North-East Midlands.

The only one of these statements that has in recent times been questioned is that Walter was Orm's brother in the literal sense. It has been maintained that when Orm addresses Walter as his brother "affterr þe flæshess kinde," he means only that he was his fellow-man. The sole argument alleged for this strange interpretation is based on the assumption (which, as I shall show, is erroneous) that in the twelfth century so thorough a (Scandinavian) Englishman as Orm was could not have had a brother with a Norman name. When this assumption is set aside, there remains no reason against taking Orm's words in their obvious sense. It may be granted that if Orm had not been Walter's brother in the literal meaning of the word, it would have been quite in his manner to mention the brotherhood of common humanity as one of the three kinds of fraternal relationship by which he was bound to his friend. But it would be very unlike his ordinary style (which is, indeed, even superfluously explanatory) to express this notion in terms that were liable to be misunderstood. It may therefore be regarded as certain that Orm and Walter were actually brothers.

So far as I am aware, no attempt has hitherto been made to identify the particular house of Augustinian canons to which Orm (and probably also Walter) belonged. The establishments of this order in England in the twelfth century were so extraordinarily numerous that the task of identification at first sight appears hopeless. But the abundance of Scandinavian words in the dialect of the 'Ormulum,' and the Northern features that qualify its general East Midland character, seem to point decisively to Lincolnshire as the district in which the work was written. As there were only eleven Augustinian houses in this county, the range of search is greatly narrowed. A study of the documents relating to these places has led me to form a conjecture which, though far from being demonstratively certain, has some circumstances in its favour, and does not appear to conflict with the known facts.

The monastic house at Elsham, not far from the Humber, was originally a "hospital," but was refounded as an Augustinian priory by Walter de Amundeville between 1147 and 1166 (*i.e.*, in the episcopate of Robert, Bishop of Lincoln). In the foundation charter (Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' ed. Caley and Bandinel, vol. vi. p. 560) Walter grants to the house the services of certain villeins and their families, among whom is William (son of Leofwine), his "præpositus" or steward, and also endows it with land at "Ouresbi" formerly held by Orm, the uncle of the same William. Now it seems almost certain that William the "præpositus" owed his Norman name to a godfather belonging to the Amundeville family (a brother of Walter de Amundeville, it may be remarked, was named William). It would be very natural that William the steward should name one son Walter after his lord, and another Orm after his own uncle. It would be equally natural that these two sons should enter the monastic house which had been founded by their lord, and of which they, with their father, had been made subjects. I therefore venture to propound, as a likely hypothesis, that the author of the 'Ormulum' and his brother Walter were the sons of William (son of Leofwine), the steward of Walter de Amundeville, and that they were inmates of the Priory of Elsham.

I fully admit that this hypothesis rests on extremely slight evidence, and that it will have to be abandoned if any facts should be discovered that distinctly point to a different locality. But at any rate the charter does prove that in the twelfth century a Lincolnshire Englishman named Orm could have a kinsman with a Norman name; so that there is no excuse for doubting that the later Orm meant what he said when he described Walter as "broþerr min affterr þe flæshess kinde." With regard to the interpretation of this expression, it is perhaps not irrelevant to note that the two brothers of Walter de Amundeville, in their charters ratifying his grant, speak of their mother as "mater mea carnalis." It *may* be a mere accidental coincidence that the names Walter and Orm are brought together in a charter of a Lincolnshire Augustinian house, and that some half-century later two brothers with these names—from the evidence of dialect apparently Lincolnshire men—are found as fellow-members of the Augustinian order. But surely such an accidental coincidence would be a little out of the common.

There are two other matters connected with the 'Ormulum' which, though not bearing on the question placed at the head of this paper, may conveniently be referred to here. First, How did Orm come to think of giving to his work the odd name of 'Ormulum'? The common explanation, that it was suggested by the form of Latin diminutives in *-ulum*, is obviously insufficient. It seems to me likely that this eccentric coinage was a sort of parody of the title of some existing book. Now there were very many mediæval works of devotion and religious edification bearing the name of 'Speculum'; one of them was by Orm's contemporary Edmund Rich, and there may have been others still earlier. Perhaps it may yet be discovered that some one of the books so entitled was among the sources which Orm used.

The other point relates to the form of the name Walter. Normally, the anglicized pronunciation of this name, about 1200, ought to have a long vowel in the last syllable: but the printed text of the 'Ormulum' has the spelling "Wallterr," which would imply that the *e* was short. I wish to point out that the MS., in which the name is written with a contraction, affords no authority for the doubling of the *r*.

Henry Bradley.

THE TRUMAN CRUIKSHANK SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold during last week the extensive collection of books illustrated by Cruikshank belonging to the late Mr. E. Truman, the six days' sale realizing 4,954*l*. The following were the chief prices: Ainsworth's Jack Sheppard, 15 parts, 1839, 19*l*. 5*s*. Crowquill's Holiday Grammar, 1825, 37*l*. 10*s*. Sketches by

Boz, special copy 1839, 70*l.* 10*s.* Grimm's German Popular Stories, 1823–6, special copy, 82*l.*; another, 38*l.* 10*s.* The Humourist, 4 vols., original pictorial boards, 1819–20, 107*l.*; another (ordinary copy), 32*l.* Ingoldsby Legends, first edition, 3 vols., 1840–7, 20*l.* Ireland's Life of Napoleon, 4 vols., 1828, 17*l.* Kenrick's The British Stage, 6 vols., very fine copy, 1817–22, 53*l.* Life in London, in 12 parts, large paper, 1821, 45*l.* 10*s.* Life in Paris, large paper, 20 parts, 1822, 30*l.* The Meteor, 2 vols., 1813–14, 53*l.* Rogue's March from Madrid to Paris, a caricature, 1808, 24*l.* Town Talk, 6 vols., imperfect, 1811–14, 53*l.* Military Career of Napoleon (chapbook), J. Bailey, n.d., 20*l.* 10*s.* Syntax's Life of Napoleon, 14 proof etchings. 22*l.* 10*s.* Etchings and Caricatures in Reid repudiated by Cruikshank, 17*l.* 10*s.* The engraved copperplates of various book designs, woodblocks, &c., fetched 205*l.*

Literary Gossip.

The following are some of the articles which will appear in the June number of *The Independent Review*: 'Anti-Militarism in France,' by M. Urbain Gohier; 'Henry Sidgwick,' by Prof. F. W. Maitland; 'The Future of Denominational Schools,' by Mr. Michael Sadler; 'The New Humility,' by Mr. G. K. Chesterton; 'The Political Aspirations of Scotland,' by Mr. J. W. Gulland, M.P.; 'Rostock and Wismar,' by Mr. E. M. Forster; and 'Liquor Taxation,' by Mr. J. A. Hobson.

Mr. John Murray will publish next week the elaborate work 'The Triumphs of Petrarch,' which has already stimulated the interest of bibliophiles. The fact that the price of the édition de luxe is sixty guineas is some evidence of its value and attractiveness. The price of the ordinary edition is, of course, very much less.

The Prælections delivered in January by the five candidates for the Regius Professorship of Greek at Cambridge—Prof. Jackson, Prof. Ridgeway, Dr. Verrall, Dr. Adam, and Dr. Headlam—will be issued very shortly in book form by the University Press.

The Cambridge Press also have ready for immediate publication a work by Miss Frances Davenport, of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, tracing from extant records the economic development of the manor of Forncett, in Norfolk, from 1086 to 1565.

In the summer of last year Mr. Charles A. Sherring, of the United Provinces Civil Service, was sent on a special mission to Western Tibet, and he is now producing, under the title of 'Western Tibet and the British Borderland,' a volume which embodies the information then gained, together with the local knowledge acquired by long residence on the border as Deputy Commissioner of Almora. The book includes the story by Dr. Longstaff of an attempt to climb the highest mountain in Western Tibet, and will be published by Mr. Edward Arnold.

Mrs. William Allingham, who is preparing a biography of her husband for the press, will be grateful if any one possessing letters of his will kindly lend them to her for use in the book. Her address is Eldon House, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead.

Messrs. Nelson & Sons will issue during the present month the complete works of Shakspeare in their "New Century Library," India Paper Series. The whole will be complete in six volumes, and will be issued in cloth, limp leather, and leather boards. Each of these pocket volumes will contain an original frontispiece printed in colours.

The Vacation Term for Biblical Study, which has been held in past years at Cambridge and Oxford, will take place this year at Durham, where the University has kindly consented to place its beautiful buildings at the disposal of the students. The lecturers will be men of different schools of thought, but all experts. It is hoped that the following among others will take part: Dr. Burney, Archdeacon Fearon, Canon Foakes-Jackson, Dr. Knowling, Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Jevons, the Rev. C. W. Johns, the Rev. J. H. Moulton, Dr. Anderson Scott, and the Rev. F. R. Tennant. The main subject will be belief in a future life as shown in the Old and New Testaments, whilst the influence of the surrounding nations upon Israel will also be considered. The term will last from July 23rd to August 11th. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Miss Creighton, Hampton Court Palace.

As the result of the efforts of the Oxford and Cambridge Philological Societies, and of the Classical Associations which represent Great Britain, it seems probable that solid support will be accorded to a reasonable reform in the pronunciation of Latin. Over a hundred and fifty tutors at Oxford and Cambridge have pledged themselves to the Philological Societies' scheme, which is virtually identical with that of the Classical Association; and several of the more important professional bodies, like the Head Masters' Conference, are now being approached on the subject. It is hoped that after the summer vacation schools and colleges will definitely break with their insular past.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw will deliver a lecture on 'The Religion of the British Empire' in the Kensington Town Hall next Thursday evening. Full particulars can be had from Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, River House, Hammersmith.

Mr. A. H. Coley writes:—

"In your report of the Conference of Library and Educational Authorities at Birmingham I am described as the Chairman of the Birmingham Education Committee. Will you kindly allow me to say that this is not the fact? Since the formation of the Committee Mr. G. H. Kenrick has held the position of Chairman, to the great satisfaction and advantage of the entire community."

Dr. Edward Henry Bickersteth, formerly Bishop of Exeter, died last Wednesday at the age of eighty-one. He was well known as a writer of sacred verse, edited 'The Hymnal Companion' for the Evangelical party, and had a great success with his own poem in twelve books, 'Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever,' first published in 1866.

In *The Oxford University Gazette* the Annual Report of the Curators of the Bodleian has just appeared. The number of printed and manuscript items received during the year is 79,539, the highest on record. The Copyright Act accounts for 53,431, new purchases reach 11,279, and gifts or exchanges 14,430. The friends of the late Provost of Oriel purchased his collection of books and pamphlets on Homeric subjects, 1,084 in number, and presented them to the Bodleian. Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses, 1500–1886,' has also been presented by his executors, with his annotations and corrections, on condition that further corrections may be made by students.

An answer by Mr. Haldane in the House of Commons states that 22,000*l.* had been spent on the official History of the South African war before the end of the last financial year; but he hopes that it will be completed for another 5,000*l.* There are to be three volumes, the first of which is likely to appear this summer.

Lady Warwick has put into permanent form her views on the duties of the State in regard to the feeding and education of the children of working-class parents. In 'A Nation's Youth: Physical Deterioration, its Causes and some Remedies,' to be published in a few days by Messrs. Cassell, she presents the evidence for the necessity of further reform. Sir John Gorst contributes an interesting Introduction, in which he traces the process of social legislation during recent years.

The death occurred on Monday last of the wife of Mr. O. G. D. Berry, who under her maiden name of Ada S. Ballin was well known as an editor and journalist. She founded the papers *Baby* (1887), *Womanhood* (1898), and *Playtime* for children (1900), and wrote several books on hygiene and early education.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Elkin Mathews has a third edition of Dr. Garnett's little book 'De Flagello Myrteo' in the press, the second being already exhausted.

Madame Marcelle Tinayre, the well-known novelist, has undertaken a new rôle, that of *chroniqueuse*, and her criticism of things in general will appear regularly in the illustrated magazine *Madame et Monsieur*.

We are glad to hear that the French librarians have—somewhat late in the day—established an association to watch over their interests, and foster a friendly feeling among the members. The new body already numbers over 200 members, with M. Deniker, librarian at the Natural History Museum, as president, and M. Michel, of the Municipal Library at Amiens, and M. Henry Martin, administrator of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, as vice-presidents. M. Sustrac, of the Bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève, is the general secretary; and the office of the new association, to which we wish all

prosperity, is at No. 6, Place du Panthéon, Paris.

According to the last annual report of the German booksellers' association, book-publishing in that country, if quantity be taken as a criterion, is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. In 1901 25,331 works were issued, but last year the total amounted to 30,000. Literary and other reviews appear to head the list, whilst scientific publications form the next most numerous class.

The death was announced on Monday last of Carl Schurz, who was born in 1829 at Cologne, and, after experiences as a revolutionary in Germany in the forties, went to the United States in 1852. He had a long career as a journalist, beginning with the publication of a liberal newspaper at Bonn. He was a newspaper correspondent at Paris in 1851; and Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, 1865–6; founded *The Detroit Post* in the latter year; and became editor of a German paper, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, in 1867. He was also editor of the New York *Evening Post*, 1881–4. His publications include his 'Speeches' (1885), a 'Life of Henry Clay,' and an essay on Abraham Lincoln (1889). He was a United States Senator from 1869 to 1875, and took a leading part in politics, an aspect of his life which does not concern us here.

Dr. Georg Brandes is going to pay a visit to London, having been invited by the Danish Society to be the chief guest at a dinner on June 5th in honour of the King of Denmark's birthday.

A Parliamentary Paper has just been published (price 6*d.*) which shows the extent to which Local Authorities in Scotland have allocated and applied Funds to the Purposes of Technical Education during the year ending May 15th, 1905. We have also received the Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (2*s.*); a volume of the Scotch Education Department on the Training of Teachers (6*d.*); and the Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, 1905–6 (2½*d.*).

Next week we shall pay special attention to guide-books and books of travel.

SCIENCE

BIRD LIFE.

Wild Wings, by Herbert K. Job (Constable), bears as its second and explanatory title 'Adventures of a Camera-hunter among the larger Wild Birds of North America on Sea and Land.' Very seldom does our lot fall in such pleasant places, for we can unreservedly praise this book, not only for the great beauty and variety of the illustrations, but also for the admirable descriptions of the scenes visited by the author when hunting with a camera: a sport far more exciting than any shooting with a gun, free from the taint of destruction, and affording pleasurable reminiscences for years to come. First comes a visit to the breeding-place of the brown pelican in Florida, where protection has enabled these huge birds to recover, in some degree, from the ravages of the purveyors of plumes for the head-gear of women; next, to the Florida Keys (the last word a corruption of *Cayos*), made classic ground for the ornithologist by Audubon's description in 1832; and then to the Cape Sable wilderness—where drinkable water is scarce and insect plagues abound—in order to inspect one of the few colonies of egrets, roseate spoonbills, and ibises hitherto undetected by the spoiler, though the watchman was subsequently lured into an ambuscade and deliberately murdered by the plume-hunters. One of these gentry, working alone, had made $1,800 for himself, by so completely shooting-out another colony that a visit to the locality could not prove profitable for some years to come, but even here Mr. Job found subjects for some beautiful photographs. Sooty terns and noddies—species which occasionally wander to the British Islands—were the characteristic sitters for their portraits on the Dry Tortugas; while at Charleston we see the scavenger black vultures and the coloured people competing on the "dumping-ground" of that city, and notice an effective picture of the far finer "turkey-buzzard" on the wing. Very interesting are the details of the bird-colonies in Virginia, and unspeakably sad are the particulars of the slaughter of egrets at their breeding-places, to provide the "ospreys" (so called) for ladies' hats. At the Magdalen Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the gannets, kittiwake gulls, puffins, and razorbills are identical with those of our own islands, while the guillemot is only a thick-billed representative of our "murre"; and to many readers the illustrations of these and of the gulls, shearwaters, and petrels, as well as the shore-birds described in the following chapters, are likely to prove particularly attractive. The camera-hunter will appreciate the difficulties to be overcome in photographing the raptorial birds at their nests. As the great horned owl deposits its eggs in an old nest of a hawk, the bird can be photographed with comparative ease; whereas the "screech-owl" of America, although a "horned" species, lives in holes of trees, and has to be taken out for portraiture. There is an excellent index, and there is only one—unavoidable—drawback, namely, the weight of the volume, owing to the glazed paper to suit the illustrations. This is emphatically a book to be bought: the ornithologist must have it; the lover of nature should have it.

The Bird Watcher in the Shetlands: with some Notes on Seals—and Digressions. By Edmund Selous. (Dent.)—The last word of the title is the key-note of the book, and the author, in his preface as well as on p. 312, expresses his appreciation of its value as explaining his discursive style, of which he seems to be somewhat proud. Mr. Selous has visited some portions of the Shetlands on two occasions, and now he gives us his personal views about the birds and the seals he has watched, with a verbosity which is really prodigious. The volume is enlivened by ten full-page illustrations from the practised pencil of Mr. J. Smit, but even among these there is a digression; for the plate facing p. 84 represents whales "breaching" (*i.e.*, leaping high out of the water) as "seen from the rocks of Raasey," an island which lies between Skye and the mainland, far away from the Shetlands. The sportsman and the collector for museums are favourite subjects for diatribes. The former is a

"man who would keep up foxes, to the ruin of agriculture and the depopulation of poultry-yards"; "a man who kills animals primarily on account of the pleasurable sensations which he experiences in so doing."

Far worse, however, is the collector for museums, against whom the author rages so vehemently that it is not easy to find a passage sufficiently consecutive for quotation, though the following may serve:—

"His whole life, in thought or act, is one long ceaseless crime against every other life. His goal is extermination, and nature, for him, a museum..... To get a thing dead, that is what his love of nature amounts to, and he does it for those like himself. I know the kind of people who enjoy those groups in the museum at South Kensington, and I am sick at heart that they should be there for them..... 'For the sake of science'—that is the formula of the professor who sends out the naturalist to slay, and of the naturalist who goes and slays. With that charm on their lips both quench the thirst of their hearts, and find no evil in the draught..... Science might use her influence to check the dance of death, instead of making it caper more wildly, but there is something in a museum which brings down the high to the level of the low, and makes the learned biologist and the banging idiot the best of good friends and confederates."

For those who like this style there is plenty more, garnished with French words and phrases which have English equivalents. We find even such hybrid expressions as "nature *emporter's* it *sur vous*." The index is remarkably full, and never was a book in greater need of a good index.

Nature-Tones and Undertones, by J. M. Boraston (Sherratt & Hughes), is a well-printed volume of nine sketches of life in the open, illustrated by eighteen photographs from nature; and those of the young oyster-catchers, the ring plovers, and the nesting-places of the terns are so good that they make amends for the somewhat hackneyed character of the subject. About a quarter of the book, and the most interesting portion, is devoted to excursions in the peninsula of Llanddwyn, the south western part of Anglesey, and a favourite haunt of the shore-birds mentioned above. Incidentally the author gives his experiences of one of Mr. Evan Roberts's revival meetings; and from the emotional display of the modern Nonconformist he passed to the fervour of earlier times and another creed, when St. Dwynwen withdrew herself from society, and led to the foundation of some kind of monastic establishment which was long ago swallowed up by the waves or covered by the drifting sands. Even the ruined church, now photographed, had no rector after the "Black Dean" of Bangor, who helped Henry VII. to the throne. A very agreeable chapter is devoted to 'The Ploughing of the Marsh'; for the urban district council had issued the fiat, "Let dry land appear," and the sunlight glinted on the share of the municipal plough as the author went to visit the haunts of the plovers, redshanks, sandpipers, ducks, &c., before the impending drainage. Altogether, we can heartily commend the book, and consider it a distinct advance upon Mr. Boraston's 'Birds by Land and Sea,' which we noticed favourably on December 24th, 1904.

CONVERSAZIONE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The exhibits at this function were, perhaps, hardly so interesting as usual, English discoveries in physics and other sciences having this year been few. It is to this fact, probably, that must be attributed the inclusion of appliances having merely a topical or sensational interest, among which may be named the "Ever-trusty" oxygen apparatus used for working in foul air. As it has long been before the public, and the

principles on which it is constructed are well known, one can only guess that it found its way to Burlington House because it was employed for the rescue of the miners entombed alive in the recent disaster at Courrières. In the same category may perhaps be classed the seismograph records from the Royal Observatory at Edinburgh and the seismograms of Prof. Milne, which would probably not have been shown but for the late upheaval at San Francisco.

Yet there was some apparatus exhibited that was both new and ingenious, especially Dr. P. E. Shaw's electrical measuring machine, which aims at replacing by electric contacts the measuring machines which depend on mechanical touch. It is claimed on its behalf that it avoids the strain on micrometer screws and nuts inseparable from measuring machines like the Whitworth; that it can be adjusted and calibrated by the user without recourse to expert assistance; and that its contacts are made with points instead of plane surfaces. All these claims seemed to be justified by the model exhibited on Wednesday week, and before long some such machine will doubtless supersede all others for accurate measurements. In Mechanics there was also to be seen Prof. George Forbes's naval gunsight, now being constructed at Elswick for trial on H.M.S. Africa. By an ingenious arrangement of curved surfaces, this apparatus does away with all toothed gear, and makes allowance for all variations in muzzle velocity, density of air, and time of flight to an extent that is almost human. Before leaving this class we should mention the torsion spring of Prof. Wilberforce, a weight suspended to which will, after bobbing up and down for a few minutes, suddenly begin to twist round and round, and then, after a few minutes more will return to its up-and-down motion, and begin the whole performance over again. According to its inventor, the transference of energy in each case is almost complete, and takes place only when the two principal periods of vibration are as nearly equal as possible.

In Light an unusual number of exhibits were on view, including the binocular spectroscope of Dr. Marshall Watts—a most ingenious instrument, wherein, by the employment of two exactly similar diffraction gratings, the whole spectrum from, for instance, a vacuum tube, can be seen at once, both eyes being employed and the bright lines coming out with stereoscopic effect. Another instance of the successful employment of two similar diffraction gratings was shown by Mr. Julius Rheinberg, who uses them to produce achromatic interference bands by means of a telescope, in much the same way that the image of a grating is formed in a microscope. Prof. W. F. Barrett also exhibited an "Entoptiscope," or instrument for enabling a person to detect obscurities and defects within his own eye, which it is to be hoped will not easily get into the hands of hypochondriacs; and Mr. W. Rosenhain a miscroscope for the examination of specimens of metals and other opaque exhibits, with what seemed to be excellently designed improvements in the lighting of the objects. Messrs. R. & J. Beck's new microscope, in which any part of the spectrum can be used for illuminating purposes, also gave great satisfaction, an experiment with it showing that the green rays would resolve a certain diatom invisible with the yellow. There were also a complete set of photographs of the arc spectra of different elements, taken with Lord Blythswood's diffraction grating containing 14,400 lines to the inch; some beautiful photographs in natural colours, obtained by M. Lippmann's interferential process, and exhibited by Mr. Edser and Mr. Senior; and some of diatoms taken by Dr. A. Köhler in the ultra-violet light.

In Sound Mr. Joseph Goold showed that when sympathetic or resonant vibrations exist in the same steel plate the exciting of one system will put its fellow in action, and the two figures produced by them in dust will go through the most extraordinary variations, but will never meet. Mr. Duddell also exhibited a most curious machine, whereby the different disturbances produced by a telephone circuit were exhibited as curves on a ground-glass screen. The four curves on the screen showed respectively the movement of the microphone transmitter diaphragm, the current in the circuit at entrance and exit, and the movement of the receiver diaphragm. The distortion of all these curves, particularly of the first-named, when different sounds were thrown into the telephone, was very interesting, that caused by the vowel-sounds being particularly marked, while any difference in the pitch was registered at once.

In Electricity the most noteworthy exhibit was perhaps the set of photographs shown by Mr. Kenneth J. Tarrant of electric discharges in the air and in vacuo. These included representations of the discharge from a continuous current with different kinds of interrupters, and also of an oscillating current of high frequency and tension, together with the usual positive and negative brushes and glows. Many of them are of high importance for the study of phenomena still very little understood, and it is to be hoped that they will eventually be reproduced in the Society's *Proceedings* or elsewhere. Mr. L. H. Walter also exhibited a magnetic detector for wireless telegraphy and other purposes, which seemed to consist of a small differential dynamo kept by mechanical means in revolution between the poles of a permanent magnet. By means of this the arrival of the Hertzian wave generates two currents: an alternating one, which is received on a telephone, and a continuous one, which can be made to exhibit visual signals or to record itself on an instrument of the siphon type. Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. Muirhead also exhibited a portable set of wireless telegraphy instruments for use in the field. These were a marvel of compactness, the whole being easily carried on the saddle of one pack-mule, and Sir Oliver Lodge has availed himself of the principle of his "pertinacious" current to avoid the necessity of using large and heavy transformers. He also showed a new "coherer," in which a needle-point is substituted for the revolving disk employed in his usual system. A very ingenious bifilar galvanometer on the moving-coil system, but warranted free from the tendency to zero creep, was exhibited by the National Physical Laboratory, and deserves mention.

In Heat the only exhibits were Mr. Vernon Boys's gas calorimeter, which has been for some time before the public and is in fact used for the official testing of London gas; and an exhibit by Sir James Dewar of an improvement in vacuum-jacketed vessels for the storage of liquid air and other gases. These are now made of metal, with necks of some alloy which conducts heat badly, and are covered with silvered-glass vacuum cylinders. The vacuum is in every case produced by the cooling of cocoa-nut charcoal, and their efficiency is virtually permanent.

In Chemistry the most interesting exhibit was perhaps that by Dr. G. T. Moody proving the resistance of iron to the formation of rust, even in the presence of water, so long as there was no admission of carbonic acid. He showed a specimen of Swedish iron which had been exposed to the combined action of air and pure water for three weeks, and had remained perfectly bright; and a control specimen which had been subjected to the action of air containing the normal amount of carbonic acid for 72 hours, with the result that it had rusted considerably. In the same connexion may be noticed a complete series of the salts of picric acid—the active constituent of most high explosives—some of which have never been prepared before. This exhibit was the work of Dr. O. Silberrad and Mr. H. A. Phillips. Prof. Wyndham Dunstan also exhibited a set of rare minerals from Ceylon, including specimens of that thorianite which Sir William Ramsay has lately investigated.

Astronomy was, as might be expected, well represented by eclipse photographs and an ingenious series of star charts shown by Mr. T. E. Heath, which when looked at through red and green spectacles exhibit the stars as appearing in tri-dimensional space. It is claimed that in these charts the parallaxes which are known are allowed for in the apparent distances shown, while in other cases the estimated average distance is allowed for.

In the Natural Sciences a hind leg of a gigantic marsupial was exhibited by Dr. Woodward, and proved one of the most prominent features in the Library. Mr. J. E. S. Moore and Mr. C. E. Walker have also continued their researches into cell-division as shown in cancer and similar diseases, and the results were here displayed microscopically; while Dr. Albert Gray was responsible for a series of photographs illustrating the comparative anatomy of the membranous labyrinth, and the ingenious apparatus of Berlese for capturing minute insects was shown by Mr. Cecil Warburton. An exhibit of historical interest was contributed by the Royal Microscopical Society in the shape of the original photographs of blood, milk, and crystals taken by Léon Foucault in 1844, which were the first examples of the use of electric light in photography.

The demonstrations in the Meeting-Room this time consisted of views of the Batoka Gorge on the Zambesi, by Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, and a lecture by Prof. Silvanus Thompson on the Berkeland and Eyde process for the winning of nitrates from the atmosphere.

SOCIETIES.

Astronomical.—*May* 11.—Mr. Maw, President, in the chair.—Mr. Lewis read a paper on some points arising from a discussion of the double stars in Struve's 'Mensuræ Micrometricæ,' a memoir upon which had just been completed, and was about to be published by the Society. Questions relating to the distribution of the stars were considered, and the author concluded that the sun is situated in a cluster, but not centrally. Mr. Lewis also read a paper by Messrs. Bowyer and Furner on the orbit and mass of 85 Pegasi.—Prof. Turner gave an account of a paper by Miss Gibson on the number of the stars, derived from the consideration of the proper motion, parallax, &c., of 72 stars.—The Astronomer Royal gave the results of the Greenwich observations of the sixth and seventh satellites of Jupiter, from photographs taken with the 30-inch reflector, with exposures of 5 minutes to nearly 3 hours. Plates had also been taken for determining the positions of Jupiter, which showed that the errors of the tables were very small: the results were confirmed by meridian observations. The Astronomer Royal also showed a series of prints from negatives of the solar eclipse of August, 1905.—Prof. Dyson exhibited some of the seismographic records taken at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, including that of the late San Francisco earthquake, the effect of which reached

Edinburgh in about seven minutes.—Prof. Turner gave an account of Prof. Barnard's paper on the magnitudes and position of Nova Geminorum, and described a series of very fine photographs of the Milky Way taken by Prof. Barnard at Mount Wilson, California, in the summer of 1905.—Mr. T. E. Heath exhibited on the screen a series of stereoscopic star-charts, mostly north of 20° north declination, and explained the system on which they were constructed.

STATISTICAL. — *May* 15. — A paper on 'The Development of Agriculture in Denmark,' by Mr. R. J. Thompson, was read.

ZOOLOGICAL. — *May* 1. — Dr. H. Woodward, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during March, numbering 124.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited the skin of a remarkable new duiker from Nyasaland, which had been presented to the British Museum by Mr. S. W. Frank. It was (by Mr. Frank's request) named *Cephalophus walkeri*, sp. n. —The Hon. Walter Rothschild read a short paper entitled 'Further Notes on Anthropoid Apes,' and exhibited five mounted specimens, one skeleton, six skulls, and a photograph of the following races: *Gorilla gorilla* dark-headed race, *G. gorilla* red-headed race, *G. gorilla matschiei*, *G. gorilla diehli*, *Simia vellerosus*, and *S. vellerosus fuliginosus*.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a paper on mammals collected in South-West Australia for Mr. W. E. Balston. Thirty-two species and subspecies were enumerated, including *Scoteinus balstoni*, sp. n., allied to *S. greyi*, and *Tachyglossus aculeatus ineptus*, subsp. n.—A series of papers was read on the Lepidoptera collected in South Tibet by officers during the recent expedition to that country under Col. Sir Frank Younghusband. Mr. H. J. Elwes gave an account of the butterflies contained in the collection, which comprised 33 species and varieties, 4 of which were described as new. The moths, exclusive of the Tineidæ, had been worked out by Sir George Hampson, who enumerated the 63 species of which specimens were obtained. Of these, examples of 36 species were taken at moderate elevations in Sikhim, and belonged to the Indian fauna, 2 being described as new; 27 species belonged to the Palæarctic fauna, of which 9 were widespread and 18 Tibetan; 10 of these were described as new. An account of the Tineidæ was supplied by Mr. J. Hartley Durrant; they were referred to 4 species, 2 of which were new. —Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper entitled 'Contributions to the Knowledge of the Vascular and Respiratory Systems in the Ophidia and to the Anatomy of the Genera Boa and Corallus.'

ENTOMOLOGICAL. — *May* 2.—Mr. F. Merrifield, President, in the chair.—Commander J. J. Walker showed fourteen examples of both sexes of *Hystrichopsylla talpæ*, Curtis, the largest British flea, taken in the nest of a field-mouse in a tuft of grass at Grange, near Gosport, Hants, on March 28th. — Mr. G. C. Champion exhibited living specimens of *Apate capucina*, *Deilus fugax*, a *Cryptocephalus* (*rugicollis*), two species of Anthaxia, &c., from Ste. Maxime, South France. —Mr. F. B. Jennings exhibited an example of the weevil *Procas armillatus*, F., taken near Dartford, Kent, on April 13th, recorded only once in this country for a considerable period.—Mr. M. Jacoby exhibited a box of beetles from New Guinea, including *Aesernia meeki*, Jac., *A. costata*, Jac., *A. gestroi*, Jac., and Cetoniadæ and Lucanidæ from South Africa and Borneo.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe exhibited a specimen of *Hydrochus nitidicollis*, Muls., a beetle new to Britain, taken at Yelverton in the River Meavy in April.—The Rev. F. D. Morice exhibited lantern-slide photographs (from nature) of the female *Calcaria postica* in Hymenoptera, belonging to divers groups, mostly "Aculeates," but including also representatives of the Chrysids, Ichneumonids, and sawflies. He submitted that, in all the examples shown, the structure of the calcaria themselves (and also of the parts adjacent to them) clearly indicated that their main function was that of an elaborately constructed instrument for toilet purposes.—Dr. F. A. Dixey exhibited specimens of *Mylothris agathina*, Cram., and of *Belenois thysa*, Hopff., pointing out that the close resemblance between these species obtained chiefly in the dry-season form of the latter, and not in the wet. He considered this to be a fresh illustration of the special liability to the attacks of enemies experienced under dry-season conditions, leading in some cases to the adoption of a cryptic coloration, and in others, as here, to mimicry of a protected form such as *M. agathina*. —Prof. E. B. Poulton communicated a critical paper on 'The Late Prof. Packard's Explanation of the Markings of Organisms,' by Mr. H. Eltringham, and cordially supported the views of the author. — Mr. Edward Meyrick contributed a paper 'On the Genus Imma, Walk. (=Tortricomorpha, Feld.).'

METEOROLOGICAL.—*May* 16.—Mr. Richard Bentley, President, in the chair.—Dr. W. N. Shaw read a paper, which he had prepared in conjunction with Mr. G. C. Simpson, on 'An Instrument for testing and adjusting the Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder.' Experience has shown the necessity of an instrument for testing the shape and dimensions of recorders, and for verifying their adjustment when installed. But it is not at all easy by mere inspection, or simple measurements with ordinary measuring instruments, to check the adjustment; nor is it possible on a sunless day, without some special instrument, to check the orientation, and so the time scale, of the sunshine recorder. The authors have devised an instrument for this purpose, which they fully described in the paper.—Mr. R. G. K. Lempfert read a paper on 'The Development and Progress of the Thunder-squall of February 8th, 1906.' This squall was first noted at Stornoway, soon after midnight, and the last station in England to feel its effects was Hastings, over which it passed at about 4 P.M. The rate of progress was nearly uniform, though it increased somewhat in the south-east of the country, where the thunder- and hail-storms were most intense. The average speed of advance of the line of squall was about 38 miles per hour. The most marked feature of this squall was the sudden shift of the wind in the course of a few minutes from south-west to north-west, and it was during this period that the thunderstorm occurred, accompanied by a rise of barometric pressure and a fall of temperature.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*May* 8.—Mr. H. Balfour, ex-President, in the chair.—A series of phonograph records of native songs from the Congo, collected by Dr. J. L. Todd, was exhibited. The songs were all from the upper waters of the Congo, and were of great interest as specimens of native African music.—A paper entitled 'Notes on the Ethnography of the Ba-mbala,' by Messrs. E. Torday and T. A. Joyce, was read by Mr. Joyce. The data on which the paper was based were collected by Mr. Torday. The Ba-mbala are a Bantu tribe inhabiting the district between the Kwilu and the Inzai, tributaries of the Kasai, in the Congo Free State. The country had not previously been visited by a white man, at least for many years. The most interesting feature connected with these people is perhaps the fact that they are cannibals, men, women, and children all indulging, with the exception of a particular class known as Muri, who are distinguished by wearing a particular kind of bracelet. Another interesting feature is that they appear to have borrowed all their knowledge of crafts from the neighbouring tribes. The paper was illustrated by a collection of specimens sent home by Mr. Torday, and also by lantern-slides.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—*May* 9.—Dr. Pinches read a paper on 'The Babylonian War-Gods and their Legends.' The author said that the god of war in the sense of the ravager was Nergal, the spouse of Eres-ki-gal, and he is called, in the list in which the gods are identified with Merodach, Marduk sa qabli, "Merodach of War." There was, however, another deity of a similar nature, the god whose name is generally transcribed Ninip. This deity is identified with Zagaga, who, in the same list, is described as Marduk sa tahazi, "Merodach of Battle." Ninip has generally been regarded by Assyriologists as a provisional reading, and Dr. Hrozny therefore suggests, on account of the Aramaic Nerigh and the Arabic Mirrih, that the true transcription is Ninrag. This Dr. Pinches was inclined to accept, with, however, some modification, making it Nirig (or Nereg). The Semitic equivalent seems to have been pronounced Enurêstû, "the primæval lord," or something similar, though there is considerable doubt about two of the Aramaic letters with which it is written, and the reading of the whole is therefore uncertain. After noting several of the names by which these deities are designated in the lists, Dr. Pinches translated a fragment of a hymn to Nergal, in which he appears as the god of Marad. The text itself, however, belonged to Cuthah, raising the question whether Marad and Cuthah were not one and the same place. Extracts were then read from the hymn written in his praise, which is published in the fourth volume of the 'Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia'; and the author closed his remarks upon this deity with the interesting legend from Tel-el-Amarna, in which Eres-ki-gal, after attempting to punish Nergal with death for his impoliteness in not standing up before her messenger, finds herself dragged from her throne by the infuriated deity, and only saves her life by offering to become his wife, an offer which was accepted on the spot. The second part of the paper was a description of the interesting series published by Hrozny referring to the god Nirig (Ninip). One of the ideographs used for this deity suggests that he was identified with Hadad, which is confirmed by the statement that the noise of his chariot was so great, that there was fear it would terrify his father Bel in Nippur. This text contains lines in which, seemingly, Nin-kar-nunna, Nirig's sister, reconciles him with his spouse Nin-Nibri. The other series referring to this deity is interesting as containing the blessings or curses pronounced by him on the various stones, one being dolerite. In the paragraph referring to this there is a distinct reference to E-ninnû, the temple at Lagas, and to a king who had statues made of that material, suggesting that it is Gudea who is intended, though other kings may have used the same stone. In another inscription, also in the British Museum, reference is made to Nirig's having been enthroned in the royal chamber, where he sat "joyfully and widely" at the festival instituted for him, which, with the context, suggests parallels with the raising of Merodach to be king of the gods, as related in the Babylonian Creation-story. An identification of Nirig or Ninip with Merodach at an exceedingly early date is therefore not improbable.

MATHEMATICAL.—*May* 10.—Prof. A. R. Forsyth, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. F. Russell was elected a Member.—The following papers were communicated: 'The Substitutional Theory of Classes and Relations,' by the Hon. B. Russell,—'The Expansion of Polynomials in Series of Functions,' by Dr. L. N. G. Filon,—'On the Motion of a Swarm of Particles whose Centre of Gravity describes an Elliptic Orbit of Small Eccentricity round the Sun,' by Dr. E. J. Routh, —'The Theory of Integral Equations,' by Mr. H. Bateman,—and 'On Linear Differential Equations of Rank Unity,' by Mr. E. Cunningham.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*April* 18.—Dr. Hastings Rashdall, President, in the chair.—Prof. A. Caldecott was elected a Member.—Mr. F. C. S. Schiller, Prof. Bernard Bosanquet, and Dr. Hastings Rashdall read papers in the symposium on 'Can Logic abstract from the Psychological Conditions of Thinking?'—A discussion followed.

May 7.—Dr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair. —Prof. G. Dawes Hicks read a paper on 'Sense-Presentation and Thought.' The paper attempted to show that thought, in the psychological sense of the term, was to be traced back to simpler and more elementary processes of mind, but that evolution of the higher from the lower was only conceivable on the assumption that the earlier stages were the same in kind as those of the relatively advanced and developed stages of the mental life. Stress was laid upon the distinction between the aspects of process and content in all modes of apprehension. It was maintained that while the act or process of apprehending was an existing state of mind, the content apprehended thereby was not *qua* content an existing fact, but possessed only what the scholastic writers indicated by the term *esse intentionale*. From this point of view, Bradley's conception of the psychical state as a mental image was criticized, the conten-

tion being that a mental image was no less a content apprehended than a logical idea. On the same ground, it seemed to the author that the distinction between sentience and discriminative thought could not be justified. All apprehension was a process of discriminating and comparing; it was only in and through this process that either sense qualities or any others were apprehended at all. Contents of sense perception and contents of thought were, then, alike in the fundamental respect that they were not existing entities; consequently there was no transition from existence to non-existence to be effected in passing from the one order of contents to the other. These premises being granted, it was argued that the features of inwardness, of generality, of objectivity, attaching pre-eminently to contents of thought, might be psychologically accounted for without calling to our aid any special and unique faculty, such as is assumed, for example, both by Lotze and Wundt.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

Hellenic.—*May* 8.—Prof. Percy Gardner in the chair.—Mr. Cecil Smith, Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, gave the first of his promised annual accounts of acquisitions in his department. He had arranged that acquisitions should be on view in a separate case at the Museum for a year before their incorporation in the collections, and this departure was to be supplemented by an annual résumé to be given at a meeting of the Hellenic Society. The main difficulty with which his department, in common with others, had to contend, was the inadequate grant at their disposal for making purchases. Despite the increase in the market price of antiquities, the funds at the disposal of the authorities were decidedly less than was the case twenty years ago. The present account comprised the more important acquisitions since his appointment in 1903. Among the more striking objects shown upon the screen were the following: (1) On a polychrome Attic vase was a unique representation of the mystic marriage of Dionysus with the wife of the Archon Basileus. This rite was celebrated annually in the spring at Athens, at the festival of the Anthesteria, and was doubtless intended partly to symbolize, and partly, by a sort of sympathetic magic, to secure, the fertility of the city for the coming year. (2) The lesser arts of the goldsmith and jeweller were admirably illustrated by two fine intaglios representing a girl dancing an Eros upon her foot, and a female figure seated upon the prow of a trireme. Both these works of art belonged to an earlier period than analogous types previously known. A cloisonné ring showed the façade of the temple of Aphrodite at Paphos, as depicted on coins from that site; and this section was supplemented by an exquisite specimen of Greek gold granulated toreutic work, rivalling the famous pieces of the Hermitage Museum from the Crimea. (3) Among the terra-cottas, in addition to choice specimens of the so-called Tanagra and Myrina figurines, special interest was aroused in the complete contents of a maiden's tomb, comprising a seated figure of a girl with detachable arms, nude, but probably intended to be draped with miniature garments; the marriage vase; the *ἐπίνηστρον* for carding wool; and other feminine attributes, all executed on a proportionate scale in terra-cotta. (4) Of bronzes the most remarkable were several fine examples recently exhibited at the Burlington Fine-Arts collection, including the Forman equestrian figure; an ape represented as a quail-catcher, holding a quail basket such as is used to-day and a lantern; a Græco-Egyptian statuette from Spain, one of a series of figurines belonging to that Græco-Celt-Iberian art of which the finest development is seen in the much-discussed Elche head in the Louvre; and the magnificent relief from Paramythia from the Hawkins collection, to the purchase of which Mrs. Hawkins had generously contributed, besides presenting works of an analogous character. (5) Architecturally the most conspicuous addition to the collections were the columns from the "Treasury of Atreus" at Mycenæ, large portions of which had been recently presented by the Marquis of Sligo. With these, and with the help of casts of the hitherto known fragments in London, Athens, and Karlsruhe, a complete restoration of these remarkable columns and their capitals in their original form has now been erected in the Archaic Room of the Museum.—In view of the nature of Mr. Cecil Smith's paper no discussion followed, the Society, through the Chairman, expressing its appreciation of the communication made to them, and of the debt all students of ancient art owed to the department he represented.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Geographical, 3.—Anniversary Meeting.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Heraldry in relation to the Applied Arts,' Lecture II., Mr. G. W. Eve. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues. Royal Institution, 5.—'Glands and their Products,' Lecture III., Prof. W. Stirling.
— Anthropological, 8.15.—"The "Genna" in Assam,' Mr. T. C. Hodson.
Wed. British Academy, 5.—'The Celtic Inscriptions of France and Italy,' Prof. Rhys; 'The Rights of Neutrals as illustrated by some Recent Events,' Sir Edward Fry.
— British Numismatic, 8.—'Some Notes on the Coinage of Henry II.,' the President.
— Geological, 8.—'On the Importance of Halimeda as a Reef-forming Organism, with a Description of the Halimeda-Limestones of the New Hebrides,' Messrs. F. Chapman and Douglas Mawson; 'Notes on the Genera Omospira, Lophospira, and Turritoma, with Descriptions of New Species,' Miss J. Donald.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The General Supply of Electricity for Power and other Purposes,' Mr. James N. Shoolbred.
Thurs. Linnean, 3.—Presidential Address.
— Royal, 4.30.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Parsis of Persia,' Major P. Molesworth Sykes.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Man and the Glacial Period,' Lecture I., Prof. W. J. Sollas.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting.
Fri. Physical, 5.—'Colour Phenomena in Photometry,' Mr. J. S. Dow; 'Exhibition of an Automatic Arc Lamp,' Mr. H. Tomlinson and Rev. G. T. Johnston; 'The Theory of Moving Coil and other Kinds of Ballistic Galvanometers,' Prof. H. A. Wilson; 'Exhibition of a Bifilar Galvanometer free from Zero Creep,' Mr. A. Campbell.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Compressed Air and its Physiological Effects,' Mr. L. Hill.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Old and the New Chemistry,' Lecture II., Prof. Sir J. Dewar.

Science Gossip.

It is with profound regret that geologists have received from Lausanne the melancholy news that Prof. Eugène Renevier, the President of the Swiss Geological Society, has been killed by an accident in a lift-shaft. The event is all the sadder from the fact that it occurred within a few days of the date on which the jubilee of his professional entry on a geological career was to have been celebrated. Born at Lausanne on March 26th, 1831, he was appointed to the Chair of Geology in the University of his native town in 1857, and had held the position ever since. During a great part of his life, however, he had also been actively engaged on the work of the Geological Survey of Switzerland, of which he became the chief. Prof. Renevier's writings related mostly to local geology and palæontology, but he also wrote on the general principles of stratigraphical classification, and was responsible for a scheme of geological chronography.

An unfortunate accident has also brought to a sudden close the life of another geologist—Mr. Charles Eugene De Rance, who for many years was an officer of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. Early in life he established a reputation by his work on the Gault—a formation with which he had been familiar from childhood in the cliffs of Folkestone. Much of his Survey work was afterwards carried on, however, among the red rocks and the drifts of Lancashire. On retirement from official life, some years ago, he settled at Blackpool, and devoted much attention to the subject of water-supply. Mr. De Rance was the author of a work entitled 'The Water Supply of England and Wales' (1882), and acted for many years as secretary of a Committee of the British Association on the Circulation of Underground Waters.

We are glad to hear that Madame Curie has been appointed to succeed her late husband in the chair of "Physique générale" at the Faculté des Sciences, Paris. She is a fully qualified *docteur ès sciences*, and will, no doubt, maintain the dignity of the post specially created for M. Curie. It is interesting to note that the Council of the Faculté des Sciences has satisfied itself with investing Madame Curie with the position of "chargée de cours," although, perhaps, the title of "Professor" is only a question of time or degree.

Prof. Haeckel's 'The Evolution of Man,' the library edition of which was last year issued at two guineas, is now being published by Messrs. Watts, slightly abridged and much simplified, in two sixpenny parts. Each part consists of nearly two hundred pages, with over two hundred illustrations. It would be difficult to surpass this for cheapness.

The present absence of moonlight being favourable for searching after faint objects, it may be of interest to mention that, according to Dr. Zwiers's ephemeris, Holmes's periodical comet is now situated in the eastern part of the constellation Pisces, and will enter Aries at the end of the month. It will be about three degrees due north of β Arietis on the 7th prox. But the morning twilight begins early, and it is more likely that the comet will not become visible until approaching opposition to the sun in the autumn. It was last seen in January, 1900, but was very faint at that appearance.

Dr. W. Luther, Director of the Düsseldorf Observatory, communicates to No. 4088 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the results of a series of observations of twenty-five small planets, including Peraga, No. 554, which was discovered by Herr Götz at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on January 8th, 1905. This planet was also seen by Mr. Frederickson at the Naval Observatory, Washington, on the 23rd ult.

FINE ARTS

MUNICH EXHIBITION AT THE GRAFTON GALLERY.

This exhibition does not impress us with the superiority of artistic effort in Munich over our own admitted mediocrity. Lenbach, whose death we recorded just two years ago, is represented by a number of works; but by none that offers full justification for the reputation he enjoyed, as did a certain serious and draughtsmanlike portrait of Frederick III. shown some years back at the New Gallery. A thin and ineffective sensationalism is the main characteristic of his present pictures, of which *The Painter with his Daughter Gabriele* is a typical example. The head of the newer school is the notorious rather than famous Franz von Stuck, and his weapon is again sensationalism, but of a coarser order. It must be admitted, however, that after a fashion he accomplishes his purpose, and that *The Fight for the Woman* has in it some power (whatever that power may be worth) of appealing to the sheer brutality that is latent in most of us. Hoffmann von Vestenhof's *Minotaur* has the same character in a more humorous vein, and shows more clearly even than Prof. von Stuck's work that where these Munich painters surpass our own is but in the wider fields of enterprise opened to them by their audacity. On the other hand, while we admit that to the jaded palate such liberty may have its attraction, this collection suggests that the Germans still foster some of the worst colourists.

A few pictures deserve to be exempted from the general censure; in particular, Herr Walther Georgi's *Midday Hour*, the rich decorative feeling in its heavy leaves brooding over the motionless waters of the fountain being only slightly marred by the flippancy of the sculptured figures behind. Karl Haider's *Charon* recalls Mr. Cayley

Robinson's attempts at mystic generalization, and Adolf Heller's cleanly executed interior similar efforts at our own New English Art Club; while Walther Geffcken's *The Meeting*, with rather more capacity for elaboration and less feeling for style, resembles the work of that clever amateur Mr. H. T. Jarman, whose sketches in almost transparent oil paint are for the moment the most interesting feature of the meetings of the Langham Sketching Club. In a word, what is good here is not better than, or different in kind from, what we are already doing in this country, with no inordinate result in the way of critical applause. Fritz von Uhde's religious pictures have a rather sentimental sincerity which has to carry off a great deal of mediocre painting.

MASTERPIECES BY FRENCH PAINTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

This show at Messrs. Duveen's, on behalf of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, is by no means made up exclusively of masterpieces, as suggested by its too glorious title, and this is the more evident by comparison with the splendid china vases through whose presence we pass to the picture galleries, in expectation of something even statelier and more delicate within. This is too much to ask from such a collection, the interest of which is mainly historical, and in which only a few works could be appraised highly, from an artistic point of view, without gross injustice to living painters. Fragonard's *Le Billet-Doux* is a fine sketch that would have borne a little more attentive finish. The manner in which the painter has seen in a natural effect of light and shade the suggestion for a well-balanced design in alternated solid and transparent colour is admirable, and indicates the debt that all the best paintings of this period owed to Rubens. Nothing could be better than the manner in which the sweeping masses of transparent shade are flung on to the canvas in such constructive fashion, the impasto lights painted into them in forms well planned as a whole, but needing, particularly in the skirt, a few final blending touches to break the harshness of the transition between lights so creamy and shadow so bituminous, which nevertheless we are to accept as representing the same stuff—a violence that time would seem to have exaggerated by darkening the transparent parts of the work to an unusual extent. None of the other pictures is carried off with Fragonard's lightness of hand, which we think of as belonging to all eighteenth-century French work, but which is in reality rare. Pater, however, is represented by an unusually good picture, *Le Rêve de l'Artiste*, which has more imaginative power than we expect from him; and one of the Watteaus, a nearly life-size head and shoulders of a girl, is good in a slight and rather accidental fashion.

The other pictures reflect tamely, and perhaps truly, the tamest and least vital characteristics of the time.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Third Notice.)

The two shows we have just noticed prejudice us in favour of the despised Academy. Here, at least, we find no signs of universal and innate incapacity for colour, such as oppresses us in the case of the Munich painters; while there is no lack of canvases well above the average of the "masterpieces" at Messrs. Duveen's. Indeed, that a collection displaying so much varied ability as this at Burlington House should prove so abortive argues a terrible lack of intelligent direction of such effort, or of that instinctive rightness of aim that in artistic matters has generally taken its place. It is useless to bewail the decay of that instinct: we are too self-conscious, exposed to too many influences plucking us this way and that, to return to the old days when a painter followed the only master he knew, and expended his originality in making some slight variation for the better on a style of proved utility. We may as well reap the advantage of our self-consciousness, and, even at the cost of some collective thinking, arrive at some conclusions as to what qualities are good and what bad in painting, so as to escape at least the anarchy of running after novelty for its own sake. Our suggestion that the answer to this question depends necessarily on the aim and functions of the picture, on the service it is to do for the public, is one evidently not accepted at the Academy, whose duty clearly should be to contribute to the direction and enlightenment of the distracted painter. It is fair, however, to examine what would seem to be the Academic view of the matter, if we would establish our contention that the artistic ability in the country is by no means the negligible quantity that admirers of the older art would make it out to be—that it is only its direction that is unenlightened.

Now to any one who examines the Academic standpoint as displayed in its exhibitions, that position is tolerably clear: that the use of a picture is to figure in such an exhibition as this of the Royal Academy—that the function of painting is the literal imitation of the face of nature. The former contention demands a deal of effort for a pitifully small result in human betterment; the latter demand, compliance with which seems to constitute, in Academic eyes, sanity in art, deserves serious consideration, ill as it seems to work out in practice; for, after all, it is probable that a very large proportion of the best painters in the past could have given no verbal statement of their aims more elaborate than this unpretentious recipe. In practice, moreover, such honest naturalism has its virtues, even in the hands of a modern Academician, and it is this that in the work of Mr. H. W. B. Davis, in spite of garish sins of colour (witness the excruciating blues in the foreground of No. 279, *Ben Eay, Ross-shire*), gives to his animals the dignity of a scholarly and independent observation very different from the facile plausibility of such a painter as Mr. Arnesby Brown, who is by comparison a collector of current information on the subject of cattle.

Yet on the whole the naturalistic recipe, which in the hands of the old masters yielded splendid works of art, breeds with us but perfunctory imitation, and we submit that while this results in part from shortcomings in the painter, it is in part due to a change in the character of the life offered for his observation, to which the naturalistic outlook is less applicable than of old. In the first place, it is to be remembered that literal imitation is only fruitful to the artist in proportion as he feels the eloquence and significance of matter, imitative painters of to-day being not so much absorbed in a delightful pursuit as steeled to a task whose accomplishment excites our wonder. Nor is this failure of interest, lamentable as it is, without some shadow of excuse. It used to be regarded as a universal law that nothing could happen in nature without leaving traces of its happening on a universally sensitive matter, which thus became a kind of instantaneous symbol of the endless past—history summed up in a concrete form. This is the justification of the imitative painter; but human ingenuity has in these later days been devoted to stifling this natural eloquence which is his inspiration, to silencing the tell-tale appearances that would divulge how the present grew from the past, or even the present relations of man with man. With features void of expression, with hands innocent of gesture, we walk, in clothes that studiously give no hint of our identity, along artificially flattened roads, flanked by houses of studied uniformity. What is this but a deliberate attempt to deprive matter of its expressiveness, of its function as the clay that thought shall mould, to reduce it to the condition of a mask behind which life shall retire as though ashamed? What is there in this cowardly shrinking from self-expression to tempt an artist to literal painting, with its affectionate and elaborate dwelling on every detail, because every detail is eloquent of its place in the larger scheme? Rather it is the moment for the analytical painter who has an eye that sees through shams, and puts his finger on the core of shabby reality. Forain is the type of this sort of artistry, but it can hardly lead to a studied or beautiful art. It is executioner's work, to be done as quickly as possible, and as incisively.

Yet little as there seems in much of modern life to tempt to elaborate representation, Mr. J. H. F. Bacon reveals himself this year as the man born for the attempt: he will go down to posterity along with the Hon. John Collier as among the few painters who sum up the virtues and ideals of our middle class as perfectly as did Boucher and Van Loo the characteristics of their period. See his *Lady Gelder* (180), *J. G. Wainwright* (254), *Sir John Pound* (375), and *A Fairy Tale* (529). Mr. Bacon paints his sitters as they would wish to be painted; but this acceptance of their standpoint implies a certain blindness to larger issues, an incapacity for any but timid comparisons that does not make for fine results. As reproductions of the facts, his pictures are rather wonderful; but we have not here the marriage of finely observed fact with finely designed paint that constitutes a masterpiece, and the Academic passion for detailed realization would have a very discouraging effect on the technical quality of Academy pictures, but for one circumstance—considerations of space necessitate the hanging of a large proportion of the pictures very high on the walls.

In this ordeal is an admirable training for the young artist, for distance is very severe on solecisms of paint, on any breach of the unwritten law that forbids any over-modelling by variety of texture of paint within the main entities of the subject. The licence that occasionally permits even so great an artist as Rembrandt to drive the transparent dark of an eye-socket right through the head to the background may be tolerable at close quarters, if the tone and colour be naturalistically true. At a distance the eye demands a closer parallelism between the structure of paint and the structure of fact, and asks that the shadow shall partake, be it ever so slightly, of the quality of firmness of paint that differentiates the head from the background. These observations—to be taken, obviously, in the spirit rather than in the letter—may serve to suggest the close relation between the very texture of the paint and the broad structure of a picture that is so necessary to work of a decorative character, and we find that, by long expectation of being skied, a number of young painters have attained to some habitual observance of this relation. Mr. George Lambert's *Lotty and a Lady* (160), and Mr. Sholto Douglas's life-size portrait of a motor-car

(*The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Carnegie, with their Sons, John and David*, 326) are good examples by men who have perhaps sacrificed some delicacy of delineation in the search for a painterlike conception of natural structure. Technically they are almost equipped for serious decoration, and, instead of spending their efforts on subjects unsuited to such a scale (though they sin in company with Manet), they should surely be encouraged to attempts at invention, at constructive imagination, even at romance.

It is to the fact that he has to some extent made this attempt to find subject as well as technique adaptable to decorative purposes that Mr. Brangwyn owes his importance. Obviously his picture cannot compare in painterlike skill with Mr. Lambert's. He sacrifices so enormously the structure of facts to the structure of paint that it is very difficult to make out his *Venetian Funeral*, (532) to realize that the figures are in boats gliding along a canal. We are not prepared to admit that any paraphernalia of accessories could blind a spectator to so paramount a factor in the actual scene, still less to admit that the painter should allow them thus to blind us.

At the opposite pole from Mr. Brangwyn and Mr. Lambert are a band of young painters who have been freely represented in the Academy for some years past, and who simplify their painting to a mere mosaic in pursuit, we can hardly say of natural structure, but of the fuller rendering of detail. Mr. Keith Henderson's clever portrait of *Dr. Campbell Brown* (572) brings painfully home to one the insignificance of modern respectable costume, and the school do well in avoiding this unprofitable imitation; they do not so well when, as almost all of them have done, they turn instead to the more attractive, but to them as insignificant representation of a pseudo-mediæval costume stencilled over with elaborate pattern and draped on a lay figure. A lot of sailors unloading freight on a sunny wharf is a more reasonable theme (more taxing, also, for the easy is rarely the glorious) for painters concerned in the rendering of detail. Then no costume, no accessory, but would be moulded by the part it played in the work in hand; and such intimate harmony is one of the truest inspirations of the painter. Except in our great ports and in low life, where desperate necessity forces the vital facts of life to the surface, England presents to-day little of this self-explanatory subject-matter, and it is not by accident that some of our truest and most frankly realistic painters, such as Mr. Charles in *The Home of the Contadina* (240) and Mr. Smythe (who does not exhibit at this year's Academy), have found their best subjects abroad. Realistic painting, to be satisfactory, should have in it something of affectionate admiration, and we do not deny that the Englishman is capable of provoking such a feeling; but hardly when he has retired from work to a smug and unimaginative repose. The true place to observe him is more and more in the outlying portions of a great empire, of which England is but the counting-house—a counting-house lending itself little to pictorial celebration.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The magnificent display of illuminated manuscripts in the Grenville Library at the British Museum has always been a centre of attraction to students of mediæval art; but it has been reserved to Sir E. M. Thompson and Dr. Warner to give it its due value by the classification and rearrangement of which the result is now before the public. The number of manuscripts shown has been much increased—147 (including the 13 of the Rothschild collection) against the 111 mentioned in the preceding Catalogue. What is of more importance is that 75 of these are new to visitors, showing that more than half of the old exhibition has been discarded in favour of more suitable examples. The collection is now arranged in schools (the Byzantine, English, French, Flemish, German, and Italian being represented), and has become a fully illustrated object-lesson in the development of the art of illumination in Europe. Students have long been familiarized by reproductions with many of the examples here shown, but the opportunity of seeing the originals side by side, and tracing the growth of a school, is exceptional. The impression on the eye, the grasp of the essential element of a style, can only thus be obtained.

The chief feature of interest in Case 1 is the number of Winchester books shown, among them the magnificent miniature of the Crucifixion and the initial B opposite of the Æthelwold Psalter (tenth century). These have often been reproduced, notably in Sir E. M. Thompson's 'English Illuminated Manuscripts' and by Dr. Warner. The eleventh-century Psalter is also well known to students, but two other MSS. less familiar illustrate the outline drawing of the time. Cases 2 and 3 continue the English School, emphasizing the delicate work and figure initials of the thirteenth century, culminating in the East Anglian School of the early fourteenth century, and the revival at the end of that century. All but two of the examples in Case 3 are shown for the first time, and altogether the Exhibition fully vindicates the supremacy of English art at two great periods. Cases 4 and 5, containing MSS. of the French School, are hardly inferior in interest. It is difficult to speak with any restraint of the qualities of the work to be seen here. Specially beautiful examples are the Paris Lectionary, Bible, and Bible History of the thirteenth century; the Paris Missal, Coronation Order, and Apocalypse of the fourteenth; and the exquisite Hours (Nos. 62 and 67) of the fifteenth. No. 64 is said to be an early work of Jean Fouquet, and the MSS. 62–7 are very important as marking the point where illumination proper becomes pictorial. Case 6 shows the growth of the Flemish School, with the further development of the pictorial side of the art, and with it the unpleasant Flemish border, no longer in harmony with the page it frames. Case 7, with 26 examples of the Italian School, has no fewer than 17 fresh to the visitor — many of them marvels of invention, richness, and grace. The 13 selected Rothschild MSS. supplement the other collections in several directions.

The new Guide to the Manuscripts is much fuller than its predecessor, and is illustrated by 30 excellent plates; but we would express a hope that the authorities will confer on students the immense boon of a fully illustrated catalogue, with facsimiles of every illumination shown, instead of the eight at present given. The time and thought spent on the arrangement of this exhibition would attain their highest possible usefulness in a permanent record available for consultation in any part of the world.

NOTES FROM ROME.

I have to chronicle a discovery made in the Forum many years ago, which has remained unknown to students and visitors until the present day. A workman, sweeping the pavement of the Forum (or whatever remnants of it the present explorers have left in situ to tell the tale), found a line of grooves, about one inch deep, which had been hidden from view by a coating of dust and mud hardened by the shuffling of feet, and which on closer examination were found to be letters 38 centimetres high. The inscription, about 40 feet long, runs perpendicularly to the line of the Sacra Via between the Marble Plutei of Trajan and the Column of Phocas, and was originally composed of bronze letters, of which only the sockets are left. It is, or it was, therefore, the most conspicuous among the many inscriptions of the Forum. Its importance, however, is not in accordance with its conspicuousness, as it contains but one name:

L NAEVIVS C . F . [AMERI]MNVS.

Archæologists and epigraphists find in these few letters a difficult problem to unravel. How is it that the name of a personage belonging to the first century after Christ is engraved on a pavement dating from the time of Diocletian? and how could a patrician like Lucius Nævius make use of the vulgar cognomen "amerimnus"? To answer these questions we must refer to another recollection of the Nævian family, discovered on the same spot 453 years ago, in the excavations made by Pope Julius III. near the Column of Phocas; I mean, to the bas-relief representing Mettius Curtius leaping into the swamp, which is now exhibited in the Palazzo dei Conservatori. This bas-relief, which certain critics have endeavoured to denounce as "a work either of the later Middle Ages [the Middle Ages knowing about Curtius!] or of the early Renaissance [the stone was found only in 1553!]," is sculptured on the back of a marble panel, on the front of which we read the name of

L . NAEVIVS . L . F . SVRDINVS

—a personage well known as having held the office of "Prætor Peregrinus" under Augustus, and the Consulship in the year 30 A.D. The Nævii, therefore, must be connected (in a manner which we are not able to specify) with the revival, in the Augustan era, of the Lacus Curtius, the remains of which are to be seen within a few feet of the newly found inscription.

As regards the question of a first-century inscription being engraved on a pavement which dates from the time of Maxentius or Diocletian, I can only recall the parallel case of the Pantheon, which shows the original inscription of Agrippa set up in the pronaos dating from the time of Hadrian.

On Tuesday, April 24th, the City Antiquarium, enlarged and replenished with new and interesting works of art, was opened to students and visitors. It contains, among many other treasures, the mosaic picture of a hunt with life-size figures of men and beasts, discovered not long ago within the area of the Licinian Gardens, near the church of Santa Bibiana. The section of this great picture exhibited in the Antiquarium represents about three-fifths of the original composition: the other two-fifths are still lying underground, and cannot be taken up unless the two railway lines which run over this part of the Horti Liciniani are removed. The Santa Bibiana mosaic comes third in point of size among those exhibited in Roman museums, measuring only 70 by 30 feet; while the "Mosaico Antoniniano," discovered by Count Velo in 1824 in the Baths of Caracalla, and now exhibited in the large hall of the Lateran Museum, covers a space almost double. The same may be said about the mosaic floor found in the Thermæ of Otricoli at the time of Pius VI., and now placed in the Rotunda at the Vatican. That at the Antiquarium, however, is the most interesting of the three, if we consider the details of the scene, which represents the gathering

of wild beasts from various parts of the world, to secure the *materia prima* for the *venationes* of the amphitheatre, and to increase the stock which was constantly kept in readiness in the *Vivarium*. The mosaic shows the various devices used to entrap the beasts: we can see the gazelles forced to run into a corral surrounded by nets; wild boars harassed by mastiffs; and bears tempted to enter the cages (concealed by shrubs) by the exhibition of a huge piece of raw meat, while the venator, crouched on the top of the cage, is ready to lower the trap door.

Antiquaries hail with satisfaction the discoveries of "military diplomas" on account of the chronological and topographical novelties which they usually contain. A Roman soldier was entitled to a regular discharge, after twenty years of service in the infantry, or ten in the cavalry. Augustus in B.C. 13 restricted the period to sixteen years for the legionaries, and to twelve for the Prætorians, at the end of which terms they were to receive a bounty in money and a diploma of *honesta missio*, which conferred on them the right of citizenship and other privileges specified in the decree. These official documents (concerning not single individuals, but whole squadrons or companies) were engraved on bronze tablets and posted in various parts of the Capitolium, such as the Ædes Fidei, the Ara Gentis Juliæ, the pedestal of the statue of Q. Marcius Rea, the pedestal of the statue of Jupiter Africus, the Ædes Thensarum, the "Trophies of Germanicus," the right or the left wall of the "vestibule" (*aditus*), the back wall of the Temple of Jupiter, and so forth. And when the worthy veterans started on their long journey towards their native lands (generally Pannonia, the Danubian Provinces, and Upper or Lower Germany) they carried with them a legalized copy of the diploma, which always ended with the following declaration, attested by witnesses: "This is the exact copy from the original decree, which is affixed to [such-and-such part] of the Capitolium." The last diploma discovered somewhere on the banks of the Rhine contains a new and interesting indication *In Capitolio ad casam Romuli!* which confirms the fact that there were two such huts in Rome: one, the best known, at the top of the Scalæ Caci on the Palatine; another within the precincts of the Capitol, near the Curia Calabra. Both were shaped like the shepherd-huts of the Campagna, with their frame of boughs, thatched roofs, and sides *vimine texti*. Their type was never forgotten, so that in the inscriptions of Lellia Marnia in Africa a tomb in the shape of a hut is called *domus Romula*. See 'Corpus Inscr. Lat.,' vol. viii. p. 1123.

A pedestal of a votive statue of small size, discovered in the Transtevere near the junction of the Viale del Re with the Piazza Mastai, bears the following dedication: "Theogenea, wife of C. Rutilius, offers this image to the Bona Dea, in accomplishment of a vow." This find—of no special value if considered by itself — becomes interesting if we refer it to the shrine of the same goddess discovered in the same neighbourhood in the year 1744. The shrine is described by Bottari as a "tabernacolino" sheltering an altar, and a spring or well, with three inscriptions stating that it had been erected by order of Marcus Vettius Bolanus, the owner of the estate (Insula Bolani), under the care of his agent Cladus. Bolanus is a personage well known to British students as one of the earliest governors of Brittannia, and as a consul suffectus under Nero. It seems that the Bona Dea's protection was invoked mostly by people suffering from ophthalmia; for another inscription, discovered in 1861, near the above-mentioned Insula Bolani, mentions the recovery of eyesight by a devotee, after having been *derelictus a medicis*, through the intercession of the merciful goddess.

A remarkable historical and topographical monument has just been discovered in the vicinity of the Coliseum, viz., an altar set up at the crossing of two thoroughfares, one of which was named Vicus Statæ Matris. The altar is beautifully ornamented with wreaths and branches of laurel, and contains the names of the four street-magistrates who had borne the expense of its erection in the year 2 B.C. under the Consulship of Caninius Gallus and Fufius Geminus. All these indications are new to us. We did not know that a street of the city bore the name of the Stata Mater (the deity who was invoked to stay the progress of fires), nor that the personages above mentioned had obtained the honour of the fasces in the second half of that year. The name of Fufius Geminus—the author of the famous law Fufia Caninia, by which the manumission of slaves was subjected to stricter rules—had been sought in vain in the Fasti Consulares. In the Codex of Justinian the law is called by mistake *Furia* Caninia, and the mistake naturally increased the difficulties of the problem. Students of Roman institutions will be glad, therefore, to know that the chronology of the Lex Fufia Caninia is now established, and that it preceded by five years the promulgation of the Lex Ælia Sentia, which rendered it even more difficult for slaves to obtain their freedom.

British and continental papers have announced that, in consequence of certain excavations made around, or under, the base of the Column of Trajan, "an urn has been discovered containing the emperor's remains." Some enterprising weeklies have gone so far as to publish illustrations of the precise spot on which the urn was dug up, warning their readers that "some little time" would elapse before "pictures of the actual discovery would be available." I am afraid that the "little time" will lengthen into a respectable number of years, since the announcement of the discovery was but a *poisson d'Avril*. RODOLFO LANCIANI.

THE GRIMTHORPE AND OTHER SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S sale last Saturday comprised a collection of ancient and modern pictures belonging to Lord Grimthorpe, who, as Mr. Ernest Beckett, sold some of his choice examples by artists of the Early English School at Christie's in May, 1903. The 54 lots just dispersed, which realized 16,229*l.* 17*s.*, were of a mixed nature, a few being first-rate, and others of rather worse quality than is usually found at the average sale of old masters. Very little information (in many cases none) was furnished regarding the collections in which some of the pictures had figured; and an old picture without some sort of pedigree is usually open to suspicion, apart from its merit as a work of art.

Taken in the order of sale, the collection contained the following pictures. Modern French School: E. Manet, A Lady, in brown dress, with lace bow at her neck, 245gs. C. Monet, Le Phare de l'Hospice, 195gs. A. Sisley, View on the Seine, with bridge, tug, and barges, 1876, 160gs. English School: Hoppner, Mrs. Home, in yellow dress with crimson sash, black lace shawl over her shoulders, three-quarter-length figure, 2,300gs. Early French School: L. Boilly, A Young Girl, seated at a window, her young brother looking through a telescope, in grisaille, 160gs.; Séparation Douloureuse and Entrevue Consolante (a pair, with the engravings), 280gs. Italian School: Sandro Botticelli, The Virgin, in red robe and green mantle, kneeling in adoration before the recumbent figure of the Infant Saviour, at whose side the infant St. John is standing, holding an inscribed ribbon and cross, on panel, 5,000gs. Ghirlandajo, Portrait of a Gentleman, in black cloak with fur cuffs and black cap, on panel, from the Cantini collection, Florence, 150gs. Dutch, Flemish, and German Schools: H. Holbein, Portrait of a Cardinal, in crimson dress and cap, with gold chain and jewelled pendant, reading a book, on panel, 1,250gs. (from the date of 1523 at the top of the portrait this would seem to be of Holbein's first Basle period, 1514–26); Nicolas d'Aubermont, in dark dress trimmed with fur, and Jeanne de Gavre, in velvet robe trimmed with fur, with white coif (a pair), 3,000gs. F. Mieris, The Declaration, a young woman in scarlet velvet jacket bordered with ermine, seated, holding a glass of wine, near her an elderly gentleman with his hand on his breast, on panel, 880gs. (described in the 'Supplement' to Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné,' No. 31, 1842, when it was in the collection of M. van Loon, of Amsterdam; nothing apparently is known of its history since that period). Sir A. More, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress with crimson sleeves, a dog by her side, 250gs. J. D. Patinir, The Crucifixion, with the Virgin, Mary Magdalene, and St. John in the centre panel, a donor and saints on the wings, 180gs. P. Pourbus, Portrait of a Divine, in black dress lined with fur, black cap, 100gs. J. van Ravenstein, a pair of portraits on panel (dated 1632) of a gentleman in black dress and white ruff, holding his gloves in his right hand, and of a lady in rich dress with white ruff, cap, and cuffs, 350gs.

The second portion of the day's sale was made up from various sources. The most important picture was a strong portrait, ascribed to Titian and said to represent Lorenzo de' Medici, in dark cloak trimmed with fur and red cap, on canvas. It fetched the very high figure of 2,100gs. It was apparently at one time owned by Bouchier Cleeve, of Foot's Cray Place, whose collection was inherited by his son-in-law, Sir George Yonge, and was dispersed in London in March, 1806; but we have failed to find anything corresponding to it in the catalogue of that sale; it may therefore have belonged to a subsequent owner of St. Mary Cray. This picture was sold at Christie's in 1876 for 91gs. as "from Foot's Cray Place." It was generally agreed whilst it was on view that it was not the work of Titian, and chronology is against that artist having painted a portrait of Lorenzo the Magnificent as so young a man. Titian executed portraits of several members of the Medici family, notably Alessandro de' Medici at Hampton Court, and Giovanni de' Medici in the Uffizi Gallery; but there seems to be no record of his having painted the great Lorenzo at any period. The portrait may possibly represent Lorenzo II. (1492–1519); but that is a point which remains to be proved—or disproved.

There were also two portraits by unknown artists of the Early English School: A Young Girl, in white dress with red sash, holding a dog in her arms, 145gs.; and A Lady, in white and gold dress, seated, resting her head upon her right hand, 88gs. S. Ruysdael, Woody Landscape, with peasant and animals at a pool, 160gs. G. Vincent, The Fish Auction at Yarmouth, 320gs. Lely, Lady Marie Maitland, afterwards Marchioness of Tweeddale, as St. Catherine, in white dress, with a lamb, 115gs. A. Solario, Herodias with the Head of St. John the Baptist, 100gs. J. D. de Heem, Dishes of Fruit and Still Life on a Table, signed and dated 1663, 100gs. Rubens, Philopœmen, the Achæan General, chopping Wood for the Cook-maid at an Inn, with fowls, &c., by F. Snyders, engraved by N. Varin, and described in Smith's 'Catalogue,' No. 750, 130gs. P. de Koningk, A View, looking over a wide expanse of level country towards the sea, buildings in the middle distance, river and figures in the left foreground, 205gs. J. Ruysdael, The Outskirts of a Wood, with a horseman and a keeper, group of buildings among trees to the right, 480gs.

Although the price paid (680*l.*) on Monday last at Messrs. Sotheby's for the fine set in colours of the Cries of London, after F. Wheatley, was not unprecedented, it is one which at all events illustrates the danger of prophesying in such matters. In his little book on 'Old London Cries,' published in 1885, the late Mr. A. W. Tuer remarked that the set "will now readily fetch 20*l.*," and, "if coloured, 30*l.* would not be considered too high a figure, though five-and-twenty years ago they might easily have been picked up

for as many shillings." On December 12th, 1892, a set brought 215*l.*; in 1899 another reached 610gs.; in 1900 the price rose to 810gs.; and a year later 1,000gs. were paid, this being, we believe, the highest yet obtained. The sum of 201*l.* paid on Monday last, also at Messrs. Sotheby's, for the brilliant proof before any letters of MacArdell's rendering of Hudson's portrait of Mary, Duchess of Ancaster, though high, was less than half the amount realized by the late Edwin Truman's much finer example with full margin on April 26th, when 450*l.* was paid. Truman, a very shrewd collector, gave 7*s.* 6*d.* for it originally!

Noteworthy prices for engravings were also obtained at Messrs. Christie's on Tuesday, when a first state of Mrs. Musters, by J. Walker after Romney, fetched 430*l.*, and Elizabeth, Countess of Mexborough, by W. Ward after Romney, printed in colours, brought 194*l.* The following were also included in the sale. After Fragonard: Les Hasards Heureux de l'Escarpolette, by De Launay, 54*l.* After Reynolds: Mrs. Braddyll, by S. Cousins, 60*l.*; Miss Greenaway, by J. Watson, 54*l.*; Miss Frances Kemble, in white dress, by J. Jones, 75*l.*; Lady Elizabeth Herbert and Son, by J. Dean, 40*l.*; Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, by J. R. Smith, 84*l.*; The Countess of Carlisle, by J. Watson, 35*l.*; Lady Betty Delmé and Children, by V. Green, 54*l.*; Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, 63*l.*; Mrs. Carnac, by J. R. Smith, 25*l.*; Lady Caroline Montagu, by the same, 52*l.*; A Bacchante (Lady Hamilton), by the same, 33*l.*; Mrs. Hardinge, by T. Watson, 36*l.* After Greuze: Le Baiser Envoyé, by C. Turner, 183*l.* By A. de St. Aubin, Au moins soyez discret, and Comptez sur mes Serments (a pair), 60*l.* After Lavreince: Qu'en dit l'Abbé? by N. de Launay, 31*l.* After J. F. Rusca: General Buonaparte, by C. Hodges, 67*l.* After Drouais: Madame du Barry, by T. Watson, 77*l.* After Romney: A Mother and Child (Mrs. Carwardine), by J. R. Smith, 47*l.* After Lawrence: The Countess of Blessington, by S. Cousins, 36*l.* After Hoppner: The Daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland, by W. Ward, 63*l.* After Huet Villiers: Mrs. Q., by W. Blake, 46*l.* After Morland: Guinea-Pigs, and Dancing Dogs, by T. Gaugain (a pair), 52*l.*; The Public-house Door, by W. Ward, 48*l.*

High prices for works by artists of the modern French and other continental schools c ntinue to be the order of the day in New York. During the present season the following works have realized at auction 10,000 dollars and upwards: A. Mauve, Return of the Flock, 42,500 dols.; The Loggers, 28,100 dols. Josef Israëls, Madonna of the Cottage, 19,500 dols. J. C. Cazin, La Route, 13,100 dols. E. van Marcke, Returning from the Market, 13,100 dols.; Cattle on the Plains, 10,000 dols. A. Schreyer, Bulgarian Smugglers, 13,000 dols. C. Corot, The Horseman, Ville d' Avray, 10,500 dols. The highest price paid for an old master was for Rembrandt's Petronella Buys, 20,600 dols.

Fine-Art Gossip.

At the Baillie Gallery yesterday there was a private view of paintings by Mr. J. D. Fergusson and Mr. Arthur Studd, and metal and silver work by Messrs. Dikkers & Co., of Holland.

Messrs. H. Graves & Co. held a private view yesterday of drawings in colour of ladies representing 'Parisian Life' by M. Jules Cayron.

A series of water-colour drawings of 'London's River and Byways,' and also a number of other drawings by Miss Agnes Turner, are on view at Messrs. Dickinson's Galleries until June 1st inclusive.

Next Wednesday an exhibition of the works of contemporary German artists in London will be opened to the press at Prince's Galleries, Knightsbridge.

At the Turner House, Penarth, till the end of June there is a loan exhibition of water-colour drawings by Mr. Albert Goodwin, and smaller works of sculpture by Mr. W. Goscombe John, A.R.A.

Mr. J. E. Phythian has undertaken to write for E. Grant Richards a little book on the work of G. F. Watts. In connexion with the preparation of handbooks for the Watts Exhibitions last year Mr. Phythian devoted much time to the study of the painter's work. He came to the conclusion that the didactic pictures and the portraits have received too exclusive attention; and his book, which will be more fully illustrated than any previously issued on the subject, is an attempt to give due notice to every side of Watts's work.

Mr. C. P. Sisley is establishing an agency for artists and illustrators similar to those which arrange terms, &c., for authors.

In England we have our Stock Exchange art circle and exhibitions; in Paris the lawyers of the Palais de Justice have successfully inaugurated their Palais-Salon, of which the first exhibition was opened on Monday last by M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, the Under-Secreatry of State for the Fine Arts, in the rooms of the Cercle de la Librairie, 117, Boulevard Saint Germain. Members of all the various branches of the legal profession represented at the Palais de Justice are eligible—magistrates, barristers, "avoués, greffiers, huissiers, &c."

The death, in his seventy-second year, is announced from Düsseldorf of the distinguished historical painter Prof. Albert Baur.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Royal Opera.—*Der Vagabund und die Prinzessin. Der Barbier von Bagdad. The Second 'Ring' Cycle. Rigoletto.*

Two of the novelties announced at the beginning of the season were produced on Friday in last week at Covent Garden—an operetta and an opera. The first was 'Der Vagabund und die Prinzessin,' the libretto of which was adapted by A. F. Seligmann from a well-known Hans Andersen fairy tale. The composer is E. Poldini, chiefly known as the writer of pianoforte music. The work is wisely confined to one act, for the slight story would not bear treatment on a larger scale. There was a strange and striking contrast between the tragic 'Götterdämmerung,' produced on Wednesday, and the smaller work, a contrast scarcely favourable to the latter. The music is simple, melodious, and in places very taking; moreover, it is effectively scored. There are, however, few or no marks of originality. It was well performed, and conducted, at the special request of Dr. Richter, by Mr. Percy Pitt, and with all due effect. On a smaller stage this graceful operetta—as we venture to call it—might prove acceptable; and as an English version of the text has been made by Messrs. A. Kalisch and Percy Pitt, it will probably attract the notice of the Carl Rosa or Moody-Manners Company.

The opera was 'Der Barbier von Bagdad,' by Peter Cornelius, which was first heard in London in 1891, when it was twice performed at the Savoy Theatre by the students of the Royal College of Music, under the direction of Sir Charles Villiers Stanford. The work is one of special interest, but to appreciate the clever music it is necessary to bear in mind the period at which it was written. Cornelius, who had studied at Berlin under Dehn, the Bach enthusiast, went to Weimar, and fell under the influence of Liszt and the New-German school; and it was here that he became acquainted with Wagner's theories and with his 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin.' An opera written in such circumstances would naturally bear marks both of past training and of new impressions, and in most cases would achieve, if any success, only a temporary one. Liszt thought highly of Cornelius, and produced his 'Barber' at Weimar in 1858; but it actually met with opposition, and Liszt, resenting public opinion, went away in anger from Weimar, where he had laboured for many years. The music was too advanced for the public then, but now, when Wagner's works are well known and highly appreciated, this opera would seem, like others composed in that early transitional period, to be of little more than historical interest: an opinion which the general neglect of it would naturally tend to strengthen. Great credit is due to Sir Charles Stanford for his endeavour to excite interest in it; but the work was for the most part coldly received by the press, while public opinion could not be gauged by two semi-private performances. There are signs of immaturity in the 'Barber,' and signs of fluctuation between the old and the new style—the composer was only thiry-four years old when his opera was produced; but there are also sufficient signs of strength, of originality, and of dramatic instinct, to secure for it ready acceptance, even at the present day: it deserves, indeed, to become part of the regular opera repertory.

The overture is very bright. In the first act may be noted the light clever duet in canon between Bostana and Nureddin; the shaving scene, which, if somewhat prolonged, is very humorous as regards the music; and very amusing is the cadenza sung by the chattering Abul Hassan, who, forgetting his work, leaves Nureddin half-shaved. It is an amusing skit on Italian opera, which, however, like some of the satire in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, has now lost part of its pungency.

During the second strong act interest never flags. In the "Muezzin" music there is realism with restraint; the love duet (Margiana and Nureddin) is most delightful; while the splendid finale shows that in the technique of his art Cornelius was already a master; but in addition to skill are to be found imagination and dramatic power.

The version of the opera used was the revision by Levi of one prepared by Felix Mottl. Without hearing the work in its original form as it was performed at the Cornelius festival at Weimar in 1904, one cannot express an opinion with regard to the modifications and additions made by Mottl to the original scoring. As heard last week it is clever and effective, though it sounded at times somewhat too Wagnerish. The performance, under

the direction of Dr. Richter, was excellent. The principal parts were taken by Herr Jörn (Nureddin), Herr Knüpfer (the Barber), Fräulein Burchardt (Margiana), and Fräulein Grimm (Bostana).

The second cycle of the 'Ring' began last Saturday. Herr van Rooy appeared as Wotan, and owing to his commanding presence, strong voice, and powerful declamation, offered a grand impersonation of Wotan, both in the god's majestic moments, as in 'Rheingold,' and in those of despair, as in 'Die Walküre' on the following Monday; the god's long monologue in the latter, unless delivered, as on this occasion, with all rhetorical skill, easily becomes monotonous. Fräulein Ternina was the Brünnhilde in 'Die Walküre,' and her impersonation was marked by the dignity, tenderness, and inspired acting which have justly won for her so great a name. She sang well, but her voice, though very expressive in soft passages, seemed to have lost something of its power. She will, however, be heard again, and perhaps, vocally, with more strength, in the extra performance of 'Die Walküre' to be given next Tuesday.

'Rigoletto' was performed last Tuesday, and Signor Caruso, who appeared as the Duke, was received with special favour. He was in magnificent voice, but excitement may perhaps account for moments in which art was not entirely concealed. Mlle. Donalda sang the Gilda music skilfully, if not with special brilliancy. Signor Scotti, though suffering from hoarseness, was good as Rigoletto. Signor Campanini conducted.

Musical Gossip.

The Joachim series of concerts was brought to a highly successful close last Saturday at Queen's Hall. In Brahms's Sextet in B flat and in Schubert's delightful Octet the life and earnestness which have been such marked features of Dr. Joachim's playing throughout the series were again made manifest. On the 10th inst. he gave a sonata recital with Mr. Leonard Borwick, and on the 14th a trio recital, with the assistance of Miss Fanny Davies and Prof. Hausmann, both pianists realizing to the full the interest and importance of the occasion. The Joachim Quartet, assisted by other artists, will give a series of six concerts during November and December: four at Bechstein Hall, and two at Queen's Hall. The programmes will be devoted to the chamber music of Brahms. The dates are November 21st, 23rd, 26th, and 28th, and December 3rd and 5th, the first and last taking place at Queen's Hall.

M. Reynaldo Hahn gave an interesting concert at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the programme being devoted to his compositions. His songs are very clever and refined; and in his music he has admirably caught the atmosphere of the various poems, particularly those of Verlaine.

The autumn series of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, under the conductorship of Mr. Henry J. Wood, will begin on August 18th and continue for ten weeks.

Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns, now in his seventy-first year, is giving a concert to-day at the Salle Erard, Paris, for the benefit of the sufferers at Courrières and in Italy. He will perform Beethoven's E flat Concerto and several of his own compositions; MM. Francis Planté and Léon Delafosse will play the composer-pianist's 'Caprice Héroïque' for two pianofortes; while his 'Andromaque' Overture will be given by the Conservatoire orchestra, under the direction of M. Marty. Madame Auguez de Montalant will sing 'La Cloche' and other songs by Dr. Saint-Saëns.

A Mass in D minor by Herr Friedrich Klose was performed at Munich on the 7th inst. The work was planned in 1886, after the death of Liszt, of whom the composer, then twenty-four years of age, was an ardent admirer. On this Mass he was more or less engaged for nine years; it was produced at Carlsruhe in 1895. The revival of the work is of interest, for the composer's symphony 'Das Leben ein Traum' and his opera 'Ilsebill' have recently attracted considerable attention.

The tomb at Père Lachaise of Stephen Heller, whose 'Études,' written half a century ago, are still fresh and in constant use, has fallen into decay. A committee, however, has been formed in Paris to see to its restoration.

The death is announced of the American composer Prof. John Knowles Paine. He was born at Portland, Maine, in 1839, and studied at Berlin for three years. In 1876 he became first Professor of Music at Harvard University. His compositions include two symphonies, choral works, and pieces for organ and pianoforte. He also wrote the 'Centennial Hymn' for the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, which, says Mr. Louis C. Elson, in his 'History of American Music,' was decidedly more of a success than Wagner's 'Centennial March,' also composed for the opening ceremonies. Patriotic feeling, however, would very naturally account for this preference, whatever the respective merits of the two compositions.

We notice also the death in her seventy-second year of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, who in the fifties and sixties was in London the principal English soprano both in sacred and secular music. In 1860 she appeared on the English stage, and in 1866 on the Italian. She was the Marguerite when Gounod's 'Faust' was produced in English (Chorley's version) at Her Majesty's, January 23rd, 1864, Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley being also in the cast. As Miss Fanny Sherrington, the vocalist studied at the Brussels Conservatoire, and in 1857 married the distinguished Belgian organist M. Lemmens, who was professor of his instrument at that institution.

Le Ménestrel of the 13th inst. states that, in moving Max Klinger's statue of Beethoven from the museum at Leipsic to a building specially prepared for it, an unfortunate accident occurred, a portion of the pedestal ornamented with figures in bas-relief having been damaged.

The first May number of *Die Musik* states that, for reasons of health, Herr Felix Weingartner has withdrawn his three years' contract to conduct the Symphony Orchestra at New York.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Miss Vivien Chartres's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Sterling Mackinley's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Irene Scharrer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss M. Gough and Mr. A. Gange's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Signor Simonetti's Violin Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Madame Cecile Lyndon's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Tues.	Madame Saenger-Sethe's Orchestral Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Charity Concert, 'Dream of Gerontius,' 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Wed.	Herr Buhlig's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Handel Society, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Master Joko Szigeti's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Madame Edith Hands and Mr. Waite's Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Thurs.	Grieg's Chamber Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss H. Sasse's Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	M. Maurel's Vocal Recital, 8.45, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Fri.	Vienna Male Choral Society, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Joseph Holbrooke's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Broadwood's.
—	Miss Matilde Verne's Schumann Evening, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Sat.	M. Pachmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Herr Kreisler's Violin Recital, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Comedy.—*Raffles: a Four-Act Play.* By E. W. Hornung and Eugene Presbrey.

To a curious social change may, among other causes, be attributed the recent popularity of the cracksman. Whatever romance belonged in earlier days to crime attached itself to the highwayman; and the gentleman of the road, possibly a disbanded trooper, whose career fluctuated between a midnight gallop on the heath and a matutinal ascent of the gallows, might boast, according to Shakspeare, royal patronage. The days are now over of Claude Duval, Macheath, and Paul Clifford. Considered as a substitute for these, the burglar is a coarse, unchivalrous, and prosaic criminal, who stands in need of a large amount of idealization. An ingenious way of supplying this is to introduce an element of sport, and represent the criminal as an amateur. This has been done with remarkable success by Mr. Hornung, who in a series of sketches has depicted a fascinating and cultivated athlete who not only, like Love, laughs at locksmiths, but also derides detectives. At the Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia, a play in four acts by Mr. Eugene Presbrey, entitled 'Raffles,' after the name of the hero, was produced on September 21st, 1903, and proved a great success for Mr. Kyrle Bellew. Transferred on Saturday last to the Comedy, this piece, with Mr. Gerald Du Maurier as Raffles, obtained a triumph denied to recent experiments at the same house. It opens in the best vein of melodrama with the theft of a valuable necklace, though not by the amateur cracksman; and the scenes in which the hero confronts the real thief, whom he has collared, and the detective, whose suspicions he has incurred, are ingeniously conceived and excellently acted. More difficulty is encountered in the sentimental scenes of the middle action, in which the hero's gifts as a lady-killer exercise their wonted influence, and are shown to be accompanied by more rarely accorded gifts of loyalty and self-immolation. In the warmth of his love-making and the coolness he displayed in the presence of danger Mr. Du Maurier is equally admirable, and to him the popularity of the whole is mainly due. A detective is well played by Mr. Dion Boucicault. Two rather conventional female parts are agreeably presented by Miss Jessie Bateman and Miss Sarah Brooke.

Savoy.—*The Shulamite : a Play in Three Acts.* By Claude Askew and Edward Knoblauch.

Wholly unlike her first experiment in management is that Miss Lena Ashwell now essays at the Savoy. Though unequal in workmanship and overcrowded with detail, 'The Shulamite,' an adaptation which is executed, with the assistance of Mr. Edward Knoblauch, by Mr. Claude Askew of his own and his wife's novel, is a powerful piece, and supplies the actress with a part suited to her abilities. Its scene is laid in South Africa, upon a farm belonging to Simeon Krillet, a wealthy and passably brutal old Boer married to Deborah, a young and attractive girl, whom he threatens with the same punishment he is in the habit of awarding Kaffirs. Deborah's beauty and her sufferings conquer the sympathy and affection of Robert Waring, an English overseer who has fled to the veldt from a drunken wife. His avowals of affection he is indiscreet enough to confide to a volume which falls into the hands of the husband, whom it rouses to murderous intention, the more so since Deborah acknowledges that his avowed passion is shared by her. The result is that Waring, assaulted by the husband, takes his life in self-defence. It is given out that the Boer has been killed in one of the terrible thunderstorms to which the country is subject. A peaceable termination to such a story is inconceivable. In anger at a temporary and enforced departure of her lover, Deborah tells her husband's sister, Tante Anna, the real circumstances of the old Boer's death, and binds herself by an oath to hold no further communication with her lover. This vow, in spite of his solicitations and appeals, she observes, and in the end she is left alone with the vindictive woman who holds possession of her terrible secret. The opening portion of the play is vigorous and adroitly managed melodrama. What better termination could be provided is not very easily seen. The present is at least ineffective.

Miss Ashwell plays the wife in her best style ; Miss Elsie Chester gives a vivid representation of Tante Anna ; Mr. Norman McKinnel supplies a vigorous representation of the Boer ; and Mr. Ainley displays much fervour as the English overseer.

Dramatic Gossip.

With a production of Ibsen's 'Rosmersholm' the not very prosperous seventh season of German plays ended on Saturday night at the Great Queen Street Theatre. Herr Andresen, who with Herr Klein and Fräulein Gademann took the principal share in the performance, promised a return in the autumn.

The run of 'Nero' at His Majesty's will finish on the 26th, and the evening of the 29th will witness the first production of 'Col. Newcome.'

'All-of-a-Sudden Peggy' is played at the Duke of York's for the last time this evening, and on Tuesday 'The Lion and the Mouse,' a four-act piece by Mr. Charles Klein, will be given by a mixed English and American company.

Mr. Martin Harvey's four-week season at the Imperial begins this evening with the production of 'Boy O'Carroll.'

Early in June Madame Jane Hading will begin a three weeks' season at the Coronet.

'A Tight Corner,' a light comedy in three acts, by Mr. Herbert Swears, has been produced by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at the Theatre Royal, Portsmouth.

The illness of Eleonora Duse is sufficiently serious to render probable the cancelling of all her engagements.

Mr. Edward Terry has accepted from Mr. Julian Rochefort, with a view to production in the country, a farcical comedy entitled 'The Good Old Firm.'

On Monday Mr. Lewis Waller transferred from the Imperial to the Lyric 'Brigadier Gerard,' with an unchanged cast.

'Midsummer Fires' is the title bestowed upon an English rendering, by Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Grein, of Sudermann's well-known play 'Johannisfeuer,' which is the latest production of the Stage Society. Miss Suzanne Sheldon played Marikke ; Mr. Leslie Faber, George ; Miss May Martyn, Gertrude ; and Mrs. Calhaem, Marikke's gipsy mother. The action in English proves thin and diffuse.

The death, at the early age of twenty-nine, is announced from Hamburg of the talented dramatist Fritz Stavenhagen, whose recent appointment as "Dramaturg" to the Hamburg Schillertheater had just marked a turning-point in a life of struggle and privation. His plays 'Jürgen Piepers' and 'Der ruge Hoff' were very successful; his last, 'Der deutsche Michel,' the performance of which he did not live to see, is considered a great advance on his earlier works.

To Correspondents.—J. G.—W. B.—H. H. J.—Received.
W. J.—Later.
E. F.—Many thanks.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.
We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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The University, Birmingham, May, 1906.

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KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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Application Forms will be supplied by Mr T. WILKINSON, Radnor Chambers, Cheriton Place, Folkestone, to whom they must be returned so as to reach him not later than SATURDAY, June 16, 1906.
Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
44, Bedford Row, London, W.C., May 23, 1906.

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Municipal Offices, May 15, 1906.

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SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

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LITERATURE

A History of English Prosody from the Twelfth Century to the Present Day. By George Saintsbury.—Vol. I. *From the Origins to Spenser.* (Macmillan & Co.)

If any one doubts whether the writer of this book was the right person to undertake so difficult and contentious a task, he has only to read the latter part of note 1 on p. 561. "It is inexpressible," says this note,

"what a joy the first occurrence of such rhythms as 'Vi | kel and frak | el and wok | and les,' of such an internal rhyme as 'Under molde hi liggeth colde,' gives one. The very bones of an Englishman under the cold mould itself ought to start and tremble at the hearing of them."

From this passion for form, from this energy of sympathy to which the forms of the twelfth century are as vital as the poetry of the twentieth, nothing in the whole history of versification can escape; there will be, one realizes, no dry or dead page in a book written by so ardent a lover of what to most people, and even to most scholars, is a dry or dead subject. And the very defects, as a critic, of one to whom ideas are so much less interesting than literature, will be found actually aiding in a task concerned with things so abstract and so definite at once as the vehicle and vesture of the finer part of literature, poetry. In the preface to the second volume of his 'History of Criticism,' Prof. Saintsbury defended himself against a critic who had objected to him that he "treated literature as something by itself." His defence was "to admit the impeachment, and to declare that this is the very postulate of my book." And he lamented that, after all, literature could not be "*absolutely* isolated." Here, then, is part of the material and substance of literature which is, in the full sense, "something by itself," which can be "absolutely isolated." The critic who has never been entirely satisfying when he dealt with literature finds himself at last face to face with a subject "made to his hand." The result, so far as the first volume allows us to judge of it, is a thing complete and convincing beyond any former work from the same hand. "Hardly any one, who takes a sufficient interest in prosody to induce him to read this book" (how many of such readers are there, among those who "read verse, and think they understand"?), will fail to find it absorbing, and even entertaining, as only one other book on the subject of versification is: the 'Petit Traité de Poésie Française' of Théodore de Banville.

Banville was a poet, and there is some excuse for thinking that a poet has the first claim to be heard on any subject connected with poetry. In English, Coventry Patmore and Mr. Bridges have written invaluable fragments on versification; but they have written only fragments, and each has been to some extent engaged in defending his own practice as a poet. Mr. Saintsbury comes forward with no better authority than that of being a Professor of Rhetoric, confessing that he has been "a little helped, but more hindered, by his earlier professional duties as a critic and journalist." But at least he sets out with no game of his own to play, and at least he gives us all the facts on which he has formed his opinions, with fair leave to dispute them where we can. Above all, he gives them chronologically, a treatment in which apparent lack of system is a practical gain in method, for it allows us to see language and versification growing together. So disinterested and consecutive an examination of the whole subject has not previously been supplied; and it is further to be noted that the examination sets out from the only proper starting-point, that of the examiner fully conscious of "the main business of the poet, which is to get poetical music out of the language which he uses."

One of the main qualities of Prof. Saintsbury's book is what may be called its practicalness. "In this book," he says, with something of customary petulance, but truly, "we do not rope-dance, but keep to solid paths, and where the paths are not solid we do not care to walk." Questions of abstract theory are brushed aside with perhaps unnecessary contempt; but, as these are questions which have been already sufficiently dealt with by others, does this very much matter? The main value of the book is that it is a firm denial, and, as it seems to us, complete disproof, of "the error that the prosody of English is a fixed syllabic prosody." It is on this error that the great practical heresy of the eighteenth century founded itself; it is on this error that theorists, to this very day, base their condemnation of precisely what is most characteristic in English versification. Where English versification differs from, for example, French, is in the fact that its liberty to vary the time of its cadences, either by a pause equivalent to two syllables (or one foot) or by the substitution of three for two syllables in a foot, is really liberty, and not licence—that it is freedom under the law, and not the freedom of an outlaw. We discover here the metre of English poetry arising, not in a direct evolution from the alliterative measure of Anglo-Saxon "recitative," nor yet from the Latin and French systems of prosody, "the rhythm of the foreigner," but from the contest and gradual coalescence of the two, in a form which is to be seen struggling into existence as early as the twelfth century, and which is to be found still in existence, without radical change, at the present day.

The most important part of the book—for it is the foundation of the whole scheme—is the detailed and unprejudiced examination of the earliest known fragments of English (as distinguished from Anglo-Saxon) poetry, beginning with the Canute song of 1167 and the St. Godric fragments of 1170. In these Prof. Saintsbury shows the emergence of the "foot," or the "two classes of sound-values," "longs and shorts,"

"the juxtaposition of which, on no matter what system, constitutes what most people call poetry, and what all who use the terms call rhythmical and metrical writings."

He shows that no such juxtaposition of sound-values is to be found in the Anglo-Saxon alliterative verse, while it is common to the verse of every other European language. And his contention is that the special characteristic of English verse, that unparalleled union of strict measure with legalized freedom within that measure, is due to the gradual, partly unconscious and partly conscious, "imposing of the mould of metre—of regular rhythm—on the loose and shifting cadences of Anglo-Saxon poetry." He tells us, at the first,

"not so much the story of men who are deliberately endeavouring to conform to a particular prosodic system as that of men who are writing with two entirely different systems in their ears and before their eyes; who have lost complete executive grasp of the older; who have not gained complete executive grasp of the younger; but who exemplify the one, then the other, accordingly as the respective tendency is uppermost."

He shows us how

"there was something in the English genius which held it back from, which disenclined it to, the regular syllabic uniformity of French,"

and how

"clearly something had survived from the old versicular prosody which the national ear, modified as it had been, was not prepared to abandon. And this something, as the patient examination of the facts should clearly show, was the preference of apparently, though by no means really, irregular length of time to the cast-iron uniformity of the French, and to some extent of Low Latin likewise. This might be done by omission of syllables, or even of whole feet (anacrusis and catalexis) at the beginning or end of lines, or it might be done by the substitution

of trisyllabic, or in some cases even apparently monosyllabic, feet for disyllabic."

And he shows us, as the norm, not the exception, of English versification, the easy metre of Coleridge's 'Christabel,' five hundred years before its time, in the thirteenth-century poem of 'Genesis and Exodus.'

What is essential in this argument, where it differs from theories like Guest's and like that of Prof. Skeat, is summed up in this sentence :—

"The differences of English verse of 1000 and English verse of 1300 are differences of nature and kind; the differences of English verse of 1300 and 1900 are mere differences of practice and accomplishment"

And this difference is the substitution,

"for prosody by versicles with accent, but without appreciable metrical rhythm of the modern kind, of a prosody by 'feet' with rhyme, arranged on a distinct and interchangeable system."

In his explanation of these changes, and of the whole development, Prof. Saintsbury contends—very plausibly, as we think—that his own division by feet rather than by section or by accent is a difference "real, vital, irreconcilable," and that,

"historically and logically, the foot-division will give a coherent, a consistent, and a continuous explanation of English metrical prosody, while the accent-division will not."

It may, after all, be questioned whether the theories of accent and of feet are so wholly irreconcilable as Prof. Saintsbury wishes to think; where, however, his system avoids a danger of the other, is in its wise refusal to consider any one syllable by itself. This denial of the separate and distinguishable metrical existence of single syllables, apart from their context, the necessity of scanning not by syllables, but by groups of syllables, has already been emphasized with good effect in a book not always in agreement with this one: Mr. Rudmose-Brown's 'Étude comparée de la Versification Française et de la Versification Anglaise,' reviewed in *The Athenæum* of September 16th, 1905.

It is on this foundation, then, that Prof. Saintsbury has raised his structure, and the structure is not less carefully shaped than the foundation is solidly laid. The volume now published—the first of three—ends with Spenser, and it is hardly too much to say that the chapters on Chaucer and Spenser, the two great poets of the period, admirable as those chapters are, have scarcely more importance and interest than the chapters on the fifth-rate successors of Chaucer and on the Italian influences that preceded Spenser. Nothing is more valuable than the insistence everywhere on the help of even bad experiments in the evolution of prosody and the retrograde force of even the best achievements when, like Chaucer's, they pointed backward, or at most summed up known results, rather than, as with Spenser, indicated new directions. Prof. Saintsbury dwells, with significant emphasis, on certain moments of crisis: the moment when Chaucer finally "tuned" the instrument of English versification in his 'Troilus and Cressida'; the moment when the ballad-writers set the English tunes free from fetters; and the moment when the strict sonnet came over to set limits to improvisation. He overlooks nothing that has been supremely well done, whether it be a single line; a stanza; a poem still not generally known, like the great 'Carol,' "I sing of a maiden"; or two poems well known as the 'Prothalamion' and the 'Epithalamion,' but rarely distinguished from one another with such precision as in the paragraph here devoted to them. His enthusiasm for Spenser, his perhaps excessive enthusiasm for the Spenserian stanza, can only help towards the appreciation of the least popular among our great poets, whose reputation has received some hard knocks of late years. Full justice is done to Gower, who rarely gets it; due justice to Lydgate; and due justice also, in another sense, to Sackville. In spite of something like an actual prejudice against alliterative measures, Prof. Saintsbury recognizes the writer of 'Piers Plowman' at his full worth. And only in occasional references to blank verse, and in occasional searchings for alexandrines where they probably do not exist (as in Chaucer), and preferences for them where they certainly intrude (as in the heroic couplet), do we find anything that can be seriously called in question throughout the whole of these many weighings and valuings of the difficult substances of poetic form. To prefer, as a variation of decasyllabic verse, an alexandrine to a line such as

Is it with thy kisses or thy tears?

(the modern equivalent of the lines cited from Chaucer) seems to us strange; and the controversial remarks on trisyllables, elision, or slur, seem a little beside the question. Surely elision in verse means, not that two syllables are read as one, but that they *can* be read as one; and surely it is the fact that they can be so read which makes them permissible.

To the prosodists of more schools than one, and chiefly to that school in which Prof. Skeat still has weight, much of this book will seem lawless and arbitrary. That is because it traces the laws of growth rather than sets up bounds for growth. Where it is particularly good is in its recognition of the principle of variation (that "continual slight novelty" which is the main thing in versification, as in poetry itself) as really a principle, and not the exception to a rule.

"That the prosody of English was a prosody of strict correspondence in feet, yet not of strict correspondence in syllables; that one main secret of success in it was the variation of the pause":

this we are shown, and shown again, century by century, in its good result in good poetry and in its bad result in bad poetry, with a persistence and a continuity which can hardly fail to be convincing.

We await the second and third volumes of this admirable undertaking with impatience. To stop reading it at the end of the first volume leaves one in just such a state of suspense as if it had been a novel of adventure, and not the story of the adventures of prosody. "I am myself quite sure," says Prof. Saintsbury, "that English prosody is, and has been, a living thing, for seven hundred years at least." That he sees it living is his supreme praise, and such praise belongs to him only among historians of English verse.

The Church in France. By J. E. C. Bodley. (Constable & Co.)

Mr. Bodley states in the interesting preface in which he has drawn lessons from his lectures at the Royal Institution that the effort represented by his present volume has once more laid him aside, and that continued illness must further retard his larger work begun eight years ago. As a reason for the immediate publication of this smaller contribution to the history of the Church in France the author rightly says that there exists no work suitable for English readers on the Napoleonic Concordat and the recent disestablishment of the Church by the Separation Law. These documents themselves, with others, such as the Organic Articles, he prints in a useful appendix.

The merits of Mr. Bodley's book are conspicuous: the drawbacks that we find are the same as those which we pointed out in our praise of his original 'France.' He is, perhaps with justice, inclined to attribute exclusively to Napoleon Bonaparte some of the excellences of the centralized organization of government in France, suitable to the Latin civilization of its people. The share of Colbert and Louis XIV. in the organization of a community to which the work of Richelieu had given unity would be emphasized by those who hold different views.

When we come from France, in our general considerations, to the relation of the Church with the State in France, we again observe the tendency, as we think, to treat the Consulate and the first years of the Empire as a starting-point in matters in which there was rather return to pre-Revolution organization than fresh departure. The Concordat and the Organic Articles were, except in one important point, a revival of the ancient Concordats of the monarchy with the Pope. Mr. Bodley makes some allusion to the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges and to the Concordat of 1516; but passes over the close resemblance between situations which had previously existed in France and that presented during the Consulate to Napoleon. In his lectures Mr. Bodley mentions the objections taken by the Holy See to the Organic Articles of 1802, and says that Thiers declared that all that was objected to on behalf of the Church was to be found in Bossuet. It is the case that the right of the monarchy, and even of the lawyers, to control the actions of the Church and of the Pope himself in France was declared,

in the strongest terms, on many occasions during the existence of the old monarchy.

This subject of the right of the State was closely connected with that of the liberties of the Gallican Church, and it is the death and burial of Gallicanism that Mr. Bodley commemorates in his volume —the Separation Law having, in his opinion, brought it to its end. We take some objection to the phrase in which it is alleged that the adviser of Napoleon, Portalis, Minister of Public Worship, would have been appropriately a minister of Louis XIV., because he was "imbued with the spirit of Gallicanism and of Jansenism of a century earlier." Louis XIV. was Gallican in greater or less degree throughout his life, as was almost every King of France or leading Frenchman of the *ancien régime;* but he was the persecutor of the Jansenists, and it was not until after his death that their portraits and biographies were allowed to appear in the series representing the great men of his reign, in which they were catalogued in advance and spaces were left for them. The Jansenists may have been Gallican, but the fiercest Gallicans were so little Jansenist that their difference with the Church was wholly upon sovereignty, and not upon doctrine or upon habit of life.

There is, perhaps, some slight contradiction between some of Mr. Bodley's passages and his statement that under the Concordat of Napoleon the "clergy lost all trace of their Gallican independence, in spite of the Gallican origin and tendency of the Organic Articles, and became an entirely Ultramontane body." We agree, however, that the conflict is more apparent than real, inasmuch as under the Second Empire the peculiar circumstances of the mushroom reign gave to the Pope a power in France which he had not possessed under the kings or in the time of the first Napoleon. It is, then, we think, hardly the case that by the Separation Law, "though the work of anti-clericals"—"an Ultramontane Act"—"for the first time since the French people became a nation the Pope is the absolute master of the bishops and clergy of France." But we may agree that "Gallicanism, long declining, has received" what seems to be its "death-blow."

In this connexion Mr. Bodley writes that the recent consecration by the present Pope of fourteen French bishops was the ceremony admitting the largest number of persons to the high pastoral office since the day of Pentecost. It may illustrate our suggestion that the "restoration of religion" by Henri IV. and Sully, and their Concordat, deserved to be classed along with that of Napoleon, if we remind historians that forty bishops were consecrated within a very short period under Henri IV., although not in such large batches, and that the Catholic Church of France then received the power to celebrate Mass in three hundred towns and a thousand parishes where Mass had been forbidden and proscribed: a restoration which was shortly followed by the forcible conversion of the whole country of Béarn. The very phrases which were used of Napoleon had been previously resorted to in order to describe the changes made under Henri IV. The memorandum of Pius VII. written for Napoleon in Paris in 1804 expressly offered to the Emperor the example of Henri IV. for the administration of the new laws.

We fail, then, to follow Mr. Bodley completely in thinking that the Concordat was "a work of stupendous genius," in the sense of being a new departure. It states in the Latin and French versions, as given by Mr. Bodley, the desire to follow mainly the laws or customs regulating the Church before the Revolution. But these suggestions of ours do not affect the general view taken by our author of the significance of the Law of Separation. The one conspicuous difference between Napoleon's Concordat and the Concordats before the Revolution was that the latter rested upon the existence of large property in the hands of the French Church, whereas Napoleon (the property having been confiscated) made the clergy the salaried servants of the State. The Law of Separation will cause an eventual loss to the Church of "a revenue of nearly two millions sterling." Mr. Bodley considers the law to be not really one of separation of Church and State. But it is difficult to say in what the establishment of a Church consists. The establishment in England is one thing; the establishment in Belgium is another. In Quebec the Church is not nominally established; but it is established in fact according to many tests. The Church in France receives in compensation for the loss of its money "the right to nominate its own bishops, who, in turn, will have the privilege of meeting in synods and councils." The separation as accomplished in France appears to carry out the ideal of "a free Church in a free State" as nearly as is consistent with French ideas of freedom. The Concordat of Napoleon had accomplished the old Whig ideal of the strict subordination of the Church to the State.

Of questions which are treated incidentally in Mr. Bodley's pages, one which has a special interest for us in this country at the moment is his evidence that while for a generation the education of the youth of France was in the hands of the Church, that fact would not be gathered from the political position occupied by the Church among the French statesmen of the day thus trained:—

> "The impartial spectator of the history of France cannot but be amazed that a generation so trained has produced so few competent men to defend the Church when troublous times arrived, or, by their character and intelligence, to have guided the clerical party into a policy of prudence."

The pleasantest of all the many philosophical speculations of our author are those which concern French idealism in the past. He regretfully admits, however, that in the very latest years French idealism has died. We fear that his conclusions might be extended beyond the limits of the single country inhabited by the French people.

Entirely apart from its historic and philosophic value, the book forms a manual for all who would understand what has occurred to the Church in France, and an indispensable guide to the facts which are likely to influence its future history.

The Complete Cricketer. By Albert E. Knight. (Methuen & Co.)

Sports that are supposed to be the prerogative of the Philistine are not often well described or analyzed. Those who know cannot write, and get their narratives revised by some ready scribe whose fluency signifies nothing. Now, just as the cricket season is well started, we get a book of exceptional merit which covers every side of the game. It is written by a professional player, who is appearing this year for his county, and is a well-known batsman; but he wields a pen as well as a bat with considerable facility. He has already made a reputation in *The Morning Leader* as one of the best correspondents on the game; he has a style, or the makings of one, and he ranges over the field of books for copious illustration. Sometimes these references are overdone, as when he talks of an "oft-quoted fragment" of Euripides. No single line of Euripides, either from the complete plays or the fragments, ranks among frequent quotations nowadays. The book is exceptional in two ways: because it studies character, the mind which lies behind the best play, as it does the best work; and because it presents aspirations towards an ideal and a philosophy of cricket which are sufficiently rare. Something more than mere physical proficiency is recognized here, as may be seen in an excellent chapter on the duties and difficulties of 'Captaincy.'

The volume begins with an historical summary of the advance of the game, which deals with such old-time characters as Tom Sueter with proper gusto. Then follow chapters on the three main departments of cricket—the last, fielding, having only recently received the notice it deserves. It is pleasant and right to see experts in this line acclaimed. We are at one with the author in wishing to turn off the field the man who is slack enough to let a ball go through his legs to the boundary, even if he is a Hayward, and most trustworthy of performers when his innings comes. Further chapters concern 'Umpiring,' 'Australian Wickets' (of which the author has recent experience), 'Players of the Past and Present,' 'Modern Cricket and some of its Problems,' 'The Laws of the Game,' and 'A Glossary of Colloquial Cricket Terms.'

Though the author has not the experience of earlier days which many writers on the game can boast, he has the good judgment and the insight without which no writing is worth much; he fully recognizes that an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory, and he is subtle enough to discuss how far the "coach" is justified in making the learner an imitator of his own special style. He is clearly an ob-

server, and not bound by the voice of the crowd, which, apparently, it is the increasing pride of the popular journalist to anticipate.

The whole is well arranged, except for the misplacement of a few facts which might have appeared in the chapter on the development of the game. One or two quotations will fairly exhibit the author's point of view, and allow us to add a few comments of our own. The originator of Lord's ground is thus described :—

"Lord was an able man, the wisdom of the serpent, or business adaptability, blending with his dove-like simplicity or pure enthusiasm for the game."

As for the Marylebone enclosure :—

"To this day there is no ground whereon the game is more strictly played, none where the sporting element is more predominant, none whose habitués are more truly lovers of the game, or more free from the partisan spirit."

On every county ground that we have ever heard of, or visited, the game is strictly played; evasion of the rules is not expected or permitted, as is sufficiently clear from the saying that a thing is "not cricket." In view of the Oval at Kennington, we cannot agree that the second claim for merit is veracious. Two or three of the important matches at Lord's are mere displays of fashionable dressing by people who go to eat and drink, and see each other, not the cricket. There are enthusiasts and good critics in abundance, of course, at all times; but the Oval holds, on the day of a good match, a higher percentage of people who are less well dressed, no doubt, but nearly all players, or possible players. Those familiar with both grounds must have had this difference explained to them, though with tact and deference, by the ever-flourishing figure known as "The Surrey Poet." The refreshment department at Lord's is still scandalous from the point of view of the moderate purse. That does not matter much to an enthusiast, but we have seen the crowd here so encroaching on the field of play in a Test Match as to make catches and boundaries, in the one case too difficult, and in the other too easy, to be fair.

The proceeding known as "the toss" is elaborated thus :—

"This tossing of the coin is an aged institution, and although in earlier times it carried a greater number of choices than at present, it could scarcely convey a greater volume of advantage than it may in these latter days. Symbol of a game across which the caprice of fortune may fling a transient brush of sunshine, painting a beauty and a charm richer than a long summer of pure skill, those who desire to eliminate luck, to stamp as far as may be a lawyer-like impartiality upon the game, clamour for its abolition."

A salutary change of special rewards is explained in the following passage :—

"It was once the custom of the counties to give their professional players a sovereign for each fifty runs they individually scored. This automatic arrangement is now generally supplanted by a discretionary system of marks awarded by the captain for any play deemed by him worthy of such additional recognition."

We hope that among other talents the art of "playing to the score" is properly recognized, which is very different from "playing to the gallery." The vulgar craze for centuries and other "records" applauded by the mob, but useless for the real purpose in view, has gone far to spoil the national game. It is, we suppose, only a feature of the pervading megalomania of the day, but it is distressing when it appears in sport as well as in the many quarters where self-advertisement, regardless of associates or the general good, is considered a law of life and a test of efficiency.

Another modern development which we cannot applaud is the writing of remarks on his own team by a captain or prominent member of it. Pretending, we presume, to be the fairest or most searching of criticisms, these outpourings are obviously defective. A captain can hardly boast in print about his own achievements, yet these may be the feature which the public ought to appreciate. Further, he cannot, and should not, distribute in public the censure which may be equally due. This is mildly touched on here :—

"Will it be fairly maintained by honest minds, for instance, that we players who write cricket criticisms, are characterised by a greater grasp of cricket problems than the preceding Press reporters whom, in some measure most unfortunately, this modern development has tended to supplant?"

Certainly not, and the foolish vocabulary which these latest slingers of slang have produced is more wearisome than amusing, as a glance at the 'Glossary' above mentioned will show. Some of the explanations provided here imply a low rate of intelligence, nor does the list exhaust the cricket lingo of to-day, though we are far from complaining about that. "Artist," we are told, "is a word sometimes used to define an eminent player." But in cricket, as at Burlington House, all artists are not "eminent," and all the eminent are not "artists."

On bowling our author is admittedly not an expert, but he has many sensible things to say, noting the revival of leg-breaks, and the importance of the much-discussed "swerve." He does not, however, insist on a point which long observation has impressed upon us—that a lengthy run up to the wicket before delivering the ball is a mistake. The exertion it involves in a long day shortens the already brief career of a fast bowler. The swiftest pace has been achieved, apparently with ease, by bowlers who took quite a short run, such as Mold and the Australian E Jones.

With most of the author's preferences we are in full agreement. He thinks Trumper the finest living batsman. The grace, the sparkle, the wonderful wrist, and surpassing impudence of the Australian deserve the laurel. But he might have noted that the evolution of Trumper has been visible to us over here, for on his appearance in England in 1899 Trumper showed a stiffness of style and action very different from his present ease and facility. We had sooner see him make 20 with his present mastery over the best bowling, whatever its length, than repeat his solid 135 not out as it was made at Lord's in a Test Match of the above year. He is one of the few exhilarating batsmen who always try to make runs. The many merely defend their wickets, waiting for loose bowling, foster their averages, and depress the public.

Pre-eminence in bowling is more difficult to judge than in batting, but it is clear that the first-class bowler nowadays must command a break, or, at any rate, a turn both ways. We cannot believe that the best of George Lohmann was ever bettered by any man. We certainly object to the fanciful suggestion that

"perfect ease of delivery is probably as incompatible....with perfect bowling, as is perfect physical beauty with intellectual endowment."

Both clauses contain a heresy, to our thinking. We should say, for instance, that the bowling action of Rhodes of Yorkshire is as easy as it could be, without a trace of strain; and we recommend a study of the portraits and works of Goethe as a sufficient refutation of the other statement. Metaphor and illustration are a veritable snare for the young writer, and land him often in unforeseen difficulties. The author of 'The Complete Cricketer' will understand in time, if he goes on making books as well as runs, that cleverness may be a term of abuse. We think that he is too conscious of his literary ornament, and that a course of, say, Addison or Goldsmith, instead of the admired modern models he appears to have been studying, would do him good.

Withal, he is thoroughly practical, as his pages show, and does not turn aside for the sake of mere anecdote. We conclude our notice with one of his few stories, an instance of the ἀγχίνοια commended by Aristotle :—

"I once saw Frank Sugg, the Lancashire slogger, clean bowled at Leicester. The ball flew from the top of the stumps and painfully hurt our wicket-keeper. Sugg was making towards the pavilion when he gathered from the attitude of the umpire that some doubt existed in his mind. As a matter of fact, Lillywhite, the umpire, believing that the ball had rebounded to the bails from our wicket-keeper's chest, had given the batsman 'Not out.' With truly astonishing coolness, Sugg grasped the situation. 'Brandy, brandy!' he cried out, waving his bat to the players on the stand. Sugg met the bearer of the liquor half-way and came back to assist in the revival of our keeper who had been so badly cut over. Our wicket-keeper had suffered, but his agony was not greater than the surprise with which he saw the stalwart figure of Sugg bending over him. 'What the devil are *you* doing here?' he gasped. Sugg batted on, but happily not for long."

The only triumph equal to this was that of the English player in Australia who, on being bowled with the first ball he received, replaced the bails with the easy comment, "I never could play a trial-ball," and resumed his innings.

Books on Egypt and Chaldæa.—Vols. XX.–XXII. *The Egyptian Heaven and Hell.* By E. A. Wallis Budge. 3 vols. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

Dr. Budge here continues the publication of the written documents of Egyptian religion which he began with 'The Book of the Dead.' The present volumes contain the first complete English version yet published of 'The Book of Am-Tuat,' otherwise called 'The Book of that which is in Hades,' and 'The Book of the Gates' respectively. Both these books consist of what are in effect magical texts buried with the dead by the followers of Amen-Ra, the "king of the gods," worshipped by the kings of the Seventeenth and all later dynasties, and were intended to act as a guide to the dead in his passage through the world beyond the tomb. Yet there are inconsistencies between them, and Dr. Budge is probably right when he points out that, while 'The Book of Am-Tuat' seems to show the unmixed doctrine of the supremacy of Amen-Ra, 'The Book of the Gates' assigns a position to Osiris as judge of the dead and lord of the other world which is hardly to be reconciled with Amen-Ra's pretensions. The notion that they were in effect rival productions seems, however, to be disposed of by the fact that Seti I., though he had 'The Book of Am-Tuat' painted on the walls of his tomb, caused both 'The Book of the Gates' and several chapters of the earlier 'Book of the Dead' to be carved upon his sarcophagus. In connexion with this it is as well to remember M. Maspero's remark that, if ever there were initiates and secret doctrines in Egyptian religion, it was among the authors and hearers of these books; and the fact may be paralleled by the practice of many Gnostic sects in Christian times, who, as the Fathers tell us, attended the services of the Church and the orgies of the Great Mother indifferently, declaring that they alone understood the hidden meaning in both sets of ceremonies. Such syncretism is perhaps logical enough among people who really believe that words and phrases have an inherent action of their own upon animate and inanimate nature, in addition to the effect that they produce upon the minds of such of their hearers as understand them.

'The Book of Am-Tuat,' here given in full, with hieroglyphic text, translation, and vignettes, relates the passage of the Sun-God through the Nether World, or what, for the Egyptians, was the same thing, through the hours of the night. Each of the twelve hours corresponds to a particular division of the Tuat or Hades, and certain words and prayers have to be pronounced by those in the god's retinue before the guardians of the gates will admit him. This is of course not religion, but magic, and it is plain from several passages that the initiate who knew the proper words and phrases was traditionally credited with the power to *compel* his admittance to all the privileges of the Sun-God, an actual threat being uttered in one case that if his wishes are not complied with, the gods will be deprived of the offerings of mortals. Hence the chief interest in the book attaches to the descriptions of the scenes in the different "hours," which are, in fact, a kind of jumble of all the different conceptions formed by the Egyptians at different times of the abode of the dead. Thus in the first hour the Sun-God advances in his boat into a territory where the inhabitants are plunged in darkness, are rejoiced to see his light, and wail when he has departed. In the second he arrives at a place which corresponds with some closeness to the Elysian Fields of the Greeks, where the deceased has land allotted to him, and where the raising of corn and other cereals is the chief occupation. This and the third hour both formed part of the kingdom of Osiris, Lord of Amenti, the ancient god of the lower classes among the Egyptians, and were reserved apparently for the habitation of the worshippers of Osiris and Ra only. But in the fourth hour we come into the kingdom of Seker, whom Dr. Budge considers to be the oldest of all the Egyptian gods of the dead. This kingdom is a dark and terrible desert, inhabited only by monstrous serpents, and the Sun-God has to change from the boat which bears him across the sky into another formed from the body of a huge snake, which wriggles along a rocky corridor passing above, and not through, Seker's territory. In this last are lakes of fire and some of the machinery of the later Christian Hell; but after traversing it, the Sun-God enters again into the kingdom of Osiris, not here the Lord of Amenti, but the god of Busiris and Mendes, apparently in the shape in which he was worshipped on earth. This continues up to the tenth hour, when we enter into the kingdom of Tum-kheper-Ra, a triune god made up of two Sun-Gods and the sacred beetle, where the sun is revivified and transformed before being sent forth again for his journey through the upper air. These ceremonies occupy the tenth to the twelfth hours, and the purpose of reciting or transcribing them was apparently that the dead man on whose behalf this was done might share all the privileges of the Sun-God, in whose boat he was supposed thus to gain a place. At the same time these ceremonies were considered to be peculiarly connected with the worship at On, or Heliopolis, in the Delta; and it is possible that only those who worshipped there were thought to be entitled to share in them.

'The Book of the Gates' shows in the main the same scenes as 'The Book of Am-Tuat,' with the exception that the kingdom of Seker is entirely omitted, and that more prominence is given to the supremacy of Osiris. But perhaps a more important modification is to be found in the fact that here for the first time a belief in a future state of rewards and punishments begins to manifest itself. The souls in the sixth hour are brought before the judgment seat of Osiris, and are there judged not only by their knowledge of magical words and names, but also by the actions which they have performed while upon earth. The punishment of the wicked is also continued throughout the remaining hours or divisions of the Tuat, the same punishments being by no means of a remedial nature, but concluding invariably with the annihilation of the accused. Nor is this all. In the first and second hours of 'The Book of the Gates' are to be found souls who are not sufficiently instructed to win to the Hall of Judgment, but who are nevertheless maintained in a sort of suspended animation by the bounty of the God, and are revivified for a certain time every day by his presence. The same idea may also be traced in 'The Book of Am-Tuat,' and it would seem that we have here the first hint of the later Gnostic belief that man, by initiation into certain "mysteries" in this life might earn the right to a position exalted above that of his fellows in the next. But in spite of this, the belief that good deeds would be rewarded and ill deeds punished is plainly apparent, and the evident influence of this upon the religions of future ages cannot be ignored. No expert in the history of religions will need to be told that among the ill deeds here set down are included many purely ecclesiastical offences, such as the uttering of blasphemy against the Sun-God Ra, in which we may perhaps see a reflex of the heresy of Khuenaten.

Dr. Budge's rendering of the very difficult texts with which he here has to deal is in every way adequate, and his third volume, in which he discusses their bearing, contains matter which it is incumbent upon every student of such matters to read. By publishing them in a form which puts them virtually within the reach of all, he makes an important addition to the many benefits that he has already bestowed upon learning.

NEW NOVELS.

Ring in the New. By Richard Whiteing. (Hutchinson & Co.)

Our modern Babylon and its awful problems of labour and poverty are once more the themes to which Mr. Whiteing devotes himself, but this time he attacks them in the hopeful spirit indicated by his choice of a title. We are grateful to him for his confident faith in the near approach of a better order of things (foreshadowed in his eyes by recent electoral results), and yet more grateful to him for setting in so cheerful and wholesome a light the possibilities of happiness which London, even now, holds for its poorer inhabitants. The darker side of the picture, as seen by his heroine during her terrible initiation into the struggle for existence, is presented with power, but also with commendable sobriety and restraint. There is virtually only one man in the story, and he is sketched in rather impressionist fashion; but the female characters cover a wide range, and are for the most part excellent, the gem of the collection being undoubtedly Sarah the charwoman, a creature with

quaint ambitions and a heart of gold. The book bristles with criticisms (often suggestive, and always lively) of contemporary theories, occurrences, and men. As notable examples from these classes respectively we may mention Christian science, the "buried treasure" craze, and, last but not least, Mr. Bernard Shaw.

The Mystery of a Motor-Car. By William Le Queux. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Le Queux's more ingenious efforts in sensation will be disappointed with 'The Mystery of a Motor-Car,' for, though a mass of incident, crimes, and escapes, it is not ingenious, neither is it in the least plausible. The situations technically known as "curtains" occur at regular intervals, as is demanded by a certain order of serial publication. But the persevering reader is rewarded by no logical development of them; they lead nowhere, beyond that point at which "To be continued in our next" might occur. Naturally, there is a hurried drawing together of threads for the required matrimonial set piece at the end. It is a sort of hasty pudding of romance, and Mr. Le Queux might easily have mixed it a little more skilfully.

In Subjection. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. (Hutchinson & Co.)

This novel, a sequel apparently to 'Isabel Carnaby,' is devoted to the elucidation of a theme perennially attractive, in one form or other, to feminine writers of fiction: the inalienable right, namely, of every woman to choose for herself a lord and master, and, having chosen him, to lie, in doormat fashion, beneath his feet till the end of her natural life. Curiously enough, it is a proposition which appeals to female readers, but has rarely a conciliatory effect upon those of the opposite sex, possibly because the ideal "lord and master" of the lady-novelist is generally some way off the masculine ideal of a gentleman. Three studies in wifely submissiveness carried to varying degrees of intensity are recommended to our admiration by Mrs. Felkin. First we have our old friend Isabel, who heroically refrains from sacrificing to a purely personal whim the whole of her husband's political career; secondly, a half-caste girl, married to a good-natured imbecile of an Englishman whom she finds it impossible to love until (in the disguise of a man) she has felt the weight of his, literally, heavy hand; thirdly, a parson, whose desertion of his wife, arising from a sequence of incredible occurrences, is by her endured with a meekness which is happily as incredible. We notice at least one delightful touch of humour—the relief experienced by a pious Evangelical lady on learning that the absconding clergyman above mentioned has only taken to an immoral life, and not, as she feared, gone over to Rome. But, in general, the smart and good-natured aphorisms in which the book abounds seem to us as remote from reality as is the framework of the story.

Tracks in the Snow. By Godfrey R. Benson. (Longmans & Co.)

This is, on the whole, an interesting story of murder and mystery, but it has the defect—a serious one in fiction—of being too closely modelled upon real life. Just such hazy recollections, such meaningless clues, such futile incidents, are to be found in the newspaper report of any *cause célèbre;* but in a novel much more lucidity and arrangement are needed than in a court of law. Far too little use is made of the conversational method; and the characters of the various potential murderers, though well enough imagined, are presented in the old-fashioned manner by means of elaborate descriptions, instead of being allowed to unfold themselves insensibly. The book, in short, shows considerable crudeness, but also an imaginative faculty by no means contemptible.

Beyond the Rocks. By Elinor Glyn. (Duckworth & Co.)

Adjectives in pairs of black and white are applicable to this novel. It is tender and coarse, clever and stupid. The young heroine is pathetic in her feeble devotion to the marriage bond between her and the middle-aged Josiah Brown. She seemed to "wither up all low or vicious things," and yet her beauty is praised in a way that makes it akin to a mutton-chop. Her lover is an English nobleman of experience and breeding, yet he is "maddened beyond bearing" and asks her, "For God's sake, what is it?" in her husband's opera-box, when Josiah is there. Lack of good taste and deficiency in technique are serious handicaps, and in fact this novel is drawn back by them from the domain of good art into the republic of the second-rate, where many hours may be pleasantly, if unprofitably whiled away. The best thing in the story is the clever device by which Josiah is suddenly converted into a gentleman with a nimbus. But Mrs. Glyn's latest work, despite certain characteristic touches, suggests the 'prentice hand of an *ingénue* who has been to Paris, rather than the matured talent of the author of 'The Visits of Elizabeth.'

Richard Baldock. By Archibald Marshall. (Alston Rivers.)

This record of the childhood and youth of a country clergyman's son is marked by much truth and originality, but there is also a certain deficiency in art. Things happen incoherently and without discernible unity of purpose; and the story has many flat intervals. The hero's early relations with his pious but insufferable father and with his father's delightful servant, his experiences at the "genteel" day-school of his native village, and his introduction to the world's pomps and vanities as personified by a budding Etonian (bearing the suggestive name of Syde) are all excellent. But the sketchy indications of his amazingly successful career as bookseller and publisher, founded, we presume, on fact, are not equally convincing, and we scarcely understand the part played by the mysterious squire who befriends him in his boyhood. The book is virtually without a heroine, which for a novel of this particular description is rather an advantage than otherwise.

The Magic Island. By E. Everett-Green. (Hutchinson & Co.)

We find this story very thin and slight. It tells of an island-garden, a recluse—a retired diplomatist—and a simple girl, in language which Mark Twain might justly term "highfalutin." Luckily the recluse has a nephew wounded in South Africa and invalided home, to whom the heroine transfers her great passion for his uncle—luckily, because it turns out that the uncle has an Italian wife from whom he has been separated, owing to her indiscretion and flightiness. However, the heroine insists on their meeting again on the island-garden to which the old man has retired; Philip, the nephew, finally wins her affection, and we gather that they are married and succeed to the uncle's property. Rarely has so poor a plot been concealed beneath such a wealth of words.

Criminel? By Mary Floran. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

'Criminel?' is well and gracefully written "pour les jeunes filles," but, though the delineation of character is satisfactory, the plot is both hackneyed and improbable. We have the gipsy who steals the heiress; the hero falsely charged with murder and tried for his life; the missing child discovered by the hero himself, though by mere chance; and the winning of the "gros-lot" in a lottery by the virtuous young man who could not otherwise wed the heroine. Any one of the four incidents is, of course, now tabu on this side the Channel.

TRAVEL.

A Summer Ride through Western Tibet. By Jane E. Duncan. (Smith & Elder.)—Miss Duncan rather unduly enlarges geographical areas in calling Ladakh and Baltistan, the scenes of her tour in the territory of the Maharajah of Kashmir, Western Tibet. She is also inaccurate in saying that "our borders now reach to the Pamirs, where they march with Russian territory," as a strip of Chinese Turkestan intervenes; and in another place she erroneously talks of Gilgit as being on the borders of Kashmir and Russia. We must admit, too, that until she brought us to Khapallu we had many doubts as to there being any need for her to have described her "summer ride" at all; but when she reached that unspoiled Arcadia we quickly forgave her, and followed her narrative thenceforth with interest to the end.

Miss Duncan travelled alone, and records with pride that she was the first lady traveller to visit several places. In consequence she had one or two experiences

that might have been unpleasant, owing to the doubt in the minds of the local authorities as to whether a "mem saheb" was entitled to the same consideration as a "saheb," had she not had with her a doughty champion in the person of Aziz Khan, a Pathan courier whose services and exploits make up not the least interesting portion of Miss Duncan's narrative. Taken altogether, her experiences were not disagreeable, and the few disappointments and hardships that she had to undergo rather lent zest to her adventure than detracted from her pleasure.

Her journey was divided into two parts. The first describes her visit to Leh and Himis. At Himis she witnessed the so-called Devil Dance, and then, crossing the Chang-La pass, got into the Pangkong valley, which was her most easterly point, and not far from the western borders of Tibet. Retracing her steps through Leh to Khalatse, she turned northwards at that place into Baltistan, and discovered Khapallu. Khapallu is close to the Shayok stream, and about sixty-five miles east of Skardo, the reputed capital of Baltistan. The Baltis, or Dards, boast a good deal of their descent from Alexander, and they certainly show some traces of Greek ancestry. The women, and the men too, are remarkable for their good looks and their straight, well-cut features. The serious business of life here seems to be polo and tamashas. The latter are held two or three times a week, beginning at 10 P.M. and ending soon after midnight. These ordinary tamashas are eclipsed by a great one which is held every thirty-six years, and as Miss Duncan enjoyed the privilege of being the first European to see this special show, she records with much satisfaction that no one else can hope to witness it before 1940, which is a long way off. This was one of her chief inducements for staying on at Khapallu for a whole month—not that there was much need, we should say, for any additional reason to remain in Khapallu beyond its natural attractions as she paints them. The blasé denizen of crowded cities, with the rush, noise, and dust of twentieth-century locomotion offending his senses and shattering his nerves, will rather pine after this "charming valley," as described by the writer :—

"The summer climate is perfect, rather cold at night and not overpoweringly hot in the day, when a cool breeze, a real zephyr, gently stirs the leaves; beautiful walks, endless wood-carvings to draw from, the village people a constant source of interest and amusement, nearly 70 miles from a post office, about 350 miles from a railway station, no cares, no worries, and a few good books to read; what more can mortal woman wish for, and would she not be very foolish to leave such an earthly paradise sooner than she must do?"

If this was the Khapallu that Miss Duncan knew the year before last, there is fortunately no great reason for supposing that it will change in the near future, for "the high passes which must be crossed to reach it will be an effectual barrier against its being overrun with trippers." But we return to the great tamasha, for which, curiously enough, another English lady arrived on the very day of the principal celebration. One marked peculiarity to be noticed about it is the fact that the people, being Shiahs, allow their women to attend these festivities freely, instead of relegating them to a distant view under purdah. The big tamasha covered two days, one for preliminaries and the other for the real thing. Constant drummings by the bands as they assembled from the villages of the district, dances in which both sexes joined, and the election of a temporary rajah to fill the rôle of a "lord of misrule" formed the preliminaries. The real rajah so far enters into the fun of the thing as to lend his understudy his clothes and his pony, while he himself dons for the day the garb of an ordinary villager. Sword dances, polo tournaments, and comic representations were the main features of the entertainment, but perhaps the most remarkable revelation was that of the existence of a well-organized "claque." The full description of the affair as recorded by Miss Duncan will show how closely all the world is akin.

There is a good deal of interest in Miss Duncan's experiences after leaving Khapallu: her crossing the Shayok on a *zak*, or ferry-boat of inflated skins; her journey down the valley, traversing rickety platform or *parao* roads along the sides of precipices hanging over the river; and her diligent collection of rock inscriptions. Her visit to the Buddhist rock at Sadpor led to the more careful copying of the inscription by an emissary sent some time afterwards by Mr. Francke, of the Moravian Mission. The barrage at the same place, with its clearly defined sluice-gates, is another interesting relic of antiquity; but, beyond calling attention to these monuments as having come under her personal notice, Miss Duncan does not pose as an archæological authority. The real interest of her journey centres in Khapallu, and her summer ride may not be without its beneficial consequences for the inhabitants of that district if it leads to the appointment, or even the occasional visit, of a doctor to a spot where all would be perfect but for the prevalence of sickness, and especially of ophthalmia.

Vikings of the Pacific, by A. C. Laut (Macmillan), is a reprint, carefully revised, of twelve papers originally contributed to various American magazines. The attractive title of the volume is scarcely justified by its contents: for although the author furnishes interesting accounts of the deeds and misdeeds of the early Russian fur-hunters, of the notorious Count Benyowsky, and of other adventurers, who may fairly be described as Vikings of an ignoble type, that designation cannot be applied to seamen like Bering, Cook, Vancouver, or Gray, nor even to Baranof, the able Governor of the Russian fur company, whose great services met with so ill a requital. To the general reader, especially if an American, the author's accounts of the doings of Gray and Ledyard are likely to prove of special interest. Robert Gray, of Boston, commanded the first ship which carried the American flag around the world; and on a second voyage, in 1792, he pluckily crossed the bar of a river discovered and named St. Roque by the Spaniard Heceta, but now known to us as the Columbia. Ledyard, a New England ne'er-do-well, joined Cook's expedition as corporal of marines, and, after an adventurous life, died on the road to Cairo, when on the point of penetrating Inner Africa. The author, in writing his popular narratives of Pacific voyages and adventures, claims to have consulted the more important of the "first sources," and this claim we are willing to concede to him. We cannot, however, accept in every case his estimate of the value of the work done by the various discoverers of whom he treats. It is a gross exaggeration, for instance, to speak of Bering's voyage in 1741 as "the greatest naval expedition known to the world." Entirely uncalled-for, too, are the contemptuous terms in which he speaks of men of science, or "ignoramus savants" and "bookful blockheads" as he prefers to call them. The volume is illustrated with a few good portraits, but there is no general map which would enable a reader to trace the routes described.

Three journeys, mainly for sport—one to Abyssinia, and two to British East Africa—are described by Lord Hindlip under the title *Sport and Travel: Abyssinia and British East Africa* (Fisher Unwin). The first trip was apparently the result of an introduction "to Colonel (now Sir John) Harrington, British Minister to Abyssinia," and, whilst regretted as regards sport, was not entirely wasted time, as some insight into the country and the ways of Menelik was gained. Although no remarkable novelty is recorded, there is advantage in being reminded of matters which may become serious, and are apt to be forgotten, though they have already attracted attention. Thus it is justly remarked that Italy's misfortunes in that land are of serious import to other countries: that since they occurred

"Menelik has been pandered to by every Power whose territories surround his country, the result being that.....the majority of the chiefs and the whole of the populace firmly believe that they are capable of 'Licking creation.'"

The author justly considers it

"a thousand pities that the cruel rulers of Abyssinia have been allowed to extend their occupation so far South, to the detriment of our interests and those of the unfortunate tribes with whom they come in contact.....To any one who has travelled in the country and seen the Abyssinian in his true colours, the present alliance with Menelik is a humiliating and almost degrading spectacle.....I look upon Abyssinia as the greatest menace to the future peace of the African continent, and our policy with the country should be a most firm one, and not on any account made subordinate to that of another nation."

No sooner had Lord Hindlip returned from Abyssinia than he set about preparing for a visit to East Africa, concerning which he had the advantage of advice from Sir Charles Eliot, then H.M.'s Commissioner. January, 1903, found him *en route* for Nairobi. He met Mr. F. C. Selous; saw much game; passed through a country of perfect climate which is in every way adapted to support a thriving population of Britons, but which has been made over to undesirable aliens; and went home wondering how soon he might be able to return.

This happened in May, 1905, when, accompanied by Lady Hindlip, he set forth for the same country. As regards sport, the trip would seem to have been successful, and by way of travel the caves of Mount Elgon, inhabited and uninhabited, were visited: the author has acquired land near that occupied by Lord and Lady Delamere, and hopes to be there "when this volume is in the hands of the reader." It is well illustrated. There are appendixes on game preservation, licences, and regulations: subjects of great importance in need of re-examination, but too intricate and requiring too much space to admit of examination in this notice.

No Man's Land: a History of Spitsbergen from its Discovery in 1596 *to the Beginning of the Scientific Exploration of the Country.* By Sir Martin Conway. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Sir Martin Conway appeals to reviewers and readers henceforward to spell the name "Spitsbergen" correctly. While proposing ourselves to follow in this article his advice, we think there is something to be said on the other side. His own very full bibliography of works relating to the country establishes the fact that, until less than twenty years ago, for fully 200 years no nation but the Dutch and Scandinavians spelt it according to its Dutch etymology. The wide prevalence of an error (if it be such) for so long a period seems to give it a sort of prescriptive right; and we doubt whether alteration is now possible.

Spitsbergen for many years after its

discovery was supposed to be part of Greenland; but Sir Martin thinks that by 1613 the English seamen who frequented those waters were aware that it was a separate island. The name Spitsbergen does not occur even so late as 1674 in Heylin's 'Cosmography'; but that writer speaks of Groenland (Greenland) and Greenland (Spitsbergen) in different parts of his work as if he knew them to be distinct countries. Sir Martin says that "in a sense" Spitsbergen can have no true history of its own, for it has never been an "inhabited" country. The adjective might perhaps be disputed; for he relates that some of the Dutch remained there for two whole years, while in later times some castaways were there for six years, and a Russian trapper uninterruptedly for fifteen. But the coasts of this inhospitable group of islands were long the scene of a lucrative whale-fishery, in the course of which blood was often spilt between rival nations, though not in such a way as to lead to open war. It is rather the history of this industry that is contained in Sir Martin's volume; but he has added three chapters about the visits of the Russian and the earlier exploring expeditions, which are not the least interesting part of the work. His task has been accomplished in a characteristically complete fashion, and has evidently involved a good deal of research in rare books of old voyages, both English and Dutch. He has given many minute details of the English narratives in verbatim quotations, wisely preserving the original spelling; and in these days, when Spitsbergen is annually visited by tourist steamers, such a book ought to find many readers. One of these steamers in 1896 actually penetrated the ice-laden sea almost to within a degree of Parry's highest latitude, which was for half the nineteenth century the "farthest north." In 1896 and 1897 Sir Martin himself made two expeditions to Spitsbergen, with the double object of mountaineering and exploration; and his knowledge of the country and its shores has been of great service to him in interpreting the statements of seventeenth-century navigators. He has provided a chronological list of modern voyages; but we regret that he has not enlarged his book so as to include the era of more scientific exploration. As it is, the narrative ends abruptly, and with a story half-told. For the expeditions of Franklin and Parry (if not also that of Phipps) which he relates in his last chapter were undertaken with a scientific object; and it seems hardly just to omit the excellent work of the Swedes (1858–68) under A. E. Nordenskiöld, whose book, at least in its English translation, is already becoming scarce.

Sir Martin provides two excellent appendixes on the ancient cartography and nomenclature of Spitsbergen; and he deserves much credit for reproducing twelve early maps of the country—most of them beyond the reach of the ordinary student. On one geographical point only, which has been much debated, is he lacking in clearness. He supposes that "Wiche's Land," seen by the English in 1617, is the King Karl's Land of the Swedes. This is quite possible, although, on his own showing, its first discoverers must have seen it, if at all, from a distance of seventy miles. But when he is relating the voyage of the Dutchman Giles (or Gillis), in 1707, he speaks of the much-contested Giles Land as if it were distinct from the Wiche Islands. White Island, which he seems to identify with it, is too small and not distant enough to be the land described; while it is inconceivable that Giles should have sailed east of Cape Mohn without sighting the Wiche Islands. Sir Martin says nothing of the fact that Petermann placed the land seen by Giles a long distance to the north-east. If the latitudes of Giles are correct—and Sir Martin gives many instances of the errors of early voyagers in this respect—it seems possible that he sighted the west coast of Franz Josef Land, for Jackson claims to have shown that the Giles Land of Petermann does not exist. But the simplest solution is that Giles Land is the Wiche Islands or King Karl's Land, as in the map of Giles and Rep (which is here reproduced) no land is marked where those islands are. All lovers of geography will be grateful to Sir Martin for the admirable map of the Spitsbergen group in the cover of this volume.

The Land of Pardons. By Anatole Le Braz. Translated by Frances M. Gostling. (Methuen.)—The few who like France and yet prefer, for one reason or another, to read French books in English have every reason to be grateful to the translator for her rendering of one of the little masterpieces which pass almost unnoticed in French literature; while other lovers of France will be glad to have this edition for the sake of its illustrations from photographs by the author and her friends and in colour by Mr T. C. Gotch. The translation is very fair, but liable to failure. "Il a beau boire, l'haleine lui manque," does not mean "He has drunk a good deal," but "Let him drink as he will, his breath fails him." There are certain other renderings which indicate some uncertainty. Three *reaux* (which should be reals) make a franc, and nuts are sold, not at "28 for a sou," but 100 for 18 sous to the peasants. Why, too, are *sonneur* (minstrel) and *biniou* (bagpipe) left untranslated? "Assumes once more its ancient aspect of a royal road" is no improvement on "retrouve sa noble aisance d'ancienne voie royale."

It would be superfluous to say one word in praise of 'Au Pays des Pardons.' It contains the very spirit of "la Bretagne bretonnante"; it is not a guide-book, it is a poem. We can well sympathize with the translator's desire to linger over its pages as a labour of love, and we hope that a speedy call for a second edition will give her an opportunity of careful revision. The illustrations call for special commendation.

Picturesque Brittany. By Mrs. Arthur G. Bell. With Illustrations in Colour by Arthur G. Bell. (Dent.)—The type of illustrated book in demand at present has reached a certain fixity of form: as we open the book we expect a pleasant, chatty, easy flow of words which serve to separate the coloured plates from one another by a seemly interval, and to lead from each to its successor. The public will not—such is the homage it still pays to a literary tradition—buy a book of "illustrations" without a text of some sort to be illustrated. But neither the painter nor the writer takes this notion of the public seriously: each proceeds independently, and it is greatly a matter of chance if any unity of feeling results. The painter, however conventional his training, always retains somewhat of the power of seeing anew for himself; the writer can rarely free himself from the enduring chain of the words in which his predecessors have recorded their views. Mr. Bell's drawings are the most important feature in the book before us; we think them, indeed, better than those of any other colour-book on Brittany that has yet been issued. He has succeeded in obtaining a great deal of the colour and feeling of the province in the sunshine, though the sterner, more cruel side of the Breton landscape and the Breton character hardly appears. His street drawings show a certain sense of architecture not by any means common. Mrs. Bell reveals in the arrangement and proportion of her book the skill of a practised writer, if in the loose style we are sometimes allowed to see the author almost *en déshabillé*. Such expressions as the "blessed fleet" for a fleet which has just been blessed may pass for a rough draft, but should never reach the first proof. We do not like her *obiter dicta* on the religious discussions going on in France: they are out of place in the mouth of a foreigner, and their value may be judged from the statement that the author saw "numbers of boys six or seven years old" at confession. In her account of the "pardons" Mrs. Bell has borrowed much from Le Braz, but by no means unintelligently or blindly, and she adds in each case something of her own observation. The descriptions of scenery are very good, and the accounts of Plougastel, Quimper, Quimperlé, and Pont Aveu excellent. Mrs. Bell found at Fougères the well-known collection of boots and foot-coverings which have so long been a prominent feature of the Cluny Museum. Altogether 'Picturesque Brittany' is a harmonious and successful account of an interesting summer holiday—one which might be followed with little trouble by train if a circular ticket were taken from Rennes. We commend the notion to holiday-makers willing to travel light.

GUIDES.

Lincoln: a Historical and Topographical Account of the City. By E. Mansel Sympson. (Methuen & Co.)—It is not a little curious that the city of Lincoln, which is certainly one of the most interesting spots in England, has never found an historian up to the time of the issue of this book. It was to have been included in the series of "Historic Towns" (Longmans) from the pen of Precentor Venables, but he died without achieving his purpose. Now, however, Mr. Sympson has accomplished the task in the new series termed "Ancient Cities." It is pleasant to be able to follow up in these 450 pages the story of a minster and a town of which Ruskin wrote in such glowing terms:

"I have always held, and am prepared against all comers to maintain, that the Cathedral of Lincoln is out and out the most precious piece of architecture in the British Isles, and, roughly speaking, worth any two other cathedrals we have got. Secondly, that the town of Lincoln is a lovely old English town, and I hope the Mayor and the Common Councilmen won't let any of it (not so much as a house corner) be pulled down to build an institution or a market, or a gunpowder or a dynamite mill, or a college or a gaol, or a barrack, or any other modern luxury."

Mr. Sympson has given us a readable and carefully compiled book. The visitor who desires to carry away more than a transitory impression of a unique city cannot do better than purchase a copy for diligent study. But the perusal of it will probably not give complete satisfaction to those who know well the diversified history it covers. It is, perhaps, rather too bad—for we are genuinely grateful to Mr. Sympson for what he has accomplished—to gird at omissions when so large a number of facts and particulars have been accumulated within these covers; but there is an absence of a due sense of proportion: some events that have often been chronicled are set forth in unnecessary detail, whilst a great variety of curious and untold information, which might have been gleaned with comparatively little trouble, is omitted.

As an instance of redundant fullness, it may be mentioned that seven pages are devoted to the supposed murder and cruci-

fixion by the Jews of a Christian child—afterwards known as Little St. Hugh—in 1255. Matthew Paris's narrative is reproduced at length, probably for the fiftieth time. There is not a hint given that the best historical students agree in believing that these child-crucifixion tales— told of so many places both in England and on the Continent, and revived in our own days—are cruel slanders on the Jews. We would suggest to Mr. Sympson that before repeating this tale he should read the critical and scholarly article by Mr. Jacobs on this very legend in his 'Jewish Ideals, and other Essays,' published in 1896.

As to omissions, it does not appear that Mr. Sympson has made any study of the well-arranged muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, of the fine series of Episcopal Registers, or of the Patent and Close Rolls, &c. (now for the most part so well calendared), which contain a variety of interesting little details relating to the civil history of the city. In short, this book is admirable as a superior kind of guide-book, but does not offer enough to satisfy the antiquary or historical student.

It is good to notice that the writer has the courage to criticize adversely certain features of the recent restoration of the Minster.

The book has numerous illustrations by Mr. E. H. New, who has won a well-earned reputation among black-and-white artists. Some of his smaller drawings are charming, particularly in the initials and tail-pieces; but his style is wholly insufficient to produce desirable pictures of such gems of architecture as the Angel Choir.

The Little Guides : Northamptonshire. By Wakeling Dry. (Methuen & Co.)—This small handbook to Northamptonshire is unworthy of its place in a generally good series. Among the frequent instances of haphazard writing the following may be noticed : they are but samples. Mr. W. Ryland D. Adkins is a well-known writer and barrister of the county; as he is joint-editor of the "Victoria County History" of this shire and also a member of Parliament, it would be easy to give his name and initials correctly; but the name is rendered differently in each of the three places where it occurs, appearing once as "Atkins." It is difficult to recognize the famous abbey of Pipewell under the *alias* of Pipwell; and why is the well-known seat of the Fanes at Apethorp rendered Apthorp? Only two lines are given to the once highly interesting royal college of Fotheringhay, and in one of these we are told that it was destroyed "in Edward II.'s time"! For information as to Towcester lazar-house, which is in itself faulty, reference is made to the "Pope rolls of John." In matters ecclesiological the author is but ill equipped. The old confusion of canons and monks is repeated; the corrected errors of the church dedications of the county reappear in great profusion—St. Luke, for instance, being given as the dedication of both Wellingborough and Spratton; Catesby was a house of Benedictine, not Cistercian nuns, nor was its partial rule by a warden or master abnormal, or in the slightest degree comparable to the Gilbertine custom of double-sexed houses. The architectural particulars are so imperfect that Mr. Dry's guidance cannot be safely followed. The visitor to Wootton must not be surprised if he fails to find the "chantry chapels at the west end of each aisle." There is a well-known font, of easily denoted age, in the church of West Haddon. The writer of this guide determines to call it Norman on p. 36; but on p. 145 it has changed to "a most interesting Early English font." A still more noteworthy font is that of Little Billing, which is inscribed with the maker's name; it is one of the very few fonts in the kingdom which are certainly Saxon, but this guide calls it Norman. Students of architecture will be startled to find, on p. 38, that Duddington has a broached spire "dating from the time of John or early Henry III."; but on only the previous page this information is flatly contradicted by the statement that Duddington tower is Early English with "a later spire"!

The story of Northamptonshire is *par excellence* the story of a forest county; the materials for its forest history, past and present, are overwhelming, but they are almost ignored. The brief accounts of many of the parishes will be scanned in vain for some noteworthy points—for instance, the ancient circular dovecot at Harleston. A large number of villages and small towns, many of which are among the characteristic places of the shire, are forgotten. The one village of North Northamptonshire which is pre-eminent for the interest and variety of its old stone houses and cottages, is Colley Weston, but there is not a word of description. Raunds and Thrapston are small and old-established towns, the former having a particularly fine church; but this book is silent as to both, nor is there even a sentence about such interesting churches as those of Maxey, Greens Norton (Saxon), Wilby, Wollaston, and a score of others. In short, about a hundred places of this comparatively small county are left without any description.

The only feature that can be praised is the excellence of some of the photographic plates of non-hackneyed subjects.

In *Months at the Lakes* (MacLehose) Canon Rawnsley gives the impressions he has derived from his study for twenty years of "the changes in the face and mood of Nature." It is never easy to describe effects of scenery, and the author's style is somewhat too luxurious and sentimental for our taste. But if we are inclined to "skip" some of his descriptive matter, we read with pleasure every word concerning local tradition and custom, of which the Canon is evidently a master. He has, for instance, a most interesting passage on the old English numerals which the shepherds formerly used, and which still linger in aged memory. With this book and the same author's *Literary Associations of the Lakes*, 2 vols., which has now reached a third edition, and which we reviewed at length in 1894, the ordinary man will find himself led easily and agreeably to a knowledge and appreciation which will double his pleasure. He will get a clear view both of the heroes of the past and the homely, kindly humour of the men of to-day, whose speech is full of effective vigour. We pointed out in 1894 some unsightly errors, and are glad to see that our corrections have borne fruit.

Trinity College, Cambridge, is one of the "College Monographs" (Dent), a series of short handbooks at a moderate price. Each book is to be by a member of the college concerned, and, if all are as good as this one by Mr. W. W. Rouse Ball, we shall be well pleased with the series. There are fifteen illustrations here, which are all important views; and the author writes with the ease of one who has studied his subject. The book is prettily got up, and will go into the ordinary pocket. We have one suggestion to make. Would it not be well to reprint from 'Cambridge and its Story' the lists of college pictures in each case? This would be a valuable page added to the 100 pages or so presented to us. This list need not preclude a notice of the more important ones in the text, such as Mr. Ball supplies here. He must have had work to keep to his limited space, but has made good use of it. Mr. E. H. New's illustrations will please some and irritate others. They are sketchy, but agreeable.

The Homeland Association issues as No. 44 of its handbooks *Dorking and Leatherhead*, by Joseph E. Morris, which is an unpretentious, but compendious and efficient guide to the district embracing two of the most picturesque towns in Surrey. As Mr. Morris points out, Dorking has the advantage of a situation betwixt chalk and sand, and so secures the characteristic beauties of each soil. It forms, as it were, a gate into the Weald, and is a natural centre for tourist and pedestrian. Mr. Morris's bird's-eye survey of its history is serviceable, and adequate attention is paid to antiquities in the little volume. The scope of the book is necessarily not wide, but within his limits the author offers a goodly assortment of information. Thus even the obscure Mag's Well on the slope of Leith Hill below Coldharbour does not escape him, and he quotes from *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1763 that the waters "are found to be very salutary in scorbutic cases; and when taken inwardly, are supposed to purify the blood." A good feature is the admirable selection of well-printed photographs.

A guide-book pure and simple which includes the same district, but covers more ground, is Series 28 of *Field-Path Rambles*, by Walker Miles, published by Messrs. R. E. Taylor & Son, of 51, Old Street, Aldersgate. Mr. "Walker Miles" is obviously a conscientious and ardent pedestrian, and his work is a marvel of topography in detail. We have tested this booklet on Mid-Surrey in many places, and never found it wrong; and, indeed, it would be impossible for the tourist to go wrong in following these plain, unadorned directions. It should be in the pocket of every Surrey pedestrian, and forms, we believe, the latest sectional issue of the "Mid-Surrey Series." We have also before us the complete volumes of rambles about *Canterbury and Kent Coast*, *East Surrey*, and *Eastbourne*. These are illustrated, bound in cloth, and of a handy shape for the pocket. The special and commendable feature of all is the fact that they preserve paths and byways for the public use, and give exact and frequent indications of distance. In these days of encroachments by owners, big and small, on public rights, and of main roads rendered intolerably dusty by motor traffic, the scheme does not need commendation. We are glad to learn that the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway now issue special cheap tickets for country rambles, and can strongly commend Mr. Miles's guides as putting a natural means of health and enjoyment within the reach of most people.

Londoners can take *Tramway Trips and Rambles*, by A. E. Davies and E. E. Gower, issued by the same firm, which provides cheap and varied tours to picturesque, but little-known centres. The Londoner is, we fear, lazy as a rule, but we hope this modified exercise will lead to wider excursions, in which the ride is merely a means of starting at a good point.

Mr. James Baker's booklet on *The Harrogate Tourist Centre* (Simpkin & Marshall) gives a fair idea of what may be done in a visit of ten days to an attractive region. He writes with spirit, and there are numerous illustrations interspersed in the text, with more references to matters of literary interest than the usual guide-book affords.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mr. John Murray publishes *Sidelights on the Home Rule Movement*, by Sir Robert Anderson, a volume which is not in the line of *The Athenæum*, and does not deal with those points of recent Irish history which we have been compelled to treat on account of discrepancies between biographical works reviewed by us. The origin of Home Rule Bills, discussed by us on the varying statements of Mr. Churchill in his life of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. O'Brien in his life of Parnell, Mr. Morley in his life of Gladstone, and other books, does not arise in connexion with Sir Robert Anderson's pages. He deals with Secret Service work, with the conflict between *The Times* and Parnell, and the circumstances which were then revealed or, as it was thought, disproved. Sir Robert Anderson takes a different view of the facts from Mr. Morley, but admits that there is conflict not reducible to the test of proof.

The clever, but rather spitefully chosen quotation which faces the title of *Joseph Chamberlain: an Honest Biography*, made us expect a book altogether different from what we find. Mr. Alexander Mackintosh displays patient research and sound judgment: he gives us a volume which we can praise, though it is too strictly political, in the personal and party sense, to be reviewed at length in our pages. The passages which concern historical events, such as the Kilmainham treaty and the origin of Home Rule, yield no new facts, but are carefully handled, without apparent prejudice. The later episodes—the Boer war, the Tariff controversy, and the attacks on Mr. Chamberlain for inconsistency—are, we incline to say, written from the point of view of an opponent; but Mr. Chamberlain's alleged complicity in the Jameson raid is rejected, and the impression of a scrupulous wish to be fair is maintained. The official party biographies of living statesmen are seldom satisfactory, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Chamberlain may not prefer Mr. Alexander Mackintosh to some of them. Mr. Louis Creswicke is, perhaps, better than Mr. Mackintosh for the earliest years: neither of them gives a full account of Mr. Chamberlain's action, 1869–71, as chairman of the Education League. One matter of history alluded to by Mr. Mackintosh deserves a word of comment. Following the usual belief, he writes of "the Fashoda affair, which brought France and this country to the brink of war.... The French Government hesitated." This is not so. There was not the faintest risk of war, as the French Government had not the remotest intention of fighting for a position on the Nile. The "hesitation" was for public opinion. The overtures of Germany were declined by France, and although she incurred large expenditure, and packed Tunis and Algeria with troops, it was by way of defensive action against apprehended attack by us. For that apprehension there was, at that time, no warrant, though we should hesitate to say the same with regard to the later stages of the then more dangerous question of Newfoundland. Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton publish Mr. Mackintosh's book.

The Jottings of an Old Solicitor (John Murray) comprise recollections of obsolete practice and suggestions as to legal reform, illustrated by many anecdotes which have been stored in Sir John Hollams's retentive memory. The book is inevitably addressed less to the general public than to those professionally engaged in the courts of law. Sir John has also been constrained to omit reference to many interesting cases which could not be recalled without distressing the living, and to suppress many dramatic affairs which were stifled early. Despite these honourable limitations, his book is full of interest. He fully deserves the attention even of the ordinary and non-litigious layman when he argues against the present freedom of appeal as tending to reduce litigation to a gamble; and he writes much to the point on the reform of the circuit system and the law of contract. But the general reader will be attracted, it is to be feared, less by Sir John Hollams as a would-be rectifier of professional abuses and inconsistencies than by Sir John Hollams, the excellent story-teller. The extent to which the law was formerly governed by technicalities is well brought out by a barrister's audacious retort when told by Sir John Jervis, the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, that his argument was opposed to the honesty and justice of the case. "I know it, my lord," said the unabashed counsel; "I prefer arguing against the honesty and justice of a case." Before the law of liability was altered, one of Sir John's clients bought one share of five pounds, because he thought the project would be to the advantage of his tenants, and ultimately had to pay about 80,000*l*. Sir John came to town in 1840, and in his vivacious pages he passes under discriminating, yet charitable review the legal luminaries of that day and later. He pays due compliment to Lord Campbell's inexhaustible energies, but regards him as having been fond of taking the popular side. We get a most refreshing glimpse of Wetherell, arrayed in a night-shirt "which had doubtless been white"; and it is interesting to find the display of shirt due to neglect of braces, the historic "lucid interval," confirmed on Sir John's unimpeachable authority. Here is an amusing story about Wilde, afterwards Lord Truro. "That is the plaintiff's case," said the opposing counsel. "*That's* the plaintiff's case," thrice cried Wilde with emphasis. Then up got the foreman of the jury: "My lord, we think there is no case." Sir John does full justice to the sterling abilities of Lord Bramwell; to the prodigious memory of Sir George Honyman—a memory comparable, apparently, to that of Macaulay or Porson—and to the virtues and foibles of many a well-known name. He is sparing of Jesseliana, but it may be that he thinks they have been overdone. A word of commendation is due in conclusion to the modesty with which Sir John Hollams refers to his own professional success, and to the kindly advice administered by him to aspirants in the junior branch of the law.

L'Église Catholique, sa Constitution, son Administration, by André Mater (Paris, Armand Colin), is a book both interesting and useful at the present religious crisis in France. It is not in any sense a polemical work, but a manual of information on the organization of the Roman Catholic Church. The author, however, makes it clear that, while on matters of historical fact he relies upon the testimony of historians representing all schools of thought, on matters of doctrine he gives the official opinion of the Church. To aid serious students in their researches, he adds to each section a very elaborate bibliography, which seems to be the result of great industry, and which includes the works of not a few Anglican authorities on ecclesiastical history.

The book has been produced in connexion with the separation of Church and State in France, and the author gives an interesting reason for the need of such a work at this time. He points out that until this year the Roman Catholics of the world, apart from the 29 millions whom the Church claims in missionary fields, numbered 153 millions in countries where the Roman Church was recognized and paid by the State, and only 58 millions in countries where there was no form of establishment affecting it, of whom over 40 millions were in North and South America. Since the passing of the French Separation Law the Holy See can no longer regard as exceptional the situation of the Church in lands where it is not recognized or supported by the State, for by the addition to that category of France, which contains 38 millions counted as nominal Catholics, the State-aided Roman Church is now only 115 millions strong, while there are 95 millions of Catholics living under the opposite *régime*. The figures need verification and are not complete, and in any case are, of course, only approximate. But whatever their absolute value, they prove that relatively, by the recent legislation in France, the unestablished Catholic Church is now almost as numerous as the established, in Europe as well as in the Western Hemisphere. The consequence of this great change is that nearly half the Roman Catholics throughout the world are now subject, in all matters of ecclesiastical administration, solely to the canon and customary laws of the Church, uninterfered with by any concordatory prerogatives of the civil power.

The opportuneness of this work is therefore manifest, and in its 450 pages it covers a large number of subjects, many of them of a highly technical character, which could not be appropriately reviewed in these columns, even if space permitted it. The book begins with an exposition of the sources and nature of Canon Law, to which is added a chapter on Customary Law, with especial reference to its features in the Gallican Church. The authority of the Church and the rights of the laity are then treated, after which the ecclesiastical law of association is dealt with, and the difference explained between "religious orders" and "congregations," the two being frequently confused by French writers. The central organization of the Holy See is described, and this is followed by a detailed exposition of diocesan and parochial organization. Chapters are also included on ecclesiastical property, and other sources of revenue, on the various kinds of missions, and on ecclesiastical tribunals and their attributes.

If it were within our province to criticize a work of this kind, we might take exception to certain positions held by the author, as, for example, in the much-discussed question as to whether the Organic Articles of 1802 were or were not repudiated by the Holy See. We have also noticed certain omissions, some of which are important. In a work published in France, primarily for the use of Frenchmen, there ought to have been an account of the *mensa episcopalis* and *mensa curialis*, the endowments in real estate which belong to episcopal sees and to parishes respectively; but we can find no reference to either. Moreover, certain subjects of great interest, historical or actual, are treated too briefly and superficially. The history of the Inquisition is thus incompletely dealt with, as also the highly important question of annullation of marriage, which since the legalization of divorce in France has been much sought after by French Catholics. But faults of disproportion are inevitable in a small work which attempts to deal with a vast range of subjects, and in spite of its defects the volume can be recommended as a useful and learned book of reference.

We have received a second edition of *A propos de la Séparation des Églises et de l'État*, par Paul Sabatier (Paris, Librairie Fischbacher), the English rendering of which

was noticed by us three weeks ago. There is a new Preface of over seventy pages, replying to criticisms.

Essays in the Making. By Eustace Miles. (Rivingtons.)—At the end of this collection of hints on the production of newspaper articles we are cautioned against morbid self-introspection and being fussy as to health; but no directions are given as to the preservation of a healthy tone of mind. An average person who followed Mr. Miles's suggestions on diet, relaxation and tension of muscles, breathing, mental gymnastics, &c., would probably become a valetudinarian egoist. If he had any moments to spare from the contemplation of his physical economy, he might acquire a certain amount of facility in giving fairly clear expression to current ideas in correct English. We are told, "Sometimes obscurity is the best means of emphasis"; but the context shows that this is Milesian for "Sometimes distinction of style is, in spite of occasional obscurity, a means of impressiveness." Cooking heads the list of "the right hobbies" for making "more real your stock of ideas." There are useful remarks on the art of reading, but the importance of making sure that the exact meaning of every word and phrase is understood has escaped notice. Buildings are said to be as "much a part of English 'geography' as are her rivers, trees, hills, and lakes." Railways, harbours, and coal areas should be noticed under 'Geography' before buildings, which are omitted in another list wherein railways and coal areas are included. The impression made upon us by this treatise is that it has been hurriedly put together by selection from a mass of lists and notes such as are recommended, with other systematic aids for collecting, connecting, retaining, arranging, and expressing ideas, to those who wish to practise the sad mechanic exercise of writing essays.

Tom Burke of "Ours," with forty-four illustrations by Phiz, and *Lord Kilgobbin*, with eighteen illustrations by Luke Fildes, complete Messrs. Macmillan's uniform edition of Lever's novels, which ought to give pleasure to a host of readers. Incidentally, while Lever amuses you, he teaches you some military history.

THE same firm send us *Elizabeth and her German Garden*, with clever illustrations by Simon Harmon Vedder, who has found some vivid harmonies of colour. But every one must be a little tired of the red hair which figures so prominently here, adorning the lady's-maid as well as the mistress.

THE second volume of Messrs. Macmillan's excellent "Pocket Tennyson" includes *In Memoriam, Maud, and other Poems*, most of which have long since passed into the treasure-house of English literature. Many of the shorter poems, however, deserve more attention than they have received, and in some cases have won the privilege of the classic, which is misquotation.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Bigg (C.), Wayside Sketches in Ecclesiastical History, 7/6 net.
Brenner (R. L.), The Modern Pilgrimage from Theology to Religion, Popular Edition, 2/6 net.
Carey (V.), Parsons and Pagans, 3/6 net.
Cross (J. A.), The Faith of the Bible, 2/6 net.
Edghill (E. A.), An Enquiry into the Evidential Value of Prophecy, 7/6
Fisher (G. P.), The Reformation, Revised Edition, 10/6 net.
Hare (W. L.), Buddhist Religion, 6*d.* net.
Horne (C. S.), The Relationships of Life, 1/6 net.
Horton (R. F.), Inspiration and the Bible, Eighth Edition, 1/ net.
James (J. D.), The Genuineness and Authorship of the Pastoral Epistles, 3/6 net.
Scholfield (J. F.), Divine Authority, 2/6 net.
Townsend (W. J.), The Story of Methodist Union, 3/6

Law.

Burton (P. M.) and Scott (G. H. G.), The Law relating to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 3/6 net.
Williams (J.), Dante as a Jurist, 3/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Amateur Photographer Little Books: To Make Bad Negatives into Good, 4*d.* net.
Amsden (D.), Impressions of Ukiyo-ye, 6/ net.
Lang (A.), Portraits and Jewels of Mary Stuart, 8/6 net.
Pope (A.), The Old Stone Crosses of Dorset, 15/ net.
Rawlinson (W. G.), Turner's Liber Studiorum, Second Edition, 20/ net.
Rembrandt, Part VI., 2/6 net.
Royal Academy Pictures, 1906, 3/ net; Part III., 7*d.* net.
Royal Collection of Paintings at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle: Vol. II. Windsor Castle, 2 vols. 420/
Vinycomb (J.), Fictitious and Symbolic Creatures in Art, 10/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Ainslie (D.), John of Damascus, Fourth Edition, 3/6 net.
Anthology of French Poetry, compiled by F. Lawton, 1/6 net.
Heath (T. E.), Tales in Prose and Verse, and Dramas, 6/
Housman (L.), Mendicant Rhymes.
Marriage Symphony, 5/ net.
Reed (E.), Coincidences: Bacon and Shakespeare, 7/6 net.

Philosophy.

Hooper (C. E.), The Anatomy of Knowledge, 3/6 net.
Robertson (J. M.), A Short History of Freethought, 2 vols., 21/ net.
Russell (J. E.), An Elementary Logic, 3/ net.

Political Economy.

Hare (H. E.), Tariff without Tears, 6*d.* net.
Ryan (J. A.), A Living Wage: its Ethical and Economic Aspects, 4/6 net.

History and Biography.

Acts of the Privy Council of England, New Series: Vol. XXXI., A.D. 1600–1, edited by J. R. Dasent, 10/
Admission Registers of St. Paul's School from 1876 to 1905, edited by Rev. R. B. Gardiner, 21/
Annual Register, 1905, 18/
Ball (W. W. R.), Trinity College, Cambridge, 1/6 net.
Burrage (C.), The True Story of Robert Browne, 1550?–1633, 2/6 net.
Dyce (C. M.), Personal Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Residence in the Model Settlement, Shanghai, 6/
Egerton (H. E.), The Claims of the Study of Colonial History upon the Attention of the University of Oxford, 1/ net.
Larned (J. N.), History for Ready Reference and Topical Reading, 6 vols., Revised and Enlarged Edition, 12/
Mackintosh (A.), Joseph Chamberlain: an Honest Biography, 10/6 net.
Prescott's Works, Vols. I.–XVI., Montezuma Edition, set of 22 vols., 275/ net.
Statesman's Year-Book, 1906, edited by J. S. Keltie, assisted by I. P. A. Renwick, 10/6 net.
Thorpe (T. E.), Joseph Priestley.
Whish (C. W.), Reflections on some Leading Facts and Ideas of History, 5/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Adams (I.), Persia by a Persian, 7/6
Baker (J.), The Harrogate Tourist Centre, 2/ net.
Brabant (F. G.), Oxfordshire, illustrated by E. H. New, 2/6 net.
Davies (A. E.) and Gower (E. E.), Tramway Trips and Rambles, 1/ net.
Field-Path Rambles, by Walker Miles: East Surrey Series, 6/ net; Canterbury and Kent Coast Series, 4/ net; Eastbourne Series, 2/ net; Series 28, Reigate, Kingswood, Horsley, Cookham, &c., 1/ net.
Jarrold's Illustrated Handbook to Felixstowe and Neighbourhood, by L. Lingwood, 6*d.*
Purchas's Voyages, Vols. XI. and XII., 12/6 net per vol.

Sports and Pastimes.

Golfing Annual, 1905, Edited by D. S. Duncan, 6/
Gwynn (S.), Fishing Holidays, 3/6

Philology.

Batchelor (Rev. J.), Ainu-English-Japanese Dictionary, Second Edition, 21/ net.
FitzGerald (J. D.), Versification of the Cuaderna Vía as found in Berceo's Vida de Santo Domingo de Silos.
Harvard Oriental Series, Vols. VII. and VIII.: Atharva-Veda Samhitā, translated by W. D. Whitney, edited by C. R. Lanman, 21/ net.
Holroyd (W. R. M.), Hindustani for Every Day, 8/ net.

School-Books.

Borchardt (W. G.), Junior Arithmetic, with Answers, 2/
Keen (T.), Fables de La Fontaine, 1/6 net.
Perrault, Contes du Temps passé, Vol. II., edited by G. Heyer and H. Cammartin, 4*d.* net.
Révolution française, edited by D. L. Savory, 6*d.* net.
Rippmann's Picture Vocabulary: German, First Series, 1/ net.
Skerry (G. E.), Civil Service Geography, 2/6 net.
Wordsworth's Simpler Poems, edited by E. Hutton, 3*d.*

Science.

Bardswell (N. D.), The Consumptive Working Man, 10/6 net.
Chamberlin (T. C.) and Salisbury (R. D.), Geology: Earth History, Vols. II. and III., 21/ net each.
Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy, edited by D. Waterston, Section V., 25/ net.
Garnett (W. H. S.), Turbines, 8/6 net.
Haeckel (E.), The Evolution of Man: Vol. I., Human Embryology or Ontogeny, 6*d.* net.
Jefferies (R.), The Gamekeeper at Home, New Edition, 3/6
Moulton (F. R.), An Introduction to Astronomy, 5/ net.
Naval Pocket-Book, edited by G. S. Laird Clowes, 7/6 net.
Park (J.), A Text-Book of Mining Geology, 6/
Paterson (H. J.), Gastric Surgery, 6/ net.
Paton (D. M.), New Serum Therapy, 6/ net.
Playne (H. C.), Some Common Birds of the Neighbourhood of Clifton, 6*d.* net.
Rowles (W. F.), Every Man's Book of Garden Difficulties, 3/3 net.
Stevens (T.) and Hobart (H. M.), Steam Turbine Engineering, 21/ net.
Wright (T. W.) and Hayford (J. F.), The Adjustment of Observations by the Method of Least Squares, Second Edition, 12/6 net.

General Literature.

Acebal (F.), Face to Face, and Dolorosa, Preface by Martin Hume, 6/
Adcock (A. St. J.), London from the Top of a Bus, illustrated by H. Irving, 1/ net.
Alcott (L. M.), Eight Cousins, New Edition, 6/
Asiatic Society of Bengal: Memoirs, Vol. I. Nos. 1 to 9.
Austin (L. F.), Points of View, edited by Clarence Rook, 5/ net.
Baden-Powell (Major-General R. S. S.), Aids to Scouting, 1/ net.
Biddulph (Mrs. W.), Cressida, 6/
Brown (V.), Mrs. Grundy's Crucifix, 6/
Calthrop (D. C.), King Peter, 6/
Cay (N.), In Hot Pursuit, 6/
Clifford (H.), Heroes of Exile, 6/
Cotes (Mrs. Everard), Set in Authority, 6/
Crawfurd (O.), The Revelations of Inspector Morgan, 6/
Discrepant World (A), by the Author of 'Through Spectacles of Feeling,' 6/
Dumas: Companions of Jehu, 2 vols.; The Whites and the Blues, 2 vols., 2/6 net each.
Hardwicke (W. W.), Sunday Observance, 6*d.*
Harte (Mrs. E. B.), The Price of Silence, 6/
Hawthorne (N.), Transformation (York Library), 2/ net.
Heywood (J.), A Dialogue of the Effectual Proverbs in the English Tongue concerning Marriage, edited by J. S. Farmer, 5/ net.
Hobson (F. E.), Shifting Scenes, 2/6 net.
Horton (G.), A Fair Insurgent, 6/
Hutchinson (H. G.), Amelia and the Doctor, 6/
Hyatt (A. H.), The Pocket Dickens, Favourite Passages, 2/ net.
Lady Betty across the Water, edited by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, 6/
Levy (O.), The Revival of Aristocracy, translated by L. A. Magnus, 3/6 net.
Lives in a Lowland Parish, 1/
Lonsdale (H. M.), The Dread Ardrana, 6/
Marsh (F.), A Romance of Old Folkestone, 6/
Mellish (K.), Cookery and Domestic Management, 32/ net.
Miniature Reference Library: 5,000 Words frequently Mis-spelt, 1/ net.
Morgan-de-Groot (J.), The Bar Sinister, 6/
Murray (G. P.), The Fountain of Youth, 6/ net.
Rouse (W. H. D.), Words of the Ancient Wise from Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius, 3/6 net.
Ruthven (E. C.), The Uphill Road, 6/
Sudermann (H.), The Undying Past, translated by B. Marshal, 6/
Thorne (G.), Made in His Image, 6/
Tozer (S.), Shipping Guide, 1906, 5/
Tynan (K.), The Adventures of Alicia, 6/
Ward (Mrs. Humphry), Fenwick's Career, Edition de Luxe, 2 vols. 21/ net.
World's Classics: Borrow's Romany Rye; Gibbon's The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Vols. VI. and VII., 1/ net each.

FOREIGN.

Music.

Cornelius (P.), Der Barbier von Bagdad, Text, 20pf.
Musiker-Biographien: Peter Cornelius, von Dr. E. Istel, 20pf.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Vénerie (La), 1852–70, Texte et Dessins par E. Jadin, 300fr.

History and Biography.

Barre (A.), La Tragédie serbe, 3fr. 50
Beaucaron (R. de), Souvenirs d'anciennes Familles champenoises et bourguignonnes, 1175–1906, 7fr. 50
Bothe (Dr. F.), Beiträge zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte der Reichsstadt Frankfurt, 4m. 60
Duault (J. L.), Napoléon en Italie, 10fr.
Peisker (J.), Die älteren Beziehungen der Slawen zu Turko-tataren und Germanen.
Périni (Général H. de), Batailles françaises: Vol. V. 1672-1715, 3fr. 50.
Ravelsberg (F. S. von), Metternich und seine Zeit, Vol. I.

General Literature.

Davignon (H.), Le Courage d'aimer, 3fr. 50
Floran (M.), Criminel? 3fr. 50
Maindron (M.), L'Arbre de Science, 3fr. 50
Sabatier (P.), A propos de la Séparation des Églises et de l'État, Second Edition, 3fr.
Vaudère (J. de la), Lotusaï, 3fr. 50

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

HENRY GOUGH.

MR. HENRY GOUGH, well known to a past generation as the compiler of the valuable and exhaustive Index to the publications of the Parker Society, died at Redhill on the 15th inst., at the age of eighty-four. In his earlier years he was called to the Bar as a member of the Middle Temple, but retired after a short time from legal practice as a conveyancer, and devoted himself to heraldic and antiquarian studies. He was the original author of the 'Glossary of Heraldry,' published anonymously in 1847, and in vol. iii. of the 'Records of Buckinghamshire' and in *The Scottish Historical Review* articles on kindred subjects are to be

found. To the *Transactions* of the Buckinghamshire Society he also contributed a list of books relating to the county, which was subsequently issued in a separate form. His own MS. and printed collections for Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Middlesex, are very extensive. To the publications of the Camden Society in its first series he made a minute and voluminous index, the greater part of which remains in MS. in the possession of the Society.

Versed in theological subjects and a devout student of Holy Scripture, he published in 1855 'The Quotations in the N.T. from the O.T. collated with the Hebrew and Greek Texts,' a volume which met with much approval and is now scarce. For the late Lord Ashburnham he edited in 1868 'Librorum Levitici et Numerorum Versio Antiqua Itala,' from a MS. in the Earl's library, and as an expert palæologist described many MSS. in the catalogue of his collection. For the late Marquis of Bute he edited in 1888 'Documents relating to the Campaign of K. Edward I. in Scotland in 1298,' and in 1900 the 'Itinerary of Edward I. throughout his Reign,' in two volumes; while at the time of being laid aside by infirmity he had almost completed printing the register of a guild at Luton, in sumptuous form, from a MS. in the possession of the Marquis, and was engaged upon collections relating to the Templars in Scotland. He was consulted with regard to the heraldic decorations in Cardiff Castle, and selected and arranged the shields in the great hall. "G. E. C.," in vol. i. of 'The Complete Peerage,' 1887, p. 112, quotes him as "one of the most accurate genealogists of the present century."

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB.

Major Butterworth (*Athenæum*, May 19, p. 609) is undoubtedly right in assigning to the year 1801 the mutilated letter (No. 3) to Manning printed in Mr. Dobell's interesting communication (*Athenæum*, May 5th, p. 546). He is, however, mistaken in his interpretation of the phrase "the Northern confederacy." Lamb asks Manning whether he troubles his head about politics—"about Peace," for example, "or the Northern confederacy." The reference here unquestionably is to the Neutral League, or Armed Neutrality of the North, founded by the Baltic Powers in 1780, and revived in 1800 under the patronage of the Tsar Paul of Russia. The death of Paul (March 23rd, 1801) and the bombardment of Copenhagen (April 2nd) put an end to this "Northern confederacy."

By September, 1801, the question of "Peace" between France and England had become a topic of universal and excited discussion. On September 2nd a convention was signed between the French and English generals in Egypt. On October 9th, 1801, Lamb writes to Rickman: "Peace is all the cry here—fireworks, lights, &c., abound. White stationed himself at Temple Bar among the boys, and threw squibs; burned one man's cravat." The fireworks, &c., were expressions of London's rejoicing over the signing of the preliminaries of peace.

The mutilated letter aforesaid appears to have been written during Lamb's holiday sojourn at Margate (September 7th ?–23rd). "You certainly *imagined* that London had been in your road; and *misled me*," writes Lamb to Manning: this is explained by the opening sentence of the letter to Manning dated August 31st, 1801: "I heard that you were going to China....but I did not know that London lay in your way to Pekin." Again, in this torn letter Lamb says: "You dropt a word....as if you would join me in some work, such as a review or series of papers, essays, or anything. Were you serious....or was it, as G. Dyer says, *en passant?*" This is illustrated by a sentence in the letter to Rickman dated November 24th 1801: "He [George Dyer] talks of marrying, but this *en passant* (as he says) and *entre nous*," &c. Lastly, Lamb writes: "I feel as if I were going to leave off business"—a frame of mind not unusual with him during his holidays and for a little while after. On the whole, then, we may with tolerable certainty place this fragmentary letter to Manning after Letter 88 (August 31st, 1801) in Mr. Lucas's edition, as belonging to the vacation-month (September) of 1801.

T. Hutchinson.

THE BIRTH-YEAR OF HENRY V.

4, Lawn Road, N.W.

Hitherto great uncertainty has prevailed as to the exact year in which Henry V. was born, and various guesses have been made, such as 1384, 1386, 1387, 1388, and even 1390. The year most usually accepted has been 1387, which has been adopted in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' (xxvi. 43), and placed on the king's statue in Agincourt Square at Monmouth. But I have long been convinced that the true date is 1386, and now at length the proof has come. An extract from Vitellius A. xvi. just published by Mr. Kingsford ('Chronicles of London,' p. 267) states directly that the king was born in 10 Richard II., which year began on June 22nd, 1386, and ended on June 21st, 1387; and as we know that Henry was born in August, it follows with certainty that his birthday fell in August, 1386—a date quite consistent with the statement given by William of Worcester, p. 442, though unfortunately Mr. Kingsford, in his Introduction (p. xlvi), has drawn the inference that the king was born in 1387.

J. Hamilton Wylie.

'A HISTORY OF MODERN LIBERTY.'

From the University of St. Andrews Prof. James Mackinnon has sent us a long letter on the review of the above book on May 5th. We give the points of it that seem essential. Throughout it is suggested that our judgment was warped by admiration of Acton's views and ideas on the subject. The reviewer

"quarrels with the plan of the work, or rather with the absence of a plan. Would he kindly reread the preface? 'My object in the following volumes is to trace the development of liberty as exemplified in modern history.' In carrying out this plan, I have elaborated the factors that made for liberty throughout the Middle Ages and the period of the Reformation in Western and Central Europe. I cannot help it if your critic is either so obtuse that he cannot, or so malicious that he will not, see the realization of this plan. If he cannot find 'continuity of subject or idea' in this patient attempt to set forth in chapter by chapter the forces that made for political, social, intellectual, and religious liberty, throughout the periods named, he must simply continue to nurture his disappointment, and keep clear of the remaining volumes of this work."

Prof. Mackinnon then comments on the very wide scope of Acton's scheme, and adds:

"I really cannot undertake to kill myself outright by writing a whole library to please the reviewer, or mar my work by compiling an encyclopædia of the sciences. Nay, as if this were not enough, I have, in addition, been 'strangely silent on the various forms of heresy in the early Middle Ages.' Would he kindly particularize, and say what on earth these heresies had to do with modern liberty? Was, for instance, Germany reformed in the sixteenth century because the Manichæans held that they had a right to indulge in the lusts of the flesh in the early Middle Ages? Again, he is grieved because 'the discussions of the Council of Trent pass without notice.' Would he inform me where he has discovered that the Council of Trent was a factor in the development of modern liberty? On the other hand, some things are included which he says are omitted. 'As the organization of society in the sixteenth century is not discussed as a whole, the reader may be at a loss to understand the absence of allusion to "serfishness" in the second volume.' Has he read the accounts of the peasant risings in Germany and England given in chaps. iv. and xii. of that volume?"

On these passages it would be idle to comment. The Professor's idea of the history of liberty is clearly too different from our own to allow of a common basis of discussion. We notice that he does not rebut our attack on his historical competence.

He goes on to complain that he is unfairly treated because he does not belong to such and such a university or club—a suggestion, we think, unworthy of him and ourselves—and finally says that our "flowers of speech," detached from their context, are as choice as his own. That falls under the heading "De Gustibus," and is outside dispute.

Literary Gossip.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for June Sir A. Conan Doyle tells how he came to write his pamphlet 'The War in South Africa: its Cause and Conduct,' which was translated into twenty different languages; how it was received, and how the surplus proceeds were used. Mr. David Hannay deals with the history of 'The King's Spanish Regiment'—the "Zamora"—of which King Edward VII. is colonel; while a paper by Mr. E. S. P. Haynes is concerned with some unpublished letters of Lady Hamilton and "Horatia." Mr. Frederick Boyle writes on 'Ancient Gardening,' and F. S. contributes a tale in verse entitled 'A Mediæval Romance.' The number concludes with an article on 'The Birds of London, Past and Present,' written by Mr. F. H. Carruthers Gould, and illustrated with drawings by F. C. G.

Lord Moncreiff will contribute to *Blackwood* for June an article on 'The Verdict Not Proven.' The number will also contain a paper on 'The Persian Gulf' by the author of 'A Journey to Sanaa.' 'In the Heart of the Coolins' describes a climber's paradise in the island of Skye, and 'The Purification of San Francisco,' Chinatown, and other prominent local features which have been swept away by the earthquake. There are also included a humorous poem by C. N. B., entitled 'The Christian Scientist'; 'Broken Reeds: England and Athens,' by Mr. T. E. Kebbel; and articles on 'The Volunteer Problem' and Fontenoy.

A memoir of Augustus Austen Leigh, the late Provost of King's College, Cambridge, edited by his brother, Mr. William

Austen Leigh, Fellow of King's, will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. next Tuesday, with two portraits, under the title 'Augustus Austen Leigh, Provost of King's College, Cambridge: a Record of College Reform.' While the memoir is primarily intended for his relations and friends, and for the members of the college with which his life was identified, others will be interested in reading an account of the work effected by the late Provost.

Mr. Werner Laurie is publishing 'Names and Phrases: their Origins and Meanings,' by Mr. Trench H. Johnson, which is described as the outcome of a lifetime of omnivorous reading. The industry displayed in the volume is remarkable.

Mr. John Lane announces the immediate publication of an English translation of Sienkiewicz's new novel 'The Field of Glory.' Sienkiewicz is best known to English and American readers as the author of 'Quo Vadis?'

Many scholars will be glad to learn that good progress has been made towards the completion of the catalogue of Hunterian MSS. at Glasgow University, a considerable part of the catalogue being already in type. It includes all the literary, antiquarian, and historic treasures in MS. form, chiefly relating to mediæval times, collected by Dr. William Hunter, the celebrated physician and anatomist.

Mr. A. B. Todd, editor and proprietor of the Cumnock *Express*, is probably the oldest working journalist in the country, being eighty-three years of age. His father was only nine years younger than Burns, with whom he was intimate, and Mr. Todd has many reminiscences of the poet derived from this source. These, with other interesting matter relating to the past of literary and journalistic Scotland, will appear in 'The Poetical Works and Autobiography of A. B. Todd,' to be published shortly by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. Mr. Todd is now in enjoyment of a Government annuity.

A Literary Theatre Club has been formed for the production of Oscar Wilde's 'Salome' at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, on Sunday, June 10th, and Monday, June 18th.

An excessively rare item of Stevenson's work is announced for sale this week at the Anderson Auction-Rooms in New York. It is a set — apparently one of only two known—of 'The Bottle Imp' as printed in a Samoan newspaper in 1891. With this will be included two numbers of *Black and White* of the same year, containing the first publication of the story in England; and a copy of the same journal for February 6th, 1897, with an account of the acquisition of the Samoan issue. It is stated that 'The Bottle Imp' was the first serial story ever read by the Samoans in their own language.

Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack intend to complete the issue of 'The Century Bible,' and the writers of the ten volumes required are now announced.

At a time when much ingenuity is being expended on the subject of possible invasions of this country, an authentic narrative of one of the very few attempts of the kind that have been even partially successful will be of special interest. The story of the French raid on Brighton in the reign of Henry VIII. will form the subject of a paper to be read before the Royal Historical Society next autumn by Dr. James Gairdner. It will be illustrated by an exact reproduction of a contemporary coloured plan which represents the town and shipping in flames, and the royal standard of France planted on the Parade.

'Printers' Pie, 1906,' was published yesterday from the offices of *The Sphere* and *The Tatler*. Mr. W. Hugh Spottiswoode, whose energy has done so much for the scheme, has secured the usual galaxy of authors, and more illustrations than ever, so that a unique shillingsworth is to be had.

Messrs. Constable will publish almost immediately an essay in historical romance of unusual interest, 'A German Pompadour: being the Extraordinary History of Wilhelmine von Grävenitz, Landhofmeisterin of Wirtemberg,' by Marie Hay. This German Pompadour is the famous mistress of Eberhard Ludwig, Grand Duke of Württemberg. Her memory, after two hundred years, is still regarded by the descendants of her protector's people as a thing too sinister for polite conversation. The author, a daughter of the late Lord Dupplin, is the wife of the late German Imperial Chargé d'Affaires at Stuttgart, and found in the archives there her materials.

The prospectus and regulations for exhibitors in connexion with the Country in Town Exhibition, which will be held in the Whitechapel Art Gallery from July 5th to 19th, are now ready, and may be had from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wilfred Mark Webb, at Toynbee Hall, 28, Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E.

Temple Bar for June contains a paper on Ruskin by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, having special reference to the commemoration at Venice, and opening with passages translated from a letter written "by one of the chief actors in the ceremony." Mrs. Townshend contributes a record of 'The Education of a Viscount in the Seventeenth Century,' compiled from the letters and papers of the Cork family. 'L'Aristocrate,' by Mr. D. K. Broster, treats of an episode in the first French Revolution; and 'Paudeen in the Woods,' by Mr. W. M. Letts, describes one of the most poetic of Irish superstitions.

The June number of *Macmillan's Magazine* has an article on 'Russia in Revolution,' by Mr. Lionel James, and a paper on 'The Decline of the Ballet in England,' by Mr. S. L. Bensusan. 'The Adulteration of Butter' is treated by Mr. H. L. Puxley; Mr. Herman Scheffauer describes 'A Victory over Vesuvius'; while Mr. Hugh Philpott writes on 'Our Beggars,' and Mr. H. C. Macdowall on Corneille.

'The Zoological Gardens,' in the manner of Herodotus, is the subject just set at Oxford for the Gaisford Prize for Greek Prose.

The literary interest of the French elections lies in the first appearance in the House of M. Théodore Reinach, and the return after an absence of his brother, M. Joseph Reinach, and of M. Barrès. We congratulate our esteemed contributor M. Joseph Reinach upon having regained the seat which he lost owing to the conspicuous civic courage displayed by him in the famous case of which he is the historian.

Among the many prizes—in money and medals—announced on Friday in last week at the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, the more important were those won by M. Jules Gay for 'L'Italie méridionale et l'Empire byzantin depuis l'Avènement de Basile 1er jusqu'à la Prise de Bari par les Normands, 867–1071,' of the value of 2,000 fr.; by MM. Samaran and G. Mollat for 'La Fiscalité pontificale en France au quatorzième Siècle,' 600 fr.; and by M. P. Champion for 'Guillaume de Flavy, Capitaine de Compiègne,' 400fr. These 3,000fr. formed the Prix Bordin.

Two "stormy petrels" of French journalism have passed away during the last week. M. Cunéo d'Ornano, who was born in Rome in 1845, was on the staff of the *Courrier de France* in 1872, and contributed to a number of other journals, including *La Presse*, besides founding at Angoulême *Le Suffrage Universel des Charentes*, an uncompromising Bonapartist paper; M. Cunéo d'Ornano was elected deputy for the *arrondissement* of Cognac in March, 1876, and maintained his seat up to the time of his death. M. Henri Brissac, who has just died at the age of eighty-five, was a prominent figure during the war and the Commune; he was arrested in May, 1871, and condemned to penal servitude for life. After the amnesty he returned from New Caledonia, and was connected with various journals. He published his 'Souvenirs de Prison et de Bagne.'

In *The Athenæum* of July 14th, 1900, it was asked, "Which is the genuine copy of *L'Ami du Peuple* stained with the blood of Marat?" The question has once more become an "actuality" through the gift to the Bibliothèque Nationale, by the Baron de Vinck and his son, of their collection of prints and portraits of events and men from 1770 to the present day. The collection is in over 400 *cartons*, and includes a copy of No. 678 of *L'Ami du Peuple*, dated August 13th, 1792, and purporting to bear the above-mentioned stain. A note on the margin by Col. Maurin, written in 1837, states that he got the copy from Marat's sister.

We have to announce the death of a Danish author and art historian, Dr. Th. Bierfreund, on the 16th inst., at the age of fifty-one. Among his works may be mentioned an essay on Shakspeare and his art, and books on Florence, Raphael, Rembrandt, &c., some of which are, we believe, to be published in England.

Mr. Heinemann announces a new edition of the works of Ibsen, edited, and chiefly translated, by Mr. William Archer. As Mr. Heinemann holds the copyright of all Ibsen's later plays, this will be the only complete edition that has so far been issued. The first volume will be ready early in June, and the series will be completed in monthly issues, making eleven volumes in all.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution held on Thursday, the 17th inst., the sum of 114*l.* was voted to 56 members and widows of members. Ten members were elected, and three applications for membership were received.

We note the publication of the following Parliamentary Paper: Special Report on School Training for the Home Duties of Women — Part 2, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, and France (1*s.* 6*d.*). We allude to others under 'Science Gossip.'

SCIENCE

RESEARCH NOTES.

It is but natural that earthquakes should just now receive a great deal of attention, and Mr. Milne's Bakerian Lecture on the subject leaves nothing to be desired on the score of fullness. The great part played by Japan in the scientific observation of earthquakes was duly noticed, and it was mentioned that the Seismological Investigation Committee at Tokio has already published seventy quarto volumes of records. For the rest, the lecturer was of opinion that earthquakes of the first magnitude are generally, if not always, accompanied by the displacement of large masses of material within the earth's crust, and he suggests the probability that in such cases the crust of the earth is moved as a whole, or, to use his own simile, like a sheet of ice upon an ocean swell. He is of opinion that observations supply data from which we can fix the depth of the earth's crust, or, in other words, the point at which the materials of which it is constructed cease to exhibit the physical properties which they possess at its surface. This point he fixes at about thirty miles down, lower than which, he thinks, they merge into a "homogeneous nucleus with a high rigidity," though he does not attempt to decide the point raised by other observers as to whether a solid in such circumstances of pressure would not exhibit most of the mechanical properties of a liquid. On the whole, Mr. Milne's conclusions agree fairly well with those of M. de Montessus de Ballore, whose book on 'Les Tremblements de Terre' appeared, with a preface by M. Lapparent, not long before the San Francisco catastrophe. M. de Ballore thinks that the ocean floor, which he conceives as consisting of an extremely thick layer of small particles, arriving in the course of ages at something like a level, and of course made rigid by the enormous pressure of the superincumbent mass of water, accounts for most of the phenomena. Both he and Mr. Milne are agreed that earthquakes are to be looked for along what he calls geosynclinal lines, which are permanent lines of dislocation and fracture of the earth's crust, generally marked by chains of mountains whose sides descend abruptly into the sea. He gives maps showing the course of such lines, which run roughly along the northern coast of the Mediterranean, across Central Asia to Japan, and again down the western coasts of North and South America.

In the same number of the Royal Society's *Proceedings* in which Mr. Milne's lecture appears is to be found a paper by Mr. Marconi describing the means whereby radiation can be, according to him, confined to one direction. In principle, he uses a wire or other conductor stretched horizontally at a short distance from the surface of the earth or water, and connected to one ball of a spark-gap, the other ball of which is connected with the earth. In these circumstances he claims that the radiations emitted attain their maximum in the vertical plane of the horizontal wire, and proceed chiefly from the end which is connected to the spark-gap. He gives many diagrams showing that, though radiation takes place, as was formerly supposed, all round the point of emission—to use the classical simile, like the ripples produced by throwing a stone into a pond—their minimum efficiency is, under the conditions named, at a distance of about 100° from the point of emission, the efficiency again increasing regularly until it reaches its second (but inferior) maximum at a point situate 180° from that first mentioned. Since the appearance of Mr. Marconi's paper, it has been stated in our contemporary *The Electrician* that the principle here described is not new, having already been used in an American patent.

Another attempt to transmit not merely telegraphic signals, but also mechanical power, to a considerable distance by means of the Hertzian waves has been made by Señor Torres Quevedo, a civil engineer, by a system which he calls "telekino." According to the account given in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, the apparatus he employs consists of a Branly "coherer," which, when struck by the wave, causes an electromagnet to oscillate. The vibrations thus caused effect an escapement which advances the distance of one tooth at each vibration. By this means he has succeeded in steering a crewless boat from a station on shore, and in increasing and lessening its speed at will. The experiments which have recently been carried out at Bilbao have been attended, it is said, with perfect success, and the inventor claims that the principle of his invention could be used with effect for the saving of life at sea, as well as for its original purpose of steering torpedoes.

The latest contribution to the ever-increasing literature of the N rays has been made by M. Turpain in a contribution to the *Journal de Physique*. He says that he has been experimenting in the matter for more than a year, and that he finds, like many other observers, that while the light of the calcium-sulphide screen seems to increase and diminish with the presence and withdrawal of the supposed source of the rays, the coincidence vanishes directly means are adopted to ensure the withdrawal of the source taking place without the knowledge of the observer. Hence, he argues, this part of the proof seems to depend on "auto-suggestion," and must be discarded. He thinks the case is different with regard to the photography of the electric spark, and he suggests that joint experiments should be made with this by M. Blondlot and Prof. Rubens of Charlottenburg. The controversy has been further embittered by the refusal of M. Mascart to present M. Turpain's communication to the Académie des Sciences, on the ground, apparently, that merely negative experiences of the kind prove nothing. The editor of the *Revue Scientifique*, which has now for some time taken up a hostile attitude to the Nancy experiments, adds fuel to the flames by broadly hinting that M. Blondlot's assistant knows more about the real cause of the phenomena than he should.

The possibility of photographing objects in their natural colours has been brought a little nearer, according to an article by M. Coustet in the journal last mentioned, by some experiments made by Dr. Neuhass at Gross Lichterfelde. M. Lippmann's interferential method, previously described in these 'Notes,' gave the means of reproducing the natural colours of the object photographed, but in a fleeting form which could not be fixed. What was wanted, as M. Coustet quotes from Dr. Otto Wiener, was a dark absorbing substance, composed of a mixture of elementary substances, each of which would reflect a particular one and absorb all the rest of the coloured rays. Such a mixture, on the same authority, Dr. Neuhass has found in a combination of gelatine and distilled water with solutions of methylene blue, Bayer's auramine, and Schuchardt's erythrosine. This is spread upon a film of india-rubber upon opal glass, and allowed to dry. Shortly before use it is made sensitive by immersion for five minutes in a bath of hydrogen peroxide, and fixed with successive solutions of tannin and sodium acetate, tartar emetic, and lead acetate. The drawback to the operation is that it demands several days of exposure, during which the object is, of course, undergoing changes of light and the like. M. Coustet points out a method, however, by which, he thinks, some of these inconveniences can be remedied.

M. Metchnikoff, who will shortly be lecturing in this country, has followed up his observations upon the whitening of human hair with advancing years by a communication to the Académie des Sciences upon the whitening of the fur and feathers of animals during winter. He has no difficulty in attributing this to the same cause as the other phenomenon, namely, the devouring of the pigment-cells by the bodies which he calls chromophages. The theory seems to have been sufficiently ventilated in the daily press, and needs no further description here.

The Société de Biologie appears of late to have been rather hard on certain popular superstitions with regard to the lower animals, of most of which its members suggest rational explanations. Thus it is often said that hydrophobia can be caused by the scratch as well as by the bite of a rabid animal. M. Remlinger points out that this is undoubtedly the case with animals which, like cats and dogs, are in the habit of licking their paws, and that the saliva may even be virulent and capable of imparting the disease before the other symptoms of rabies become evident. So, too, with the long-prevalent notion that spiders have very acute powers of hearing and are capable of appreciating music. M. Lecaillon declares that spiders have no means of hearing at all, and do not know one note from the other in the ordinary sense, but that they show agitation when certain notes are sounded, because these happen to give the same vibrations as the insects which form their prey. With this may perhaps be coupled the announcement of Mr. Shelford to a recent meeting of the Zoological Society that certain serpents from Borneo owe their supposed reputation of being able to fly to their power of so contracting their muscles as to present a concave surface to the air with their bellies. By the example of bamboo canes split longitudinally, he showed that this "ventral gutter" would enable them, when launched into the air from a

slight elevation, to reach the ground by an easy lateral motion, and thus to produce the appearance of flying. F. L.

SOCIETIES.

Geological.—*May* 9.—Mr. Aubrey Strahan, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. A. T. Davies and Mr. W. Johnson were elected Fellows.—The Chairman read, on behalf of the Council, a letter of condolence addressed by the Foreign Secretary to the Swiss Geological Society on the loss of Prof. Eugène Renevier, Foreign Member (see last week's 'Science Gossip'). He also announced that the Council had resolved to award the proceeds of the Daniel-Pidgeon Fund for 1906 to Miss Helen Drew, of Newnham College, Cambridge, who proposes to examine the relationship of the Caradoc and Llandovery rocks in South Wales, between the Llandeilo and Fishguard districts.—The following communications were read: 'The Eruption of Vesuvius in April, 1906,' by Prof. Giuseppe de Lorenzo,—and 'The Ordovician Rocks of Western Caermarthenshire,' by Mr. D. Cledlyn Evans.

British Archæological Association.—*May* 16.—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Winstone exhibited a fine black-letter copy of a book of sermons or homilies (printed in 1587), in the original binding, but with the clasps missing.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read a paper entitled 'Relics of the Cornish Language.' Nowhere, he thought, except in England, could we fix any death-place of a language, one of the reasons being that languages die hard. The only European language beside the Cornish that has died out in modern Europe is the Prussian; and he questioned if we could fix the time or place of its expiration. Most of the lesser languages of Europe, which a century ago appeared unlikely to last much longer, are more vigorous now than in the middle of the nineteenth century. Although Cornish as a spoken language is dead, we yet possess quite a little literature in it for academic and philological purposes, preserved (like a mummy in a glass case in a museum) in the MSS. of the Cornish dramas, some of which have been published; in other writings, some in print, some still in MS.; in the names of places; in the names of families; in the tradition of the numerals; and in 'Jordans Creaçon,' the last Cornish drama of 1611. The Cornish MSS. as yet unprinted, preserved in the British Museum and elsewhere, are of more interest to archæologists than the published works in and on the old language. It is very desirable that these MSS. should be printed, with proper editing and translation, that they may be available to all Celtic scholars throughout Europe.—A very interesting discussion followed, in the course of which it was mentioned that there are still some fifty actual Cornish words used by the miners; the numerals are also extant, and probably there are between 300 and 400 words still in use. Mr. Jenner considered that Cornish was not a dialect, but a distinct language, with more affinity to Breton than to Welsh.

Royal Numismatic.—*May* 17.—Sir John Evans in the chair.—Mr. W. Gedney Beatty was elected a Fellow. Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a groat struck in the name of Richard II., and having on the breast of the king a crescent.—Mr. Percy Webb showed a "large brass" of Faustina the Younger, with reverse type of Pudicitia; and a plaque executed by the French artist Dupuis. Mr. Ready exhibited a penny of Cnut struck at Bath, of the type Hawkins No. 207, and with the moneyer's name Ælfric.—The President showed a "large brass" of Agrippina the Elder, with reverse type a *carpentum*, in a perfect state of preservation. The President communicated some notes on two copper coins of Carausius belonging to Mr. Jethro A. Cossins. One coin, with the usual type of Pax on the reverse, weighs no fewer than 133 grs. troy. The other coin has for reverse type a helmeted male figure, standing near a trophy, at the foot of which are two seated figures. This type is unpublished.—Mr. Grueber read a paper on the coinage of Luceria, in Apulia. Hitherto two series of coins of contemporary issue have been attributed to that town: an autonomous series based on the Roman bronze standard, dating from *circ.* B.C. 314–230; the other also following the Roman standard, but of the same types as coins struck at the Roman mint, distinguished, however, in bearing on each denomination the additional letter L, evidently a town-initial. The latter is of silver and bronze. As there seems to be no parallel of a city in Italy at that time issuing two contemporary series of coins of different types, but based on the same standard, it was suggested that those of the Roman pattern may be attributed to some other place, possibly Lanuvium in Latium. If, however, both series emanated from Luceria, it must be accepted as a fact that there were two mints there, one issuing money intended only for circulation in the city and neighbourhood; the other established for military purposes, and issuing coin which would be current in all districts into which the armies of Rome penetrated.

Historical.—*May* 17.—The Rev. Dr. Hunt, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: F. J. W. Crowe, R. S. Lepper, W. A. Limbrick, A. L. Simon, F. J. Weaver, and Miss Mary Wells-Sandford.—A paper was read by the Rev. J. Willcock on 'Archbishop Sharp and the Restoration Policy in Scotland.'—Sir Henry Howorth and the President spoke; the latter deprecated the very severe view taken of Sharp by the writer of the paper.—The award of the examiners for the Alexander Medal was announced. The medallist is Miss R. R. Reid, the subject being 'The Rising of the Earls, 1569.'

Physical.—*May* 11.—Dr. C. Chree, V.P., in the chair.—A paper on 'The Dead Points of a Galvanometer Needle for Transient Currents' was read by Mr. A. Russell.—Prof. H. A. Wilson exhibited a Lippmann capillary dynamo and electromotor from the George III. Museum of King's College.—Mr. W. Duddell exhibited some mechanical and electrical phenomena occurring in the telephonic transmission of speech.

Faraday.—*May* 15.—Dr. F. M. Perkin, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. H. D. Law read a paper entitled 'Behaviour of Platinized Electrodes.'—Mr. Julius L. F. Vogel read a paper on 'The Electrolysis of Fused Zinc Chloride in Cells Heated Externally.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Surveyors' Institution, 3.—Annual Meeting.
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Heraldry in relation to the Applied Arts,' Lecture III., Mr. G. W. Eve. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues.	Royal Institution, 5.—'Northern Winter Sports,' Lecture I., Col. V. Balck.
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Glass-Cutting,' Mr. H. Powell.
—	Zoological, 8.30.
Thurs.	Royal, 4.30.
—	Royal Institution, 5.—'Man and the Glacial Period,' Lecture II., Prof. W. J. Sollas.
—	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town of Calleva Atrebatum at Silchester,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.
Fri.	Philological, 8.—'Notes on Old-English Words,' Prof. A. S. Napier.
—	Royal Institution, 9.—'L'Ébullition des Métaux,' Prof. H. Moissan.
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3,—'The Origins of Poetry,' Prof. W. Macneile Dixon.

Science Gossip.

A correspondent calls attention to a curious similarity between the recent type of weather and that recorded by Matthew Paris during the spring of the year 1255, which followed a mild, wet winter remarkable for thunderstorms. During April, he tells us, no rain fell. There was a prevalence of cold northerly winds, and the peculiar colour of the sky was noticeable. Vegetation was very backward, but from the end of May seasonable weather prevailed during the rest of the summer, followed by an abundant harvest.

The following Parliamentary Papers have recently been issued: Reports on the Meetings of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, in 1903, 1904, and 1905, Vol. I. (2*s.* 2*d.*); and Final Report of the Departmental Committee on the Royal College of Science, &c., Vol. II., Minutes of Evidence, &c. (1*s.* 11*d.*).

The annual visitation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, will be held next Wednesday, the 30th inst.

It is very satisfactory to learn that Prof. Campbell states, in a letter to Prof. E. C. Pickering, that neither the buildings nor the instruments of the Lick Observatory sustained any material injury from the Californian earthquake.

Two new small planets were photographically discovered by Mr. Metcalf at Taunton, Mass., on the 25th ult. The one announced in our 'Science Gossip' on the 12th inst. as having been detected at Heidelberg on the 21st ult. turns out to be identical with Medusa, No. 149, which was discovered at Toulouse so long ago as September 21st, 1875; but it would seem to have become much fainter. It also appears that No. 534, which has received the name Peraga, had been registered on a photographic plate at Heidelberg on September 7th, 1896; but as only one determination of place was then obtained, it could not at that time be numbered or named. The earlier observation will, however, help to secure an accurate calculation of its orbit.

FINE ARTS

DRAWINGS AT MESSRS. PATERSON'S GALLERY.

The drawings at this gallery should be taken as a supplement to those in the Black-and-White Room at the Royal Academy, as supplying just that element of selection that is a little to seek at the latter show.

Mr. Crawhall, whose work forms the larger portion of this little collection, has long been admired for his brilliant, if rather monotonous treatment of animal subjects. He would seem to study the details of their anatomy by trying, above all, to arrive at a clear understanding of the intrinsic facts (in contradistinction to the flat images of facts that perspective offers you from any one view of any one pose), and to rely on an instinctive power of divining the effects of perspective to enable him to reproduce, perhaps far away from the animal he has been studying, the drawings here on view. Mr. Swan's drawings apparently have come from the opposite method—a constant watchfulness, pencil in hand, in the presence of the model, at great expense of paper if it move untimely. Either method, if pursued exclusively, is likely to breed vices in the draughtsman; each, if wisely exercised, yields fine drawings. Mr. Swan's *Polar Bear* is admirable in its rendering of the foreshortened surfaces of that outflattened entity; but the *Lion's Head* is somewhat undetermined, noting facts a little as a camera might, without welding them into a single succinct statement. On the other hand, like the Japanese his masters, Mr. Crawhall has his difficulties. With a mind stored with great wealth of naturalistic details, each reduced to an extreme of calligraphic conciseness, he is inclined to regard these eloquent little dots and dashes as a sort of trimming to be applied to any design at a certain stage. When the base design is very simple and telling, as in the *White Drake* or *Corbont the Roke and Reynarde*, all is well; but when it is more intricate, as in *How Bruyn the Bere ate the Honey*, the main structure is smothered in an unintelligible mass of Japanesque fireworks.

The other artists in this show (which would have been more complete had it included Mr. John and Mr. Muirhead Bone) are not adequately represented, though Mr. Orpen's *Old Man* has finely studied head and hands dropped in as unrelated patches. Mr. Sullivan is a fine and even an inventive draughtsman cursed with the presence in the same skin of a facile gouache painter perilously resembling Mr. Sauber.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Fourth Notice.)

DRAWINGS.

Neither at Messrs. Paterson's nor at the Academy is Mr. Rackham quite at his best, but *The Magic Carpet* (No. 995) is a very clever, if not too distinguished example of that decoratively tinted pen drawing that he deserves so much credit for having invented: its power of concise statement and the logic of its construction make it very welcome among the commonplace things that fill the room. The key-note of Mr. Rackham's talent is an intelligent curiosity: he is a product of the modern scientific advance, and is moved by a Pythagorean faith that everywhere is life, and life akin to his own. From this sympathy comes a great power of putting himself imaginatively into the place of whatever he is drawing, making the act of drawing a kind of experimental metempsychosis. Particularly in the main structure of his trees Mr. Rackham appears to have reached a high level in the power of divining what nature would do in any circumstances—we say the main structure advisedly, because Mr. Rackham has his limitations. His sympathy is above all with what is swift, adroit, actively engaged in adapting itself to varying conditions: the twist of a trunk and the writhe of a branch arrest him; the more somnolent rhythm, the heavy droop, of scarcely stirring leaves is just the sort of thing he would not do particularly well.

There is little else to detain one in the Water-Colour Room, though Mr. Winter Shaw's *Interior* (901) is more thoughtfully wrought out than is usual among Academy water-colours; and in Mr. C. M. Detmold's *Temple of the Fire Worshippers* (941) it is interesting to notice that originality, however restricted in its range of appeal, is sure nowadays to find itself followers. Gustave Moreau is evidently the inspiring influence of this rather impressive drawing, modified by the example, perhaps, of M. Bauer.

The Black-and-White Room is largely devoted to artists drawing for the weekly papers—men of ability, but pledged to the pretence of producing constantly a fresh and elaborate drawing of some event a few days old. It would be possible to publish every week elaborate drawings that would be fresh and interesting, but not topical; you may have topical drawings that are good, but not elaborately finished. The public that demands the two in conjunction asks for humbug, and gets it; and the flood of sham observation and sham finish that is poured out week by week is, alas! the work of men some of whom are capable of better things. It is melancholy to see a man like Mr. Hatherell, inventor of a manner based in the first instance on original research, sinking by degrees, as in *The King reviewing the Honourable Artillery Company* (1373), to the level of his imitators. In this field also confusion of motive is at the root of the evil: if fantasy is attempted, we ask for something more compactly expressive, more homogeneous, more beautiful; if record is desired, mere pictorial plausibility might well be sacrificed in favour of quainter and more interesting observation: one touch of unforeseen and suggestive fact or invention is worth any amount of laboured compilation of current "illustrators' tricks." Of the etchings, Mr. Strang's two heads (1288, 1297) are capable and sensitive, if a little photographic in their abstention from comment on the characters of the sitters. Mr. Brangwyn, in his desire to make a design mainly in pure black and pure white, has perpetrated in No. 1324 the hull of a ship that remains hopelessly transparent.

SCULPTURE.

As among the painters, but with less excuse (for sculpture is utilized to an ever-increasing extent in architectural work), we find in these rooms the same unpractical Academic ideal: the place of a piece of sculpture is in an exhibition; its function, the literal representation of the human form—preferably nude. Nursed between these two misapprehensions of the nature of his art, the sculptor has almost ceased to be a sculptor, and has become a clay-modeller, delegating to others the chiselling of the stone, the moulding of the bronze. The row of marble busts that line one side of the Lecture Room *may* not all have been done by this form of proxy, but you look in vain among them for an artist really delighting in a material with which he feels at home, and in which it is natural for him to design. It may be admitted that marble is a difficult medium for the devotees of literal imitation, calling almost necessarily for a more delicate, low-relief treatment of the planes, a transposition of the facts of a head into forms of less abrupt salience. The taking naturalness of Mr. Derwent Wood's pretty head of *Mademoiselle Leclerc* (1664) shows how much simpler is the problem of graceful finish in plaster; Mr. Tweed's *Bishop of Stepney* (1683), how it is still easier to retain the natural values of a head if you throw over all idea of fineness of surface, and make it of a coarse and broken-up texture answering somewhat to the colour of life by its play of minute light and shade.

In works of larger scale it is still the rare exception to find sculptors doing more than prepare a clay model, and hence the statues that adorn our public buildings have a soft and rounded, not to say sand-papered appearance, as if they were designed by men accustomed not to driving a hollow with a chisel, but to sticking on round pellets of clay. It is because anything, however extravagant, that contradicts this disastrous tendency is a step in the right direction that we welcome Mr. Hodge's big relief, *Commerce* (1738). The legs of the man are preposterous, mannerism running riot; but the design is in terms of a chiselled material, it respects the nature of stone, and has, although a little thin in effect, a carrying power that could bear comparison with surrounding architecture. But if the greater frequency of commissions of an architectural character has as yet had little effect in making the sculptor a craftsman, it has had an influence, nevertheless, and that influence a disastrous one. The tradition of severe study of the figure had its advantages. Mr. Thornycroft, who is only represented by a heavily draped *Dr. Creighton* (1654), should be the example, but in his absence Mr. McGill's *Herald* (1779) may serve as an instance of the interest sound study may give to even, as in this case, a rather affected pose. The comparative plenitude of commissions, with the consequent opportunity it affords to young artists of seeing their work in high, often very high places, has convinced them that severe modelling is thrown away, or at least does not suffice for success in monumental sculpture. Instead of taking this as a hint to study more abstract form, they have regarded it as an excuse for careless modelling and devotion to picturesque composition. Mr. Derwent Wood's *Abundance* (1718) represents this sort of work, a taking group well put together for temporary attractiveness, but wanting the sound structure that should give it rich and permanent interest: notice particularly the bad modelling of the arm supporting the child.

Mr. Gilbert has made a plucky effort at the revival of craftsmanship, but, in the teeth of popular opinion, the present reviewer submits that his natural gifts are those of a painstaking, a delicate, a most beautiful modeller of busts. His one bust here (1737) is but a sketch, and does not show the distinction we look for in this branch of his art. His sketch design (1773), on the other hand, has all the flyaway exuberance that has made him a most corrupting influence on young decorators. Mr. Olson's much-trimmed, but weakly constructed *La Gamine* (1641) is a case in point, for the modelling of the figure shows some innate capacity for construction. Mr. Swan has wasted much valuable material in constructing a kind of "grotto," wherein are dimly discernible fragments of what the catalogue informs us are *Polar Bears* (1798). Mr. Brock, at the other extreme, has a *Gainsborough* (1795) with every marble button in place. This is the sort of thing that ought never to be done; but if it must be, let us be grateful to the sculptor for having endowed the figure with some distinction.

SALES.

At the sale at Messrs. Christie's on the 19th inst. the best prices were realized by J. Maris's picture On the Towing-Path, 409*l.*, and a drawing of Sam Bough's, The Fens, Lincolnshire, 336*l.* Other drawings were sold as follows: T. S. Cooper, Four Cows and Three Sheep by a Stream, Sunset, 115*l.* D. Cox, Lancaster Sands, 52*l.* C. Fielding, A Scene in the Highlands, 178*l.*; A Highland Landscape, with figures on a road, 63*l.* Birket Foster, A Landscape with Children, dog and poultry on a road, 84*l.*; A Landscape with a Flock of Sheep, 81*l.* J. H. Mole, Shrimpers, 52*l.* S. Palmer, The Harvest Field, Sunset, 65*l.*; The Brothers in Comus, 99*l.*; The Brothers and the Attendant Spirit approaching the Palace of Comus, 84*l.* Turner, The Splugen Pass, 84*l.* D. G. Rossetti, A Study, 50*l.* Pictures: W. E. Frost, Euphrosyne, 115*l.* Erskine Nicol, A Whist Party, 283*l.* E. Verboeckhoven, Ewes, Lambs, and Sheepdogs, 157*l.* H. Fantin-Latour, Roses in a Bowl, 283*l.*; Flowers in a Vase, 220*l.* W. Bouguereau, La Gitana, 199*l.*

On Monday Cox's drawing A Farm Scene, with a flock of sheep going through a gate, fetched 58*l.*

The collection of coins, except the living, almighty dollar, is not a popular hobby in the United States. Last week's mail, however, brought the reports of the four days' sale, at Philadelphia, of the collection formed by the late Mr. Harlan P. Smith, and described as the finest ever brought together of American gold coins. The prices realized appear to have been far beyond those previously recorded. A United States 5-dollar gold piece, dated 1822, realized the extraordinary sum of 2,165 dols.; another piece, of the same face value, but earlier in date, *i.e.* 1815, sold for 1,050 dols. Among the colonial coins were: "Willow-Tree" Shilling, 1652, 30 dols.; Lord Baltimore Sixpence, 34 dols.; Carolina "Elephant-Penny," 1694, 28 dols.; Rosa Americano Twopence, 28 dols.; New York State Cent, 1786, with bust of Washington, 70 dols.; another of 1787, with Indian standing with tomahawk and arms of New York, 130 dols.; and an "Excelsior" Cent of the same year, 30 dols.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Yesterday there was a private view at 9, Maddox Street, W., of the work of the Artificers' Guild, an association of craftsmen trained for many years by Mr. Edward Spencer.

Paintings, sketches, and studies in oils and water colours by Mr. Horace Van Ruith were also on private view yesterday at the Doré Gallery.

The picture by Jacob Jordaens, 'St. Peter finding the Tribute Money in the Fish's Mouth,' is on view at the Marlborough Galleries for a few days.

This week Messrs. Cassell & Co. have been showing at the Cutlers' Hall, Warwick Lane, E.C., some 400 drawings and paintings which have been done for their various publications.

The Chenil Gallery announces the press view next Wednesday of an exhibition of etchings by Mr. Augustus John, which will be the first collection of his work in this medium.

The second volume of 'French Art from Watteau to Prud'hon,' edited by Mr. J. J. Foster, forming the fifth volume of "The Dickinson Art Library," will shortly be ready. The introduction, dealing with French society from 1700 to 1730, is from the pen of M. Rebelliau, Librarian of the Institut, Paris; MM. Langevin, Funck Brentano, and H. Frantz write upon Pater, Boucher, Van Loo, and Vernet; Mr. Frederick Wedmore contributes chapters on Chardin and La Tour; and Mr. O. M. Hueffer and the editor treat of other French artists belonging to the first half of the eighteenth century. The numerous illustrations are taken from the most celebrated collections at home and abroad, including those of the King, the German Emperor, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and others, and are especially rich in the works of Chardin and Boucher.

The Louvre has just acquired two interesting and important works of art. The first of these is the picture by Jean Fouquet known as 'L'Homme au Verre de Vin,' which was lent to the Exposition des Primitifs Français, 1904 (in the catalogue of which it is No. 43), by Count Wilczeck, of Vienna. It is a portrait of a man of about fifty, with a large black hat and a fur overcoat, with a glass of wine in his hand. This portrait was painted about 1450. The second acquisition is of a temporary character: M. Kian has lent the authorities for a period of not less than two years the marble statue 'Flora' by Carpeaux, executed in London in 1873.

An exhibition of antiquities, &c., found at Silchester in 1904 and 1905 will be held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, from June 6th to 19th inclusive (Sunday excepted).

The Antiquary for June will contain, among others, the following articles: the first part of a paper on Robin Hood, by Sir Edward Brabrook; 'The Leicester Gibbeting Irons' (illustrated), by Mr. C. A. Markham; 'Bangor, County Down,' by Mr. W. J. Fennell; 'Sir William Wyndham,' by Mr. J. A. Lovat-Fraser; a continuation of the 'Pilgrimage to St. David's Cathedral' (illustrated), by Dr. A. C. Fryer; and the conclusion of Mr. A. Abrahams's 'Chronicle History of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 1813–1873.'

Messrs. Moring announce 'A Bibliography of Monumental Brasses,' by Mr. Herbert Druitt, as a companion volume to the same author's 'Manual of Costume as illustrated by Monumental Brasses.' The work should be a boon to archæologists, as there is no bibliography of the subject in existence. To help the student of local antiquities, the titles, when appropriate thereto, are arranged under counties. Other features of the work will be lists of authorities on the various classes of costume, vestments and armour, sepulchral effigies, and incised slabs. There will also be a full index of authors.

MUSIC

SCHUMANN FESTIVAL AT BONN.

Among the composers of the first half of the nineteenth century Robert Schumann occupies an exalted place, and, as is usually the case with genius, it was long after his death before his merits were duly recognized. It is customary to represent Beethoven as the last of the classics, and Schumann as belonging to the romantic school; but such divisions, convenient though they may be in histories of music, must not be taken literally; the great so-called classical masters themselves were once regarded as romanticists. Beethoven, after all, was the protagonist of the romantic movement in which Schumann afterwards played so important a part, both by his writings and by his music; while to the name of Beethoven must certainly be added that of Weber.

The festival held this week at Bonn suggests one or two remarks with regard to Schumann. Of his four symphonies, the first in B flat and the second in C, the freshest, the most inspired, are his best contributions to that particular form; but interesting as they are, they show no advance on Beethoven, while at the present day the first two symphonies of Brahms are held by many judges, and even the public, in higher favour. Then, again, Schumann wrote works which show little inspiration, and others in which only flashes of genius light up pages which painfully reveal the state of his mental powers during the last sad years of his life. Apart from this, he began his artistic career comparatively late in life, and that career was short. To sum up: Schumann wrote many things which will not live, but the composer of the third part of the 'Scenes from Goethe's Faust,' of the 'Frauen-Liebe und Leben' and 'Dichterliebe' song cycles, and other fine songs, and of the Pianoforte Concerto, the Fantasia, Op. 17, and many a characteristic pianoforte piece, has achieved such immortality as a world in itself transient can offer.

The festival began on Sunday afternoon with a "Gedächtnisakt" at the grave of Robert and Clara Schumann, when Dr. Joachim, the friend of both, and consoler of the latter at the time of her bereavement, delivered a touching address. Two of the daughters were present at the solemn ceremony. The works to be performed during the festival would speak, he remarked, for the composer; he therefore only referred to the man and his generous admiration for Mendelssohn and Brahms, and his recognition of men less gifted. And with regard to Schumann's married life he declared that "Robert and Clara would always remain a symbol of purest love, of genuine German soul-life."

The programme of the first concert began with the Symphony in E flat, in which Schumann recorded his impressions of Rhenish folk-life, while the fourth movement originally bore the inscription, "Im Charakter der Begleitung einer feierlichen Ceremonie"; but it was withdrawn, for Schumann declared that a composer should not "show his heart to the world." This work was conducted by Dr. Joachim with unflagging energy. The remainder of the programme was devoted to the 'Scenes from Goethe's Faust.' There are many interesting moments in the first two parts, notably 'Faust's Death,' with which the second ends; but they will not for a moment compare with the glorious third, in which Schumann fully caught the deep mystic spirit of the second part of Goethe's work. The performance was under the intelligent direction of the municipal music director, Prof. Hugo Gruters. It was in many respects good, and if it was not ideal, it must be remembered that the time for rehearsal of the local choir with the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra was limited. The principal soloists were Fräulein A. Kappel, Frau A. Munz, and Frau Kraus-Osborne, and Herr Senius, Dr. Felix von Kraus, and Prof. Johann Meschaert, the last named winning, and deservedly, chief honours.

Next week will be noticed the remaining concerts. Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns will play in the pianoforte quartet on the last evening. He expressed the wish to do so, as he was the first to introduce that work into France.

In connexion with this festival some most interesting autograph manuscripts and letters by Robert and Clara Schumann are exhibited in the Beethoven Haus; they have been kindly lent by Fräulein Schumann and by Herr B. Litzman, author of the life of Clara Schumann, of which the second volume has just appeared. Among the exhibits are the 'Jugend Album' and the book in which Schumann entered the dates of letters written by him, and the names and dates of all letters he received between the years 1835 and 1853.

Musical Gossip.

Fräulein Ternina made her first appearance this season as Isolde in 'Tristan' last Saturday evening at Covent Garden. She was heard to great advantage in the first act and again in the wonderful love duet, and her embodiment of the Irish princess was as dignified and impressive as ever. Herr Anton Burger, the representative of Tristan, was unable to deliver the music of the part with adequate power and skill. His singing in the love duet lacked distinction and fervour. Madame Kirkby Lunn was an irreproachable Brangäne, and Herr Anton van Rooy sang finely as Kurwenal; while the music of King Mark was admirably declaimed by Herr Knüpfer.

On Tuesday evening a performance of 'Die Walküre' was given without cuts. The rôle of Sieglinde was assigned to Fräulein Ternina, who sang the impassioned phrases in the first act with customary skill, and once more greatly distinguished herself as an actress. The Brünnhilde was Frau Gadsky, who gave an admirable rendering of the music, especially in the last act. Herr Anthes preferred to declaim many passages which he should have sung, but was a fairly satisfactory Siegmund. Herr van Rooy was a superb Wotan, and Herr Knüpfer did well as Hunding. Dr. Richter conducted both music dramas, and the band carried out his indications faithfully, the playing throughout being on a high level.

Dr. Edvard Grieg gave the first of two concerts at Queen's Hall last Thursday week. It is several years since the Norwegian composer paid a visit to London, and his welcome was most enthusiastic.

Grieg has worked for the most part on modest lines, but within small compass he has accomplished great things; many of his songs and pianoforte pieces are known and admired all the world over. At the concert in question the first 'Peer Gynt' Orchestral Suite proved a special attraction. Miss Johanne Stockmarr gave a good rendering of the solo part of the romantic Pianoforte Concerto; and Miss Tita Brand's recitation of 'Bergliot' was powerful. Miss Dolores sang with marked feeling three beautiful songs with orchestral accompaniment. The hall was full, and all seats had already been sold for the second concert. It may be added that Dr. Grieg received the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. at Oxford on the 22nd. A like honour was bestowed on him by Cambridge in 1894.

Miecio Horszowski, the young Polish pianist, gave a second concert at Steinway Hall last Friday. He is only eleven years old, but already has studied for about six years under Leschetizky. He is a wonderful boy: his technique is advanced, and he has intelligence and strong feeling. His rendering of a Beethoven sonata and ten of the difficult Chopin Preludes was remarkable. But—and this is an encouraging sign for his future—there are points in his playing, and also in his interpretations, which show that he is still a boy.

Mr. S. Coleridge-Taylor's new setting, for contralto soloist, chorus, and orchestra, of Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan' was brought forward, under the direction of the composer, at the Handel Society's concert at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening. In an extended prelude reference is made by the orchestra to the material subsequently dealt with by the singers. The vocal writing is not lacking in picturesqueness, though it hardly ever exhibits the strength and charm which were such conspicuous features of the West Indian composer's 'Hiawatha.' The orchestral accompaniment, in the modern style, is judiciously varied. Miss Edna Thornton sang the solo passages with skill and vocal ability, but the choir and orchestra were less praiseworthy, intonation being more than once at fault.

Vivien Chartres, the child violinist, gave a bright and pleasing performance of Mendelssohn's Concerto at her recital at Queen's Hall on Monday afternoon. She also played Bach's Chaconne steadily and well, the technical difficulties being overcome with unfailing resourcefulness. Dr. Saint-Saëns has now arranged his gruesome 'Danse Macabre' as a violin solo, and this showy piece was presented with skill and effect by the little violinist. Dr. Theo. Lierhammer gave admirable renderings of songs by Schumann, Max Reger, and Claude Debussy.

A series of four recitals at Bechstein Hall by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mallinson, with the assistance of Madame Ada Crossley, began on the 8th inst., the programmes being devoted to the songs of Mr. Mallinson. He is a gifted composer, and his great merits were recognized when he gave recitals here in 1900 and again in 1902. It is only want of space which has prevented us from noticing the present recitals, which have proved highly successful.

For a similar reason we have been unable to call attention to a series of historical recitals of considerable interest by the excellent 'cellist Mr. Boris Hambourg, or to the song recitals by Herr Franz Naval, who created so favourable an impression at a recent Philharmonic Concert.

The Cremona Society is holding a special meeting next Wednesday, at which Mr. E. C. Rimington will discuss violin strings, and the President the only known violoncello by Joseph Guarnerius. There will be a musical programme afterwards, and the violoncello in question will be played by Mr. Herbert Walenn.

To-day Messrs. Sotheby will sell by auction the scarce second edition of 'The Beggar's Opera' (1728), with the overture in score, and the music prefixed to each song; on Tuesday first editions of Gaffori's 'Practica Musice' (1496) and 'De Harmonia Musicorum Instrumentorum' (1518); and on Thursday a copy of Plutarch's 'Vitæ Virorum Illustrium' (1491), which has the following inscription in Gaffori's autograph: "Liber Franchini Gafurii Laudensis Regii Musici Ecclesiæq. Mediolanensis phonasti."

The "Wiener Männergesangverein," which gave its first concert at Queen's Hall yesterday, and which will give its second on Monday evening, enjoys a high reputation. Schumann, Mendelssohn, Liszt, and Wagner composed part-songs for it. The proceeds of the two concerts will be devoted to King Edward's Hospital Fund and the Francis Joseph Institute.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Mr. Gregory Hast's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss E. Leginska's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Tilleard's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Vienna Männergesangverein (Male Choir), 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Tues.	Mischa Elman's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Alice Winch and Mr. W. Scott's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall
—	Mr. Francis Macmillen's Violin Recital, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. and Mrs. Mallinson's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss May Mukle and Mr. F. Harford's 'Cello and Song Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Wed.	Miss Ethel Marsh and Mr. Ernest Groom's Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss Florence Maye and Madame Mylius's Harp Concert, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Miss Inez Vidah and Miss Julia Higgins, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Thurs.	Miss Auriol Jones's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Fri.	Miss Tilly Koenen's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Sat.	Mr. Boris Hambourg's 'Cello Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Imperial.—*Boy O'Carroll: a Comedy.* By B. M. Dix and E. G. Sutherland.

Though announced as a comedy, 'Boy O'Carroll,' as is now called a piece originally produced a month ago by Mr. Martin Harvey at Newcastle-on-Tyne under the title of 'The Rapparee Trooper,' is in fact romantic drama, into which enters some conscious or unconscious element of burlesque. The place of its first production and the circumstances attendant upon its reproduction seem to indicate that its ultimate destination is the country. If such be the case, all is well. For a permanent London attraction it is, certainly, a little too naïve. The change of title is probably due to the discovery by the authors that the name first given was a misnomer, the employment of which involved an anachronism, since, while the action of the piece passes during the Commonwealth, the Rapparee did not come into existence until the time of James II., and the name speedily assumed a dishonouring signification. Boy O'Carroll is a pugnacious Hibernian Cavalier who might have been designed by Charles Lever. Undertaking the defence of a slandered maiden, he is captured by her uncle, a jealous and stern Puritan, who, finding in his possession a compromising letter from his niece, insists upon an immediate marriage between the two. Smarting under his rejection by Lady Honoria Vere, whom he loves, and animated by a thoroughly Irish spirit of adventure, the hero consents to espouse a lady whom he does not know. Fate stands his friend, however, and the acceptance at sword's point of a wife proves the most judicious and expedient that could have been made. One romantic adventure treads upon another's heels, and the whole is carried off in the most effective, albeit blatant style of heroics. Mr. Martin Harvey shows much earnestness as the fighting Irishman; Miss De Silva is noisily demonstrative as a faithful groom, Miss Kate Rorke delightful as the Lady Honoria, and Miss Maud Rivers agreeable as the heroine.

Adelphi.—*The Lonely Millionaires: a Comedy in Three Acts.* By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture.

A melodrama lightened with farce would be an apter description than comedy for the novelty by Mrs. de la Pasture, which obtained on Tuesday, the 15th inst., a mixed, but rather churlish reception at the Adelphi. Chief among the millionaires in question is Thomas Frankland, a cotton spinner, whose pretty and wilful daughter and heiress Christina has fallen in love with a particularly unattractive Italian painting master, Luigi Peretta. Though furnished with convincing proof of his interested designs, she remains faithful to this creature until she learns from a worthier lover, a baronet passing as her father's secretary, that the scamp is already provided with a wife. Simple and attractive is the story that is told, especially the portion of it that deals with the escapade of the self-willed heiress and her salvation from the consequences of her folly. As this obstinate and mutinous heroine Miss Lily Brayton shows a customary measure of attractiveness and an irresistible amount of girlish ingenuousness. Mr. Oscar Asche struggles hard with the character of the self-made millionaire, and almost succeeds in assigning it some individuality. His love-making with a widow, played by Miss Lottie Venne, is vivacious. Miss Annie Schletter imparts much earnestness and passion to the jealous Italian wife. In this character she attracted attention on the first production of the piece, which was given by amateurs at the Court on February 25th, 1905.

Lyric.—*Afternoon Representation: Othello.*

On Thursday, the 17th inst., Mr. Lewis Waller gave the first of four afternoon representations of 'Othello.' More interest than ordinarily attends similar experiments was inspired by the occasion, the cast being specially noteworthy. Mr. Waller's presentation of the Moor is soldierly and virile, and is informed by strong passion. In remarkable contrast with it is the Iago of Mr. Irving, which, though transparently villainous and malignant at

the outset, is convincing in bearing and deadly in the subsequent scenes. Mr. Ainley makes an excellent Cassio. Miss Evelyn Millard is the tenderest and most poetical of Desdemonas, Miss Wynne Matthison a thoughful Emilia, and Mr. Henry Neville a good Brabantio.

Waldorf.—*Shore Acres: a Play in Four Acts.* By James A. Herne.

'Shore Acres,' which bears some traces of its American origin, reaches us with a well-deserved reputation from the United States. Though containing little that appeals to a sophisticated public, it has every element of a popular success. Its simplicity is beyond description, but it has a sweet vein of domestic pathos, and rises in one point at least to a strong theatrical interest. Except that slight stress is laid upon the comic scenes, and that the vein chiefly wrought is tenderness, it might almost be compared to an Adelphi melodrama of a generation ago. A love affair there is, of course, which supplies the principal motive; but the chief interest centres in the struggle between two brothers, one of whom is a stern, obdurate man, a lighthouse keeper, who drives his rather self-willed daughter into revolt, while the other, though cast in heroic mould, is a miracle of gentleness. The latter character is played in inimitable style by Mr. Cyril Maude, and is a veritable masterpiece. In strong contrast with this is the brother of Mr. Edmund Maurice. Miss Mary Rorke shows much pathos as the mother, and Miss Alice Crawford surpasses her previous accomplishment as the heroine. The great effect is a scene of contest in a lighthouse, a very elaborate edifice. The whole is admirably supported, and is an agreeable specimen of Transatlantic workmanship.

A View of the English Stage; or, a Series of Dramatic Criticisms. By William Hazlitt. Edited by W. Spencer Jackson. (Bell & Sons.)—To "Bohn's Standard Library," which already includes the 'Table-talk,' the 'Lectures on the English Poets,' 'The Plain Speaker,' 'The Round Table,' and other works of the same writer, has been added Hazlitt's 'View of the English Stage,' in which, for the first time, the writer's criticisms are reprinted in their integrity from the periodicals in which they saw the light. First issued in *The Morning Chronicle*, *The Champion*, *The Examiner*, and *The Times* between the years 1813 and 1817, these were published in book form in 1818, the first edition becoming in time rare. Considerable omissions—due partly to prudential reasons—were apparent, and were even more obvious in the so-called second edition, published by Routledge in 1851. The passages excised have now been restored between brackets. As a rule, the restorations consist of passages dealing with what was judged of ephemeral interest—references to the pantomimes at both the patent houses, brief criticisms on actors of no special reputation, and the like. Some of them have, however, particular significance. The general merits of the criticisms were recognized, and the place to be assigned them was obviously in the line of progression from Colley Cibber through Steele, Addison, and Leigh Hunt. While they served to build up the reputation of Edmund Kean—it has been stated, with no shadow of apparent justification, that for the articles on that actor which appeared in *The Morning Chronicle* the Drury Lane management paid Hazlitt 1,500*l.*—and did something to establish the fame of some other actors, there were certain performers who were treated with constant and manifest derision. One of these was Conway, an excellent actor, with whom Mrs. Piozzi, when an old woman, was infatuated, and who committed suicide off Charleston bar. For his unfair and malevolent attacks upon this handsome man Hazlitt had to make a public apology. The passages which may well have led to such a result are among those which are restored. They are very cruel:—

"His acting is a nuisance to the stage. The tolerating such a performer in principal parts is a disgrace to the national character. We saw several foreigners laughing with mischievous delight at this monstrous burlesque of the character of Romeo. He bestrides the stage like a Colossus, throws his arms into the air like the sails of a windmill, and his motion is as unwieldy as that of a young elephant."

The resemblance of the last sentences to Scott's description of the Dominie in the then just published novel 'Guy Mannering' is striking. Noteworthy is the attack (September 22nd, 1816) on Coleridge as the long-winded, heavy-handed writer in *The Courier*. That the attack is designed is shown by the reader's attention being directed to "an almost forgotten play called 'Remorse.'"

HENRIK IBSEN.

The death of Henrik Ibsen on Wednesday is likely to fan the embers of a slumbering controversy. We are as yet too near the dramatist to see him in satisfactory perspective or to estimate his stature aright. In race, as in method, Ibsen was largely Teutonic, and was never in this country more than a casual visitor, who did not seek naturalization. If his advent among us provoked more than common hostility, the fault was nowise his own. It was less due to the indiscreet zeal of friends even than to our own anxiety to declare every goose a swan, and that curious lack of the sense of proportion which, joined to our fancy for labels, made us hail Maeterlinck as a Belgian Shakspeare, and might with more justification induce us to greet Daudet as a Provençal Dickens. After a score of years, during which tentative efforts have been made to acclimatize him in this country, Ibsen remains an exotic. Mr. Tree, who took part in the first production in England of any play founded, however remotely, upon him, has retained a species of loyalty, and has once or twice mounted his plays for what may have been designed for a run. Nevertheless, such has in no instance been obtained, and the closest student of Ibsen on our stage has but vague and fragmentary recollections.

On March 3rd, 1884, at the Prince's Theatre, in an adaptation by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones and Henry Herman called 'Breaking a Butterfly,' 'A Doll's House' first came in any sense on the English stage. The experiment was insignificant and meaningless, as the title bestowed on the piece indicated, since, whatever else she is, Nora Helmer, then called Flora Goddard, is no butterfly; and the English public had to wait five years before listening for such message as Nora had to deliver. Since then most of the dramatist's prose works have been given, though generally, as has been said, in timid and tentative fashion. But recently Mr. Tree revived 'An Enemy of the People' at His Majesty's, resuming in it his powerful presentation of Dr. Thomas Stockmann. Meantime, almost all the plays belonging to Ibsen's middle period have, in some fashion or other, been set before the English public, the rendering used being that of Mr. William Archer. Each of them created a polemic, and many of them a scandal. The latter has gone, however, *diminuendo*, the attitude of English criticism, amateur or professional, being not unlike that commended by honest old Dogberry to the watch—that if a man will not stand when bidden, they will "take no note of him, but let him go," and thank God they "are rid of a knave."

The plays of the middle period which have incurred most censure have been 'The Wild Duck' and 'Ghosts'; while of the six later plays—'The Lady from the Sea,' 'Hedda Gabler,' 'The Master Builder,' 'Little Eyolf,' 'John Gabriel Borkman,' and 'When We Dead Awaken,' all of which have been given—not one has escaped reprobation, on the ground, maintainable enough, of obscurity, or that, more disputable, of immorality. No cause exists at the present moment to join in arraignment or to undertake defence. Thoughtful and enlightened men (and in the ranks of such all will include Ibsen) are apt to be attracted more by the unsolved problems of our nature than by the solved, and the knowledge how far subjects which are unfit for common discussion may be treated in a work of art, if not exactly defined in a *lex non scripta*, is generally felt and acknowledged. Ibsen does not even approach the limits fixed for themselves by Ford, Shelley, and Byron, and in none of his works is vice, or even irregularity of life, exhibited under alluring aspects.

In seeking to arrive at an estimate of his intellectual stature it is easier, and not less safe, to contemplate his influence upon dramatic literature generally. Personally Ibsen, like most of the symbolists and mysticists, perplexes as much as he pleases. Although we have seen 'The Wild Duck' half a dozen times or more, its message remains to us unintelligible, its mystery obscure, and its significance trivial. The humour which the esoteric find in certain characters passes over or beneath us; and the only merit we are prepared, except at sword point, to concede is that of tenderness in the scene of suicide on the part of the girl. On the other hand, we found intensely absorbing the story, morbid as it is, of 'Hedda Gabler,' and have attended—*ex mero motu*, and with no call of duty—more performances of that play than of any other dramatic product of modern times.

In his influence on the modern stage in Europe, however, the greatness of Ibsen most emphatically demonstrates itself. His reception in his own country was warm, if tardy, and he was yesterday a national asset of the highest importance. The German stage, meanwhile, draws a large measure of its inspiration from him. It would be scarcely too much to say that of recent years Ibsen has been the most potent influence to which it has been subject. Kindred experience on the part of Russian dramatists may be responsible for similar results, and it is perhaps needless on account of resemblance to suspect indebtedness. In England the influence of Ibsen is not confined to the school he has founded, but is traceable in the works of our best dramatists, and, indeed, is scarcely denied by them. In France and Italy it is less assertive, but

even there it will reveal itself to intelligent search.

Four of Ibsen's works remain unpublished, and most of his early writings are unknown in this country. It is almost entirely due to Mr. Archer that so much familiarity as exists has been obtained. Poetical works such as 'Brand' and 'Peer Gynt' scarcely commend themselves to a public such as we possess; and the production of the great and profoundly interesting drama of 'Emperor and Galilean' involves more risk than an amateur management is likely to undertake.

Henrik Ibsen, the eldest child of parents of mixed German and Scandinavian strain, with a slight infusion of Scottish blood, was born at Skien, a lumber village in Norway, on March 20th, 1828. Of the conditions surrounding his early existence he has left an account interesting enough, but adding little to what can be divined by the student of his works. Traces are abundant of the provincial influences to which he was subject —influences of which he was never able to divest his work. When sixteen years of age he went to Grimstad, a place smaller and presumably not less narrow and pietistic, where he was apprenticed to an apothecary. Out of his studies there came his 'Catilina,' his first drama, belonging to 1850, and other works still unpublished. A portion of his education seems to have been obtained at Christiania, where, for the purpose of reading for his examination, he went in March, 1850. Here his second play, 'The Warrior's Tomb,' a Viking story, was given three times. This amount of success induced him to embrace a literary career, and plunge into a vortex of journalism, literature, and politics. In 1851 he was appointed stage manager and poet to the newly built theatre of Bergen. Here he superintended the production of the early works of himself and his friend Brandes, and many plays of English, Scandinavian, German, and French origin. In the summer of 1857 he left Bergen for Christiania, where he was appointed director of the Norwegian Theatre. To this period of his life, spent in these two centres, belong, besides several unpublished plays, 'Fru Inger of Oestraat' (1857), 'The Feast at Solhaug' (1857), 'The Chieftains of Helgeland' (1858; produced at the Imperial April 15th, 1903, as 'The Vikings'), 'Love's Comedy' (1862), and 'The Pretenders' (1864). Weary of management and of the lack of sympathy he experienced, he left Christiania on April 2nd, 1864, for Berlin, Trieste, and Rome. His work was then executed abroad. His two great poetical plays followed: 'Brand' in 1866, 'Peer Gynt' in 1867. These were succeeded by 'The League of Youth' (1869), 'Poems' (1871), 'Emperor and Galilean' (1873), 'The Pillars of Society' (1877), 'A Doll's House' (1879), 'Ghosts' (1881), 'An Enemy of the People' (1882), 'The Wild Duck' (1884), 'Rosmersholm' (1886), 'The Lady from the Sea' (1888), 'Hedda Gabler' (1890), 'The Master Builder' (1892), 'Little Eyolf' (1894), 'John Gabriel Borkman' (1896), and 'When We Dead Awaken' (1899). Since that year nothing has appeared.

All the plays given to the world since 'The League of Youth,' with the exception of 'Emperor and Galilean,' have been seen in London, though mainly under conditions that involve no very extended public knowledge. In some of his works we have had the privilege of seeing Signora Duse and other foreign artists. The later plays, when Ibsen's managerial responsibilities were over, gained greatly in freedom of grasp and power of conception, but without any corresponding advance in intelligibility.

Dramatic Gossip.

A PRESENTATION of 'Capt. Swift,' with Mr. Tree in the name-part and with a cast comprising Mrs. Tree, Mrs. Cecil Raleigh, Miss Lettice Fairfax, and Miss Sibyl Carlisle, was given on Tuesday afternoon at His Majesty's.

ON Thursday 'Castles in Spain,' with Mr. Harry Fragson and Miss Mary de Sousa in their original parts, was transferred from the Royalty Theatre to Terry's.

AT the Savoy 'The Conversion of Nat Sturge,' with Mr. Edward Sass and Miss Beryl Mercer in the principal parts, is played before 'The Shulamite.'

ON Monday 'Mary, Queen of Scots,' by Mr. R. Kennedy Cox, with Mrs. Brown Potter in the title-rôle, was produced at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith.

MADAME RÉJANE will begin at the Royalty on June 18th a season in the course of which she will produce 'La Piste' of M. Sardou, first given at the Variétés on February 22nd, and a new play by M. Pierre Berton.

THE run at the Criterion of 'The Little Stranger" concluded on Saturday last, and the piece will in the autumn be transferred, with Master Edward Garratt in his original part, to America.

MR. WILLIAM F. OWEN, whose death is announced from America, was a member of Daly's company, in which he played Sir Toby Belch, Sir Anthony Absolute, Touchstone, and other leading comic parts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. H.—C. B.—M. P.—Received.

E. F.—Send more definite address.

E. H. L.—We cannot enter into this controversy.

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The PROFESSORSHIP of CIVIL ENGINEERING in the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, will become VACANT on the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1906.—Candidates for that Office are requested to forward their Testimonials to the UNDER SECRETARY, Dublin Castle, on or before the 7th day of JULY NEXT, in order that the same may be submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. For any further information Candidates should apply to the PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.
Dublin Castle, May 24, 1906.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(University of London),
YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.
The COUNCIL are about to appoint a LECTURER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE. The Council reserve the right, if found desirable, to make separate appointments for Language and Literature.—Applications, with copies of Testimonials, to be sent in by JUNE 20 to the Secretary, from whom information can be obtained.
HILDA WALTON, Secretary.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(University of London),
YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.
The COUNCIL are about to appoint a DEMONSTRATOR in CHEMISTRY.—Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent in by JUNE 20 to the Secretary, from whom particulars can be obtained.
HILDA WALTON, Secretary.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(University of London),
YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.
The COUNCIL are about to appoint an ASSISTANT LECTURER in FRENCH, who shall be a Woman specially qualified in Linguistics. Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent in by JUNE 20 to the Secretary, from whom particulars can be obtained.
HILDA WALTON, Secretary.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(University of London),
YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.
The COUNCIL are about to appoint a WOMAN as PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR, who will be required to give her whole time to her duties in the College.
Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent in by JUNE 20 to the Secretary, from whom particulars can be obtained.
HILDA WALTON, Secretary.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

FOLKESTONE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.
COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, FOLKESTONE.
WANTED, in SEPTEMBER NEXT, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS at the above-named SCHOOL. Candidates should be qualified to teach FRENCH, CLASS SINGING, or DRILL, and general Form Subjects.
Initial Salary, 100l. per annum, rising, in accordance with the Committee's Scale, by annual increments of 7l. 10s. for the first Two Years, then 5l. to a maximum of 140l. or 150l., according to Academic qualifications.
Application Forms will be supplied by Mr T. WILKINSON, Radnor Chambers, Cheriton Place, Folkestone, to whom they must be returned so as to reach him not later than SATURDAY, June 16, 1906.
Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
44, Bedford Row, London, W.C., May 23, 1906.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BROMLEY HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.
COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BROMLEY.
WANTED, in SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the above-named SCHOOL,
(a) An ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach MATHEMATICS as a Principal Subject. A Graduate in Mathematics will be preferred. Initial Salary, 100l. to 110l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience;
(b) An ASSISTANT MISTRESS specially qualified to teach NEEDLEWORK. Initial Salary, 90l. to 100l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.
Candidates for either post should state fully what Supplementary Subjects they can offer.
In each case the Salary will rise, in accordance with the Committee's Scale, by annual increments of 7l. 10s. for the first Two Years, then by 5l. to a maximum of 140l. or 150l. per annum, according to Academic qualifications.
Application forms will be supplied by Mr. H. J. WHARRIE, Education Offices, Bromley, Kent, to whom they must be returned so as to reach him not later than SATURDAY, June 16, 1906.
Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
44, Bedford Row, London, W.C., May 24, 1906.

THE COUNTY SCHOOL, ABERDARE,
SOUTH WALES.
WANTED, for the above SCHOOL:—
(1) An experienced TECHNICAL MISTRESS, to teach chiefly Cookery, Dress-making, and Drill. Preference will be given to a Candidate who is prepared, if desired, to undertake Laundry Work and Hygiene in addition. Commencing Salary 115l. per annum. Duties to commence in SEPTEMBER NEXT.
(2) An experienced ENGLISH MASTER, qualified to prepare Pupils for London Matriculation and Higher Examinations. Commencing Salary 140l. per annum. Duties to commence in SEPTEMBER NEXT.
Applications, with copies of recent Testimonials, should be forwarded, before JUNE 23, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be had.
W. CHARLTON COX, M.A., Head Master.

THE SALT SCHOOLS, SHIPLEY, YORKS.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

VACANCY, in SEPTEMBER, for ENGLISH MASTER: History, Geography, Elementary Shorthand. 100*l.*, non-res.
Apply HEAD MASTER.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SOUTH NORWOOD.

The COMMITTEE invite applications for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the above SCHOOL.
The School is a Secondary School under the Regulations of the Board of Education, but is at present attended only by Scholars who intend to become Teachers in Public Elementary Schools, of whom there are about 200.
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The appointment will date from SEPTEMBER 1, 1906, and particulars of duties can be obtained from the undersigned.
Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained from the Clerk to the Education Committee, Katharine Street, Croydon, to whom they must be returned not later than 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, July 7, 1906, accompanied by copies of at least Three Testimonials of recent date. JAMES SMYTH, Clerk.
May 29, 1906.

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The Town Hall, Pancras Road, N.W., 30 May, 1906.

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Clifford Street, York, May, 1906.

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LITERATURE

Walter Pater. By A. C. Benson. "English Men of Letters." (Macmillan & Co.)

THE life of Pater could not have fallen into safer, kindlier, or more sympathetic keeping than that of Mr. Arthur Benson; and a series of biographies which maintains a high level is to be congratulated on a volume really excellent of its kind. It is not that the last word is said here about Pater—that a complete evocation has brought up body and soul before us, in an image more absolute than life; the book is not so much a creation as an analytic interpretation. As such it is almost throughout admirable. No comparable notion of Pater can be got from any of the books or essays yet published about him; though Mr. Gosse's paper in 'Critical Kit-kats' has great personal interest, and the little book of Mr. Ferris Greenslet has some good criticism. Mr. Benson's criticism is in the main just and sensitive, and his treatment of Pater as a man is commendably free from the mere contemporary gossip which is so easy to collect, and so difficult to use in any valuable way. We miss, it is true, the personal note of one who had really known the man about whom he is writing: intimate acquaintance certainly counts for more in a biographer than almost the greatest mental sympathy or acuteness. The Pater who is seen in this book is a portrait very closely copied from existing sketches and recollections; it is not, it could not have been, a direct and wholly vital portrait from life. But, so far as actual detail is concerned, Pater's life was so uneventful that nothing further, of any real importance, is left for any future biographer, and Mr. Benson's book is good enough to be, as a biography, final. Trivial detail was what Pater most disliked, in life and in art; and he would not easily have forgiven any accumulation of the unimportant facts of his life, the passing opinions which he expressed, or the mostly hurried and businesslike letters which he wrote, more from necessity than from choice. There are writers, not so wholly unlike him in certain ways as Charles Lamb, in whom some incalculable spirit or instinct gave an undying significance to their idlest words or actions. It adds to our knowledge of Lamb, it adds to our love of him, to be let into every indiscretion, levity, or folly of his unparalleled existence as a tragic comedian. His letters should all be read, not only in full, but also in facsimile; for the handwriting is a part of the style, and lets the life through as the pious oaths do also, and the lies deeper than truth. But Pater literally suffered from the oppression and monotony of detail; he dismissed outward details as quickly from his mind as he could, and they meant hardly anything to him at any time. His desire "to be present always at the focus where the greatest number of vital forces unite in their purest energy" left him little time, "on this short day of frost and sun," to be concerned with unessential things, or things unessential to him. He disregarded in his life much of what makes up a great part of life to others, and must be sought, where he really lived, in his ideas and sensations.

Not the least valuable of Mr. Benson's pages are those, near the end of his book, in which he discriminates between the doctrines and practice of art in Pater and in some of those who have specially honoured him, and, in a certain sense, endeavoured to be his followers. No one admired Pater more than Oscar Wilde, or learnt more from him, or understood him less. Writers like Vernon Lee have taken direction from him, but with little of his tact or instinct. It is difficult not to see traces of his influence in D'Annunzio. Much vague and feverish writing owes its origin to him—precisely the kind of writing which he himself most disliked. For all this he was in no sense responsible; the knowledge of it, borne in upon him from time to time, distressed him; and it was this certainty of having been misunderstood that led him to suppress for many years, and only to re-establish with some changes, the most fundamental statement which he ever made of his conception of life and art. It was certainly the same reason which caused the omission of the vivid and subtle essay on 'Æsthetic Poetry' in the second edition of 'Appreciations'; he told the present writer, who had reproached him for the insertion of a trivial review in place of it, that some people had not liked it, and that he had left it out to please them. He did not pretend to agree with them; he did not defend his amiable weakness in deferring to their prejudices; he might have answered, in the words in which he sums up the attitude of Raphael: "I am utterly purposed that I will not offend." And even now—even in a book so generally appreciative as this of Mr. Benson's—there are evidences of a failure to realize the deepest qualities of Pater's mind and art; in a criticism, for instance, of perhaps his greatest and most perfectly balanced work, the 'Imaginary Portraits,' as showing a "tendency to dwell on what is diseased and abnormal," as having "something of the *macabre*, the decadent element."

For the most part Mr. Benson is willing to accept, for its own sake, what even to him is not immediately attractive in Pater; and no saner judgment has ever been passed on the qualities and defects of 'Marius the Epicurean,' or the 'Greek Studies,' or the book on Plato. He realizes the extent to which Pater's criticism was creative, and the degree in which his creative work was apt to remain critical, yet did not fail to be, in its own way, satisfactory. 'Marius,' of course, is not really a story, nor is it a series of essays. As Mr. Benson says:—

> "But the fact is that most of the objections that can be urged against 'Marius' are *prima facie* objections; it is criticized mostly for not possessing qualities that it was not meant to have; it stands as one of the great works of art of which it may be said that the execution comes very near to the intention."

Mr. Benson does full justice to those qualities in Pater's criticism which are least on the surface: to the basis of thought, knowledge, and deep feeling on which structures at first sight so merely ornamental are built. He refers with great felicity to the two essays in which Pater is perhaps most really vital in his criticism: the essays on Lamb and on Wordsworth, neither of which is for the most part liked or understood by the special admirers of Lamb or of Wordsworth, just because it gets so close to what is most intimate, perhaps least clearly expressed, in both writers. The account of the essays on Greek subjects condenses much difficult material into a small place clearly; and the general view of Pater as a critic of art is certainly just, though, in the legitimate criticism of Pater's imperfect presentment of the whole problem of Giorgione, that still unsettled problem is hardly presented with any nearer approach to probable accuracy.

What is curious in Pater's criticism—not only of painting, in which he claimed no sort of technical knowledge, but in poetry also, with which he had so deep and revealing a sympathy—is that he was so often wrong in detail, and never in matters of general principle or essential feeling. His selections from the poetry of Coleridge and of Rossetti for Mr. Ward's 'English Poets' contain equally singular inclusions and omissions; they might be taken for the work of one who understood neither Coleridge nor Rossetti if the accompanying essays did not show a direct insight into the subtlest qualities of both. Something of the same inability to see accurately in detail is to be found in the greatest of all critics, Coleridge himself, who is invariably set right by

Lamb on all points requiring immediate decision.

Mr. Benson has many good pages, in different parts of his book, on Pater's style, and on the development which that style underwent—with a definite recognition everywhere that style, with Pater, was never a thing to be conceived of apart from substance, and a definite realization of that "something holy, even priestly, about Pater's attitude to art." Mr. Benson sees also that it is the human quality, the lovingness of his dreams about life, to which Pater's work owes, after all, its deepest appeal. Love of beauty makes some men inhuman; in Pater love of beauty was entwined with memory, and with a sense of the fragility of beautiful things and of those who loved them. He put all his heart into a chapter of 'Marius' called "Sunt lacrimæ rerum"; and in all that he says of children and of animals—the only quite innocent beings who suffer—there is a pathos which becomes beautiful out of mere pity. One of the best pages in Mr. Benson's book is a page on Pater's love of cats, and on the qualities of those arrogant and exquisite Epicureans, whom man has never been able to conventionalize. It is a page which reminds us of some of the most subtle work which Mr. Benson has himself done, in his poems on animals, in which a project of Charles Lamb's seems to be realized.

A good deal is said by Mr. Benson of Pater's irony, and he is right in looking at it as to some extent a mask; but it is not so certain that what seemed to many people, in his paradoxes, "purely perverse," as Mr. Benson takes it to be, did not really contain more than a "germ of critical seriousness." A phrase on George Eliot, which he quotes as if it were deliberate nonsense, has a certain undoubted truth under it, if not exactly in it; and so had another phrase which we remember hearing Pater use of Pierre Loti, at a time when that writer's showily sentimental brilliance had many extravagant admirers, here as in France. "Isn't he rather like Charlotte M. Yonge?" he asked, with an apparently outrageous irony in which there was the sting of a perfectly definite and well-aimed criticism.

Pater's humour is admirably defined by Mr. Benson as

> "the same kind of humour that one may sometimes discern in the glance of a sympathetic friend when some mirth-provoking incident occurs at a solemn ceremony at which it is essential to preserve a dignity of deportment. At such moments a look of silent and rapturous appreciation may pass between two kindred spirits; such, in its fineness and secrecy, is the humour of Pater's writings, and presupposes a sympathetic understanding between writer and reader."

For all due appreciation of Pater some such sympathetic understanding is, indeed, required; and, so far as any outward force is likely to induce it, this book of Mr. Benson's is admirably suited to that good purpose. But it is not to be expected that Pater will ever become a really popular writer, a writer of ready access; there is, in the beauty of his work, too much "strangeness in its proportions." What this book—the very fact of its appearance in a series reserved for writers who are thought to be in some sense classical—does at least indicate, is that he is by this time "accepted," to use the convenient phrase; and anything more than that need be of no more than private concern to private lovers of his genius.

Industrial Efficiency. By Arthur Shadwell. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

These two large and most interesting volumes represent a study in a kind of sociology still only in the making. Mr. Shadwell from personal investigation has attempted a comparison between the phases of modern industrial life represented in its diverse developments in England, Germany, and America. "Industrial" passes insensibly into "social": all the varied factors and forces modifying the economic energy of the three peoples are drawn into the investigation; the author passes from the more particular investigation in factory law, hours of labour, rates of wages, and conditions of health within the factories to a larger survey of habits amongst the industrial peoples, and the influences of betting and gambling, thrift, love of games, and religious education. The style is excellent for its subject: even, lucid, simple, carrying the reader insensibly forward through nearly a thousand pages without any sense of fatigue. And the study is lightened by the record of little vivid personal incidents, as of the indignities which the author suffered at a public school for abandoning cricket, or of the method in which he drank whisky out of a teapot in Columbia, South Carolina. Mr. Shadwell makes no attempt to conceal his own predilections; and the personal equation is strongly marked. He has, for example, a cheerful contempt for the whole system of English elementary education. "In spite of some good features," is his sweeping summary, "elementary education has certainly been a failure in England." He distrusts Socialistic developments, is a severe critic of trades unions, and can even bestow a word of praise on that astonishing organization, the Free Labour League. He is by no means in love with modern America, and stoutly contests its claim to represent advanced and pioneer civilization. Indeed, he is generally inclined rather to emphasize the advantages of the old than to proclaim the necessity of the new.

In the first volume Mr. Shadwell takes his readers, in general and rather desultory fashion, through selected industrial centres in England, Germany, and America. In England the Lancashire cotton towns, Sheffield, Bradford, and the Black Country, provide him with texts for discourses concerning the widespread comfort, prosperity, and happiness which have been the products of England's manufacturing supremacy. In Germany he describes in detail the great centres of the Rhine Provinces and industrial Saxony. In America he confines his researches to the New England cotton towns, Philadelphia, the developing industrial South (of whose "garden cities" he gives a far more favourable picture than that generally painted), and Pittsburg and its neighbouring townships, where words fail him adequately to express the dismal reality:—

> "Compared with Pittsburg and its neighbours, Sheffield is a pleasure resort."
>
> "If Pittsburg is hell with the lid off, Homestead is hell with the hatches on."
>
> "Here is nothing but unrelieved gloom and grind: on one side the fuming, groaning works where men sweat at the furnaces and rolling mills twelve hours a day for seven days a week: on the other, rows of wretched hovels where they eat and sleep, having neither time nor energy left for anything else."
>
> "Only those who worship the god of gold can pay homage to the lord of squalor who sits enthroned on the Monongahela. The money made here carries a taint with it—olet."

In the second volume Mr. Shadwell turns from this pictorial survey to a detailed investigation and comparison of the factors which go to its composition: the hours of work, the rates of wages, the factory regulations, the political and social ideals of the people in this new industrial life which mechanical science has created in a century. All through he illustrates England's position as intermediate between Germany and America: the former succeeding with organization, patience, and indomitable industry, the German intellect since 1870 suddenly switched on to the world of practical affairs: the latter advancing with a kind of rude and savage energy, stimulated by ambition and a universal unbounded hope of an individual triumph. We stand with less energy than the one and less intellect than the other, but still with a combination of the two adequate to maintain, though not to better, our industrial position. In the charge of archaic plant so freely brought against the English manufacturers he finds "some truth," but exempts the whole range of the textile industries and a very large branch of the machinery industry. "The best textile machinery is still English, in spite of American enterprise and German application." In hours of labour he finds the German excess commonly exaggerated: most holidays taken in England, fewest in America. In housing the enormous increase in the German towns during a generation has resulted in a house famine far more serious than anything in this country, where "overcrowding" is virtually confined to London, Glasgow, Tyneside, and a few of the greater cities. On the other hand, the "slum life" is a thing peculiar to England—and America:

> "Poor and overcrowded as a German home may be, it very seldom has that horrible air of squalid misery which is common in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and similar towns, or that horrible fetid smell of stuffiness, of dirty humanity and accumulated filth, which is much commoner—so common indeed here, and so seldom encountered

anywhere else, that it may be called the national smell."

In physical condition he repeats an almost universal testimony to the superiority of the German over the English working classes—a fact he attributes to the greater care of the children, the greater care for the home, the avoidance of injurious habits, and the two years of military training. The greater proximity to the rural life—a generation further away in England than in Germany; the superior care in education, especially in connexion with medical inspection and physical development and cleanliness, are other factors which he might also have emphasized.

In education, plunging boldly into a controversy which has suddenly become acute, Mr. Shadwell holds up the American system of schools without religion for reprobation, and the German system of universal religious teaching in the schools for praise, exhorting his countrymen, now at the parting of the ways, to avoid the one and cleave to the other. His argument would be more convincing if he could show that the artisan classes in America are more conspicuously immoral or irreligious than those in the German cities. But the propagandism, now almost universal amongst the proletariat of the "Protestant" cities of Germany, of a Social Democratic creed, broad based on a materialism which rejects all supernatural sanctions for morality, seems to be a remarkable result of the universal religious teaching in the State schools. The creed of Engels, "We are simply done with God," or of Schek," We open war upon God because He is the greatest evil in the world," apparently endorsed by so many million votes, increasing at each successive election, is something a little aloof from the State religion as taught in the Prussian schools.

The conclusion of the whole matter, as it affects this country, is full of a note of warning. England is perishing of overprosperity. Everybody is bent on pleasure and amusement: "We are a nation at play." "There is no country in which wealth is so generally diffused." "And that," Mr. Shadwell quaintly reasons, "is why it causes so much demoralization."

"Life is easier here, much easier, in spite of American wages. As for Germany, there is no comparison. And under these conditions the Gospel of Ease has permeated the nation, and has been preached from every pulpit and every platform. This is what is called 'Progress.'"

Yet he has hopes of the future: simply because "the excessive prosperity and the Gospel of Ease with it are already coming to an end." We still have more physical energy than our rivals: "It comes from our detestable climate, the greatest asset we have, and happily imperishable." Protection he thinks would exercise a disastrous effect by restraining this compulsory awakening. If economic pressure fails, "the disease will certainly advance until nothing but a major surgical operation, such as the landing of 100,000 Prussians, can save the patient." The most menacing change of all Mr. Shadwell finds in the declining birthrate: "This is by far the most important question which my investigation has revealed. Beside it all others sink into insignificance." "It is a progressive evil, operating amongst the flower of the industrial classes, which promises slow national extinction." He calls at the end for ruralization by peasant proprietorships or small holdings, being convinced, notwithstanding the example of the French peasant, that the restoration of the people to life on the land is the only cure for a declining national vitality.

Mary of Modena. By Martin Haile. (Dent & Co.)

MR. HAILE, in his biography of Mary of Modena, displays an honourable contempt for popular taste by giving references to his sources with enthusiasm. In his first page he speaks with unaffected delight about the letters and dispatches which were "unknown to Miss Strickland and have never before appeared in England," though in French they were used by the author of 'Les Derniers Stuart à St. Germain en Laye,' a work truly "monumental," not to say sepulchral. The story of the wooing, not at first hand, of the reluctant and saintly princess as bride of the unsaintly and unfortunate Duke of York is very well told. The Pope had to overcome Mary's preference for celibacy, by pointing out that she might help to recover England for the Church, which, perhaps, an angel could not have done. Peterborough acted as James's proxy, and, after all, there was not much more attention paid to papal "briefs and dispensation" than by Mary Stuart and Henry Darnley. A Catholic marriage of course annoyed the Protestant party in England, and already they were reported, in 1673, to speak of evidence proving that Monmouth was the legitimate son of Charles II. Whether he was really the son of Charles or not, the public of England was convinced that Mary herself was "the eldest daughter of the Pope," for the popular temper was rising gradually to the level on which Titus Oates was to work. A poor little princess of fifteen came to a country where she was not wanted, and to a husband who had lost the remarkable beauty of his youth, was old enough to have been her father, was eminently volatile in his affections, and was highly unpopular on account of his religion. When she had children, they died young; and when Oates began his series of "revelations," almost the first victim was her secretary, Coleman. She and James were obliged to leave England; in Scotland they were not particularly popular; and by 1682 the Duchess had, and continued to have, the most assured grounds for jealousy of her husband. On the death of Charles II. she continued to suffer in a more conspicuous position: she always suffered, all her life long, with sweetness and dignity.

The few gleams of light appear in the earlier part of her exile after 1688, when her children, James and Louise, were young and merry. But the King died; Louise died; her son was the sport of every wind of ill fortune. He for long insisted on keeping her acquainted with his plans, and the result was that every Irish lieutenant in Paris, as Bolingbroke said, knew nearly as much of the secrets of the Jacobite party as he did. James was obliged to exclude his mother from his counsels: nothing that she knew failed to be known abroad, and there was a spy within her household, the brother of the trusted Sir Thomas Higgons. This exclusion of Mary from her son's confidence, which only his filial affection had caused him to permit her to share, was the latest sorrow of a life full of bitterness. But she was never embittered; her life was truly saintly.

Mr. Haile has told the story fully, and with a judicious use of documents. There are not many sentences in the book like this remarkable one (p. 47):—

"There was but one way, and that second to none, in which Mary Beatrice could uphold the credit and dispel the ignorant contempt and fear of her religion—by being in herself the example and charming embodiment of every virtue in a Court where vice seems to have reigned almost supreme—and not in her closet, immersed in perpetual prayer like the disheartened and neglected Queen—but strong in the support of her husband's affection (which, even if then unknown to her, it was shared by baser objects, at least gave her no open cause of jealousy or doubt,) in the intelligent, high-spirited pursuit of all good things."

This is indeed a "vast and wandering" period!

There is a hopelessly unsatisfactory index of two pages.

Mr. Haile mentions a curious circumstance which is new to us. Critics have doubted Saint-Simon's account of Stair's attempt to seize or slay James on his way to Scotland in 1715. Mr. Haile remarks that the depositions of the witnesses at Nonancourt exist, and are in Lemontey's 'Histoire de la Régence.'

NEW NOVELS.

The Ferry of Fate. By Samuel Gordon. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. GORDON is known as the author of several novels that have met with a fair degree of popularity, but in 'The Ferry of Fate' he has made a long stride towards the goal of artistic success. His portrait of Alma Koratoff is not altogether unworthy of Tourguénieff. The slow but unswerving process of spiritual development, by which an empty-headed girl becomes a noble woman, is described with such steady restraint and invariable certainty of touch that the woman lives as we read of her. The hero Volkmann is also drawn with care and fidelity to life; and the Russian nobles and peasants, the mujiks and the Jews, whom we meet in the course of the story, are thoroughly

interesting. If there is a failure in the book, it is in the portrait of Nyman the ferryman, who alone among Mr. Gordon's personages suggests the melodramatic Russian Nihilist of the detective novel. 'The Ferry of Fate' deserves to be read carefully. The author has aimed high, and most of his readers will agree that he has hit the mark.

The Black Cuirassier. By Philip L. Stevenson. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE Black Cuirassiers were regiments of that renowned cavalry-leader in the Thirty Years' War, Pappenheim. The particular Cuirassier taken by Mr. Stevenson for his hero is Rittmeister Devereux, an Irish soldier of fortune, whom students of Schiller's tragedy will remember as one of Wallenstein's murderers. In the novel he is not the brainless bravo of the play, but is provided with as fair a reason for his deed as it is possible for a man to have. Still, there is no denying that Devereux deteriorates in the course of the narrative, which is thus deprived of the happy termination regarded by some readers as their due, and ends rather abruptly. The portraits of Pappenheim and his daughter, who is wooed, but not won, by Devereux, are perhaps the most successful in Mr. Stevenson's gallery—the account of the former's death at Lützen being specially fine. The horrors of war in the seventeenth century are described almost too realistically. Mr. Stevenson writes well, though he indulges in the use of the split infinitive. But in this he has, as we point out elsewhere to-day, good precedent.

Cecilia's Lovers. By Amelia E. Barr. (Fisher Unwin.)

STORIES of New York society written from the inside point of view have always an interest for English readers, if only as suggesting certain modifications of the traditional views entertained on this side of the Atlantic concerning the manners and customs prevailing on the other. A gentleman embarrassed by the awkwardness of having to meet his secretary (the daughter of a fellow-artist) "as a social equal" at the house of a common friend, and a lady disillusioned by six years of fruitless homage to a man who cannot make up his mind to marry her, are rather at variance with our ironbound preconceptions concerning the dignity of labour and the sovereignty of women in the great republic. As regards the literary quality of the book there is not much to be said, but it is bright and pleasant, and likely enough to find readers.

A Young Man from the Country. By Madame Albanesi. (Hurst & Blackett.)

IN her new story Madame Albanesi introduces us to an interesting, because natural, pair of sisters. Their mother, of a repressed and repressing habit, has also good, because real, touches. We should have liked, too, to know a little more of the elderly wife of an old admirer of one of the girls. But of the little girl called Meggy (an idol of the hearth and home) we should have been pleased not to hear at all. Dogs, cats, and children must be very good (in a sense) before they are put into books. This child seems to us to strike a note of false sentiment throughout.

The Wood End. By J. E. Buckrose. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THIS is a novel of exceptional merit, all the more welcome because it is from the hand of a new writer. The smell of the woods is in the book. The opening scenes, in which a love idyll ends in a secret marriage, are, in particular, full of a delightful sense of the open air. This atmospheric charm is not its only merit. Mr. Buckrose has an interesting story to tell, and he tells it skilfully. Though not wholly free from signs of the unpractised hand—there is, for instance, an irritating touch of exaggeration about one or two of the minor characters—'The Wood End' is an original piece of work.

Henry Northcote. By J. C. Snaith. (Constable & Co.)

THERE can be no two opinions about the vivacity, the humour, or the originality of Mr. Snaith's work: his account of very little more than three days in the life of a briefless barrister engrosses the attention. Lovers of Mr. Meredith's work will recognize strong indications of his influence; but Mr. Snaith should give his whimsical imagination and dramatic instinct free play, and break away from the trammels which this style imposes on him. The unreality of the whole thing is in striking contrast with the realistic touches which he introduces so well. A student of character who can sketch in the restaurant *chef*, and the hero's old mother, with so light and true a touch, should devote his gifts to the hard problems of the life we are all living. The book is certainly one to be read, though we deplore the ultra-cynical scene at the end.

By Wit of Woman. By Arthur W. Marchmont. Illustrated by S. H. Vedder. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

IT is amusing to find so definite a region as Hungary figuring in its own name as the latest Ruritania of fiction. Mr. Marchmont's heroine is transformed into an amateur detective by the desire to relieve her father's honour from the reproach of a murder which he protested he did not commit. She finds a lover in the heir to a dukedom; and the usual bland and unscrupulous foe is provided in the person of his would-be supplanter. The heroine's antics as an actress off the boards are on one occasion ludicrous in the extreme, but her handiness with revolvers commands respect. She is, in fact, an American of the shopmade sort, though of Hungarian birth. A reviewer confronted with a novel devoid of evidence of artistic ambition is wise in summoning his humour before pronouncing upon it. In this case some will criticize the high life with enjoyment, and others will be stirred by a movement which, though unflagging, is never detrimental to the nerves.

Lady Marion and the Plutocrat. By Lady Helen Forbes. (John Long.)

IN this story the people draw together with difficulty—in some cases not at all. Lady Marion only appears to any purpose in Part II. At the close of Part III., the end of the story, she interests us as little as at the beginning. If anything of an impression is made by her on us, it is a faint distaste. Some of the people are meant to be vulgar or "middle-class." She, without being supposed to be either, seems to have a certain claim to both descriptions. She comes of a family intended to be displeasing, and their unattractiveness is sometimes successfully drawn. It is not every one who, even in days of old, admired the avowedly "meek" heroine. Here meekness and primness are the chief characteristics. Her season of love is delayed. When it does come, her tameness is a little shocking to the unsympathetic reader. But the personality of the plutocrat rather increases in interest, though one never perhaps really visualizes the man.

Murray of the Scots Greys. By L. Clarke. (Jarrold & Sons.)

WE find here a romantic love story and rapid adventures of the rough-and-tumble description. The historical setting is amazingly unhistorical. The gallant Lord Cutts was never colonel of the Scots Greys; his regiment was the Coldstream Guards. He was probably never in Scotland. The idea of English noblemen residing in the Highlands in summer in the beginning of the eighteenth century is as ludicrous as the marriage party emerging from the church upon "the village green" amid the salutations of the "cottagers." The name of Macgregor was proscribed at the period, and Badenoch is not the Macgregor country. George I. was an unamiable monarch, but there is no record of his sending to assassinate his nobles. Allowance being made for these drawbacks, and for a taint of journalese in the style, the book may be praised. Some of the incidents are excellently told, and the death of Lord Mowbray, in presence of the apparition of the man he has foully slain, is "thrilling." The strange course of events which separates hero and heroine until it is too late to marry is an original touch. There is distinct promise here.

Joujou conjugal. By Eugène Joliclerc. (Paris, Alphonse Lemerre.)

'JOUJOU CONJUGAL' is by no means a book for young ladies, although the heroine recovers her husband without finally losing her own character. It is

interesting as a careful study of the influence of "fast" and empty, would-be-fashionable, Parisian life upon a girl well brought-up by strict parents in a provincial city. The "happy ending" is not justified by the development of character and the situations in the book; and the impression left by the later pages is unreal. The paragraphing of the dialogue throughout the volume is so ill managed as to be a source of continual confusion, even to careful readers. The ability displayed by the writer in other ways is far above the average.

VERSES AND TRANSLATIONS.

The Door of Humility. By Alfred Austin. (Macmillan & Co.)—The appearance of a new poem by the Poet Laureate on the scale of 'The Door of Humility' ought to be an event of considerable literary importance. That it is not, is in no way attributable to any want of good intentions on Mr. Austin's part. It is obvious that he has written with a purpose, and that purpose a most excellent one. In the cant of the day, he felt that he had a message to deliver, and he has delivered it. This will doubtless be a recommendation to those—and they are many—to whom the novel with a purpose, even the picture with a purpose, appeals. The present writer has no sympathy with the divorce of poetry from morals, and even from reason; but he holds that poetry should be purposeless, or rather that thao nly purpose, apart from the universal one of pleasing which it may legitimately possess, must be inherent in its own constitution, and not imposed on it from without. For poetry partakes of the nature of the universal, and if it is narrowed and lowered to the particular in order to become the medium of a "message" necessarily loses its eternal significance. What purpose can be divined in a play of Shakspeare or a lyric of Sappho? The monumental work of Lucretius, on the other hand, and 'The Excursion' are examples of poems with a purpose; and where the exalted mind of Wordsworth and the austere enthusiasm of the Roman poet have failed, it is not given to men of commoner clay to succeed.

Mr. Austin's theme is the quest for faith. After a short account of the influences that shaped the poet's youth, the birth of first love is described. But Monica (the name is both a reminiscence and a prophecy) is a parson's daughter, and, learning from one of "the unloving and least wise" that he has lost belief in Christianity, she bids him see her no more until he find himself and

> Come back and look for me
> Beside the little lowly door,
> The doorway of Humility.

He goes abroad, but the search for belief *per mare, per terras*, is fruitless. Switzerland and Florence, Rome and Constantinople, all alike leave him unsatisfied. At last, "from Delphi gazing down on Salona and Amphissa," the answer comes to him:—

> Be strong:
> Subdue the sigh, repress the tear,
> And let not sorrow silence song.
>
> You now have learnt enough from pain;
> And, if worse anguish lurk behind,
> Breathe in it some unselfish strain,
> And with grief's wisdom aid your kind.

Immediately there arrives a message from Monica, urging him to

> Come to me where I drooping lie.
> . . . . .
> I fain once more would see your face,
> And hear your voice, before I die.

He returns to find that she has breathed her last:—

> Vestured in white, on snow-white bed,
> She lay, as dreaming something sweet,
> Madonna lilies at her head,
> Madonna lilies at her feet.

She has left, however, a letter, in which she admits that

> nought should keep apart
> Those who, though sore perplexed by strife
> 'Twixt Faith and Doubt, are one in heart.
>
> For Doubt is one with Faith when they
> Who doubt, for Truth's sake suffering live;
> And Faith meanwhile should hope and pray,
> Withholding not what Love can give;

and bids him,

> when life takes autumnal hues,
> With fervent reminiscence woo
> All the affections of the Muse,
> And write the poem lived by you.

Passing from the death chamber, he

> wended up the slope once more
> To where the Church stands lone and still,
> And passed beneath the Little Door,
> My will the subject of Her will.
> . . . . .
> Mutely I knelt, with bended brow
> And shaded eyes, but heart intent
> To learn, should any teach me now,
> What Life and Love and Sorrow meant.
>
> And there remained until the shroud
> Of dusk foretold the coming night;
> And then I rose and prayed aloud,
> "Let there be Light! Let there be Light!"

The common four-line stanza with alternating rhymes gives little metrical support to the thought and its expression. It lends itself to a clear and equable flow, and on occasion to a certain epigrammatic conciseness and finality. It abhors archaisms and affectations and inversions of the natural order of the language. In some of these respects Mr. Austin is a hardened offender. The natural order is often displaced without reason; verbal eccentricities, such as "re-roaming," &c., are met with frequently; necessary words are omitted *metri gratia*; and, worst of all, the rhyme again and again is seen to be the master and not the servant. When Mr. Austin speaks of "those who reared his form to genuflexion," or tells us that "loud the blackbird cheers his bride, Deep in umbrageous Vicarage," one can only say that he seems determined to be his own parodist, and deplore the total absence not merely of the critical faculty, but even of that less rare possession, a sense of humour. The philosophy and its sentimental setting are patently planned on the Tennysonian model, but unhappily it is not enough to succeed a poet in order to be successful in imitating him.

Poems of the Seen and Unseen. By Charles Witham Herbert. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Mr. Witham Herbert's modest and slender volume is strong where most young poetry is weak, and weak where most young poetry is strong. Most young poets are all emotion (though the emotion may not be very intense, or subtle, or bracing—or even particularly wholesome): fancy may be scarce, imagination microscopic; but they luxuriate in emotion, of a kind. Mr. Herbert's special defect, however, is precisely emotion. Young poets, on the other hand, whatever else they may have, and have richly, scarce ever exhibit thought. In that precious material of poetry they are nearly always weak. It is the crowning gift which age, that steals from the poet so much, bestows in compensation for what it takes away. Mr. Herbert has this gift. It is just the individual note of these poems, their redeeming quality, the quality which exacts for them respect. So rare is it in modern poetry that the discovery of its presence in a young poet bribes us to indulgence.

Yet Mr. Herbert needs that bribe in his hand. Had he the emotional faculty of many a versifier who possesses not a third of Mr. Herbert's mental faculty, he might have produced poetry to cherish. As it is, we do not say there is no emotion, but it is quite insufficient to fuse the thought which is the substance of his verse. The pity is the greater because intellectuality is not his sole quality. His imagery is often original, and shows at times a genuine imagination. But he is defective in the artistic gifts which are so much akin to poetic emotion that they may be said to be a part, or at least an outcome, of it. His language has not inevitable felicity; his metre seems an accidental and separable thing, not in organic union with the verse. So he is not at his best in the longer poems, which do not compensate by beauty of expression for the diffuseness and thinness of substance which are apparent in them. The sonnets, which oblige compactness, perhaps show him at his best. The translations from the *ghazels* (an Eastern form) of some German poets also show considerable success in a very difficult task.

Mr. Herbert's characteristic trend is revealed by the fact that metaphysics are the direct basis of many sonnets. One series is nothing less than an attempt to set forth a philosophic argument in a sequence of sonnets; and at his best one feels it to be rather heavy gold-ore than the fused and wrought gold. The thing, for all its qualities, lacks the living movement which only the vital heat of strong poetic feeling can quicken. Mr. Herbert is a thinker with certain qualities of a poet; but his work does not at present convince us that he is a poet absolute.

Corydon. By Reginald Fanshawe (Frowde.)—Mr. Fanshawe explains in a sub-title that his poem is an elegy in memory of Matthew Arnold and Oxford, and in a preface that the title was suggested by Arnold's own 'Thyrsis.' There is no servile imitation, however, of the older poet. The metre is Spenser's—

> That Colin, who must mould this pastoral plaint
> To his strong measure's warm romantic glow,
> Deep mystic undersong and clear melodious flow;

and we are reminded more than once of the Hymns, as in the invocation to the "Spirit Divine, that at the warm world's heart Workest eternal":—

> Purge Thou this faint poor function, low and late,
> And fill anew with faculty entire
> Of reconciling calm to recreate
> Gleam of Thy primal work's Splendour immaculate.

In other places a greater elegy even than Arnold's 'Adonais' is recalled. But generally both the thought and its expression have a rare freshness and individuality. There is more fundamental brainwork in Mr. Fanshawe's 224 stanzas than in a score volumes of current minor verse. The evolution of the intellectual life of Oxford during the last sixty years is traced with knowledge and insight, and there is some felicitous literary criticism by the way. Thus Browning is summed up in a single line as the

> Subtlest apologist of groping souls that grow,

and Shelley as the

> Prophet of all things starlike, formless, free.

'Corydon' is by no means easy reading, in spite of the detailed table of contents provided. Part of the difficulty is doubtless due to the high matters treated of, but in part it arises from a certain obscurity of style, which with a tendency to monotony is the author's main defect. Though the elegy abounds in memorable phrases, such as "Time's sad realist Winter," it depends for its success neither on these nor on the beauty of individual stanzas, but rather on the orderly progress of the closely knit thought and the sustained dignity of the language.

An English Rose. By L. Cranmer-Byng. (Elkin Mathews.)—Of the making of sonnets there is no end, such is their fatal facility. 'An English Rose' is only half English, the other half having a Persian, or at least Eastern, ancestry. 'Dialogues with Sa'di' close the slender volume; and there are translations of, and frequent references to him in the sonnets also. But Mr. Cranmer-Byng is not a FitzGerald. The atmosphere is rather that of Mr. Stephen Phillips's early lyrics (we have in our mind one in particular, which begins, "O thou art put to many uses, sweet!")—not a very congenial atmosphere, it might be thought, for "an English rose." Mr. Cranmer-Byng's thought is often confused, and its expression turgid. Lines like

> I hear without the voice of giant despair
> Crying aloud on ruin's shapeless troll;
> Then steer my silent course to fairyland,

are not good sense, much less good poetry. There are moments, however, of imagination, happily phrased, as in the sonnet called 'The Quietist'; and this couplet—

> Down the rain-sodden streets, where to and fro
> The dark unhappy human meteors go—

lingers in the memory.

Love's Testament. By G. Constant Lounsbery. (John Lane.)—

> How shall I praise thee, seeing thou art more
> Than all my singing or all song to me;
> Thou who hast bid me tune my lyre for thee,
> Though little skilled in verse, or poet's lore?

sings Mr. Lounsbery; and it is not for the critic to dispute the excellence of his reason for singing. But it is nowhere related that he was bidden to publish what he wrote, and we cannot help thinking he would have been well advised had he interpreted silence as dissuasion from such a course. 'Love's Testament' is a sonnet sequence containing sixty-six sonnets, divided into sections of six, the titles of which—'Of Passion,' 'Of Doubt,' 'Of Separation,' 'Of Reconciliation,' &c.—indicate that it proceeds on well-worn lines. Mr. Lounsbery has chosen the Italian form of the sonnet, but were not the Elizabethans right after all in preferring the looser structure for the sequence? *En revanche*, he has imitated some of Shakspeare's sonnets with a closeness which only serves to reveal the great gulf fixed between the original and the copy. The sense is frequently obscured by faulty punctuation; and identical endings, such as "comradeship" and "fellowship," are too often made to do duty for rhymes. A few of these sonnets have merit, *e.g.*, the sixtieth and the sixty-fourth. The pity is that they are submerged beneath a mass of tedious commonplace.

Dramatic Lyrics. By John Gurdon. (Elkin Mathews.)—Mr. Gurdon has a command of his instrument, a tunefulness, and a variety of harmony which lift him at once out of the ruck of latter-day makers of verse. He has imagination also, without which the qualities just named are but a tinkling cymbal—witness 'The Flutes of Death,' perhaps the strongest and most original piece in the whole volume; and he has dramatic instinct—witness 'The Lament of Phrynichus,' with its stately rhythm culminating in the cry, "Miletus, ah, Miletus!" and 'Mad Aloÿs,' which tells compactly and vigorously a story similar to that of Keats's 'Isabella.' Many of these poems are, of course, immature: some in technique (for example, 'An Evocation,' with its clever but crude imitation of Swinburne), others in thought which is either commonplace or extravagant; but in a few there is that mating of thought and expression which is seen immediately to be indissoluble. Listen to the first stanza of 'Danse Macabre':—

> Play, recorders, play till all
> Man's unseemly masque be done,
> Till through heaven the moon and sun
> Are following earth's funeral;
> Let your tune
> Wail and warble, pine and croon;

or to this from 'A Bahamian Night':—

> Will the wind go wooing another? His flight is flown,
> His wings are furled,
> And Love flies free as the wind to one heart alone
> In all the world,
> And then—he must tarry for ever, dear heart, my own.

The bulk is not great, but of the quality of such grain as this there can be no two opinions. We hope that the present volume is the earnest of an ampler and riper harvest.

We have received *Poems by T. Sturge Moore, collected in One Volume* (Duckworth & Co.). The six brown-paper-clad booklets which are, or should be, known to all lovers of good poetry, have already been obtainable conveniently packed in a cardboard case of the same sober hue. Now they have been definitely gathered in a single neat volume, and in this form will, we hope, make many new friends as well as renew old acquaintances.

When Berni, in his famous eulogy of Michelangelo, observed that, as contrasted with the facile Petrarchians of his day, he said things while they poured out words only, he indicated at once an advantage and a drawback experienced by would-be translators of the great artist's often crabbed rhymes. The thought is apt to be of so much more importance than the garb in which it appears that a fairly faithful rendering can be produced without the anxiety which must always beset the mind of one who essays to present, say, Petrarch's poems to English readers—namely, that he will never succeed in transferring to another medium the beauty of ordered sounds which, rather than any depth of thought, gives them their chief interest. On the other hand, it must be confessed that, in his struggles to get his "things" said, Michelangelo is somewhat apt to "let the sounds," and the words with them, "take care of themselves," thus rendering the ascertainment of his meaning at times a difficult task. Even Signor Guasti himself, in the prose version which he appends to each poem, seems, if one may venture to say so, now and then to miss the precise meaning of some obscure phrase. On the whole, therefore, it is not to be wondered at if—in the forty years that have passed since Guasti gave the world for the first time the true text of Michelangelo's poems, freed from the embellishments introduced, with the best intentions and most disastrous results, by the author's great-nephew — translators should have been rather shy of trying their powers on Michelangelo. Only two, we believe, among English writers at any rate, have essayed to reproduce the whole body of sonnets: J. A. Symonds in the later seventies, and now the lady whose version is before us. *The Sonnets of Michelangelo Buonarroti*, translated into English verse by S. Elizabeth Hall (Kegan Paul), contains some very creditable work. By sacrificing the strict form of the sonnet, and allowing herself four rhymes in each pair of quatrains, the translator has been able to achieve more literal renderings in some places than Symonds, with his closer adherence to the rules, succeeded in doing. The opening of Sonnet xx., "Quanto si gode," will illustrate this. Symonds has:—

> What joy hath yon gold wreath of flowers that is
> Around her golden hair so deftly twined,
> Each blossom pressing forward from behind,
> As though to be the first her brows to kiss!
> The livelong day her dress hath perfect bliss,
> That now reveals her breast, now seems to bind:
> And that fair woven net of gold refined
> Rests on her cheek and throat in happiness

Miss Hall's version is:—

> How great must be that happy garland's bliss,
> That wreathes with flowers the hair of one I know:
> Each flower would swifter than its neighbour go,
> That he may first those golden tresses kiss.
> All day contented with its happy lot,
> That bodice clasps her breast, or with it heaves:
> And what the name of golden thread receives
> Her cheek and throat from touching ceaseth not.

Both translators appear to have gone wrong in the fifth line, where "e poi par che si spanda" seems merely to indicate the looser flow of the gown (not bodice) below the waist; but in the last two lines, in order to maintain his rhyme-system, Symonds has been obliged not only to introduce two otiose words at the ends of the lines, but also to shirk the Tuscanism "si domanda," and to boil down to one word the emphatic "di toccar non resta." (Has any one, by the way, ever called attention to the close resemblance between this sonnet and a well-known song of Tennyson's?)

The success of Miss Hall's experiment suggests that the next translator of Michelangelo will do well to abandon altogether the strict Italian sonnet-form, and try how the less rigorous Shakspearean model will serve the turn. It would be no case of forcing the thoughts into an unsuitable framework, for the coincidences of idea are often almost startling.

The Sonnets are prefaced with a version of Condivi's 'Life,' correctly enough rendered, but rather wooden, and scarcely needed after the recent performance of the same task in more adequate fashion by Sir Charles Holroyd. A point is missed at the beginning of chap. iii., where "Buonarroti" in the fourth line should be "Buonarroto." What is meant is that a certain Christian name occurred so frequently in the family that it became at last the established surname. The point is of some interest, because it seems probable that Dante acquired in the same way the surname which he has made famous. It may perhaps be pointed out here that, in the sonnet "Non e piu bassa," *alto* does not mean "halting."

Mr. Mackail has achieved another instalment of his translation of *The Odyssey* (Murray), Books IX.–XVI. having now appeared. This method of publication, while doubtless having its advantages for the author, causes a certain embarrassment to the reviewer, who having presumably said on the first portion all he has to say on the general questions which the work suggests, is left in the case of the subsequent ones to take his choice of three courses, none of them wholly satisfactory: he may "write according" to his former remarks, which is dull; he may contradict them, a practice best left to the politician; or he may look for small blunders, a search not likely to be very remunerative in the case of a workman so careful as Mr. Mackail. Under the first head we may say that further experience does nothing to diminish our conviction of the inadequacy of any stanza, the "Omar" stanza not least, to render the Homeric rhythm. A good deal of Omar would no doubt go very well into Greek hexameters, but the converse does not follow. Almost the only minuter criticism that occurs to us—apart from an occasional and perhaps unavoidable tagging-out of a line, as "That was Tiresias when on earth was he" to represent the bare name of the prophet—is that Circe's wail of amazement when she finds that Ulysses, so to speak, knows a trick worth two of hers, *τίς πόθεν ἐσσ' ἀνδρῶν*; is a little weakened by the introduction of "and" between the two interrogatives. One remembers the dramatic force of Isaac's "Who? where is he?" in Genesis.

For the sample without which no notice is complete we may take a few lines from the delightful passage in the thirteenth book where Ulysses, waking bewildered on the shore of his native land and meeting Athena disguised, is instructed as to his locality by her, and proceeds to tell a string of ingenious lies, to the high approval of the goddess :—

So said he; and the grey-eyed goddess bland,
Athena, smiled and stroked him with her hand:
And like a woman tall and fair and skilled
In noble works before him seemed to stand.

And answering him in winged words said she:
"Artful indeed and subtle would he be
Who, meeting you, in any sort of guile
Outdid you, even though a God were he.

Hardy of heart, insatiate of deceit,
Full of devices! so you thought not meet
Even in your own land to lay aside
Your treacheries and your words that love to cheat.

But now no longer let us talk thereof,
Being both well practised in the art we love;
Since you in counsel and in tale-telling
Are far away all mortal men above;

Even as I all Gods in fame excel
Of craft and wisdom."

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Earlier Cambridge Stationers and Bookbinders and the First Cambridge Printer. By George J. Gray. (Bibliographical Society.)—In this very interesting work Mr. Gray has collected all that is known of the Stationers to the University to the end of the sixteenth century. It is illustrated with some 29 plates, most of them excellent copies of Cambridge bindings. No Cambridge bindings before 1500 have been certainly identified, except by the colouring of their leather, and one fears that there is little chance of any book with distinctive stamps or rolls ever coming to light, as the volumes bound for the use of students were, as far as one can tell, covered with unstamped leather over wooden boards, and the fine books whose bindings were probably ornamented, were all rebound in the days of the Georges. The sixteenth-century binders at Cambridge were Dutchmen, and each of them had his peculiar rolls and stamps. Lists of books in their bindings, with a description, have been collected under the binders' names. Considerable attention is paid to the work of John Siberch, the first Cambridge printer, on whom Mr. Gray and Mr. Bowes have just ready an important volume of 'Bibliographical Notes,' with many facsimiles of woodcuts and other ornaments. The chief value of the present book lies in the plates, by means of which any Cambridge binding of the period can be at once identified.

Catalogue of Fifteenth-Century Books in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and in Marsh's Library, Dublin, with a Few from other Collections. By T. K. Abbott. (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co.; London, Longmans & Co.)—This is a very interesting and well-compiled catalogue of the *incunabula* in Trinity and Marsh's Library, Dublin, with a note of some half-dozen others in Armagh, Cashel, and the King's Inns, Dublin. It contains 606 numbers, of which several are duplicates; and out of these no fewer than 72 have not been identified by Dr. Abbott as previously described. The Trinity Library contains a number of French *incunabula* of great interest, and some rare Spanish ones. Some of the French books, however, should probably be dated after 1500; *e.g.*, No. 122, printed at Rouen by Laur. Hostingue and Jamet Louys for Jac. le Forestier. We suspect, too, that several of the quartos without place and date will turn out to be printed about 1510. The book is illustrated by eleven fine plates, several of them coloured. It seems ungrateful to look a gift-horse in the mouth, but we should have preferred to see facsimiles of the unidentified types in the place of the very fine work of Jenson's illuminator. Dr. Abbott adds some excellent indexes: (1) in chronological order; (2) Printers and Places; (3) Watermarks, with printers using them; and (4) Former Owners. We commend the example of Dr. Abbott to other librarians, especially to those of Scotland.

A Short Catalogue of English Books in Archbishop Marsh's Library, Dublin, printed before 1641. By N. J. D. White. Catalogues, No. 1. (Bibliographical Society.)—In this new development the Bibliographical Society has taken a further step towards the great object of English bibliography—a complete catalogue of English books printed to the end of the year 1640. Many college and cathedral libraries possess collections rich in works of this period, but hitherto there has been little encouragement to librarians to print catalogues, in face of a certain loss on their cost of production, and the great likelihood that the catalogues, when printed, would not fall into the hands of those likely to profit by them. The Society now contributes to the cost of printing on the one hand, and brings the catalogues, when printed, before those best able to make use of them. We hope that this hint will not be lost on the librarians of the three kingdoms. Marsh's Library is a pleasant little corner of the late seventeenth century preserved in twentieth-century Dublin, and was for nearly 150 years the only really public library in the city. It contains now about 22,000 printed books and 200 MSS., including some Celtic works of great interest. The present catalogue contains about 1,350 titles, of which a number are not in the British Museum—among them several Oxford-printed and Scottish-printed books, some of the latter new to bibliographers. We note a book in French printed by Field in 1600, a number of new arithmetical books, some very rare books of travels, one with Humphrey Dyson's book-label, and a great collection of visitation articles under the names of the various dioceses. Holland's 'Monuments of St. Paul's' (1614), Breton's 'Melancholike Humours' (1600), Harpesfeld's 'Concio,' and others are also rare. The broadside catalogued under Elizabeth is not a proclamation, and should not have been entered as one. One or two unusual forms of title are adopted: it should be Duck, not Ducks; Fitzsimon, not Fitzsmon, &c.

Hand-Lists of English Printers, 1501–1566. Part III. By E. G. Duff and others. (Bibliographical Society.)—Of these bibliographies of English printers the most important are those of Thomas Berthelet (1528–54), by Mr. W. W. Greg, and Richard Grafton (1539–66), by Mr. R. B. McKerrow. Both were King's Printers, Berthelet losing his position on the death of Henry VIII., as his patent expired, and Grafton already holding the patent of printer to Edward while he was Prince of Wales. Mr. Greg finds himself faced with the problem of a large number of undated books, and has grappled with it very successfully on the whole. An important dividing point in Henry VIII. books is fixed by the proclamation of November 16th, 1538, which forbade the use of the words "Cum privilegio" or "Cum privilegio regali" unless with the words "ad imprimendum solum" added to them. The effect of the licence or privilege was also to be appended to books. Mr. Greg has omitted the large number of proclamations and broadside Acts printed as proclamations which we know from Berthelet's bills to have existed. It is almost certain that all the Acts of Henry's reign were printed as broadsides. The "proclamation of naughty books, 26 Feb., 1538," is probably some error for the "proclamation of rites, 16 Nov.," the Herbert proclamation of February 26th being that of "customs," not "custom." The two of December 18th, 1543, are identical, and that of February, 1543, is an error of Herbert's in dating (1534). That of May 22, 1544, is not known in print. "Celebs the philosopher" is of course Cebes (p. 18). The unique copy of the 1534 'Instructions for the Lord Deputy of Ireland,' in the Public Record Office, is not noted. In the Grafton list a proclamation of September 9th–11th, 1551, against melting coin, at Haigh, is omitted. The proclamation of July 22nd, 1541, is surely Herbert's mistake for Berthelet. Those of June 1st, 1548, September 23rd, 1548, and February 14th, 1552, are in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, though they do not appear in the volume of facsimiles. The problems connected with the Injunctions of 1547 and the Book of Common Prayer are almost insuperable. Hardly two copies are alike, and, as Mr. McKerrow supposes, a constant renewal of sheets must have been going on, rather than an issue of entirely fresh editions. Add to this that probably half a dozen presses were at work, and all the elements of a bibliographical puzzle are prepared.

Another interesting bibliography is that of Reginald Wolfe, the Puritan printer, compiled by Mr. Pollard, who is also responsible for articles on Richard Lant, Richard Rele, William Middleton, Thos. Raynalde, John Mayler, James Nycholson, Thomas Gibson, and John Herford.

A Century of the English Book Trade: Short Notices of all Printers, Stationers, Bookbinders, and others connected with it from the Issue of the first Dated Book in 1457 *to the Incorporation of the Company of Stationers in* 1557. By E. Gordon Duff. (Bibliographical Society.)—The publication of this book is not the least of Mr. Gordon Duff's services to bibliography, great as they have been. His facts are always trustworthy, and the deductions from them to be carefully taken into account, even if they are not accepted blindfold on his authority. An interesting list of London signs of early booksellers and printers is added. We have noted above that we do not agree with Mr. Duff's view as to the King's Printer's patent. If a man is appointed printer to the king without limit, his patent expires with the king's death. All the patents after Mary were for a term of years, thus obviating the likelihood of any hiatus in the succession. This valuable work will be of the greatest use to all engaged in early English bibliography or interested in early English books.

Livraison 8 of *L'Art Typographique dans les Pays Bas* (1500–1540) has been issued to the subscribers. It contains some very fine woodcuts from Van der Noot's press at Brussels; an interesting set of reproductions from Gauter of Gouda, with an armorial device; and a page from Nachtegal of Schiedam, with a magnificent block from the 'Camp van der doot,' 1503. There are six sheets of Antwerp printers. One seems to note that when they printed in French they used type of French origin. As but 200 copies are issued, and the work is sold only to subscribers, we would call the attention of libraries to this indispensable supplement to Holtrop's 'Monuments Typographiques.'

HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Jewish Encyclopædia.—Vol. XI. *Samson—Talmid Hakam.* (Funk & Wagnalls.)—The new volume of this encyclopædia is not behind its predecessors in usefulness and great variety of interesting information. Among the articles contributed by Mr. Joseph Jacobs are those on 'Spinoza,' 'Spain,' and 'Statistics.' The account here given of Spinoza and his philosophy is comprehensive enough, though kept within judicious limits; and the illustrations—including a coloured reproduction (as frontispiece) of the philosopher's portrait in the possession of the Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, an account of which was given in *The Athenæum* for September 16th last—add a special charm to the contribution. Mr. Jacobs should not, however, have translated, on p. 517, col. 2, *transiens*, used by Spinoza as the opposite of *immanens*, by "transient," which is an opposite of "permanent." We need hardly stop to explain why the usually adopted rendering, "transcendent" or "transcendental," is correct, though not literal. In the long article on Spain Mr. Jacobs has taken much trouble to give full information on the many vicissitudes of the Jews in that peninsula. The paper on 'Statistics' deals with the distribution of the Jewish population over different parts of the globe. The entire number of Jews at a point of time within the last few years is given as 11,273,076. Of these 8,977,581 are assigned to Europe, with 3,872,025 in Russia, and 250,000 in the British Isles.

Among the Biblical subjects falling within the compass of the volume are 'Samuel,' 'Solomon,' and 'Saul of Tarsus.' The last-named article is from the pen of Prof. Kaufmann Kohler, who has made a special study of Christianity in its relation to Judaism. His view of the apostle will no doubt be regarded by many as far too severe. Mr. Israel Lévi, of Paris, contributes an article on Sirach, dealing, of course, very largely with the much-controverted Hebrew text of Ecclesiasticus. Among the biographies that of the pseudo-Messiah Shabbathai Zebi (1626–76) is the most curious. In one of its aspects the history of this mystic represents a phase of seventeenth-century Zionism. The mystical side of the subject reminds us of the useful paper on 'Sufism' by M. Isaac Broydy, a member of the editorial staff of the 'Encyclopædia,' who has done well to draw a parallel between Persian and Jewish mysticism. The subject deserves further investigation. The volume, of course, abounds in matters relating to Rabbinical lore, mediæval and modern biographies, and geographical subjects. It would not be difficult to point out shortcomings of various kinds; but the work as a whole is very creditable and scholarly.

About Hebrew Manuscripts. By Elkan Nathan Adler. (Frowde.)—Mr. Adler has done well to reprint the essays contained in this volume. By 'Some Missing Chapters of Ben Sira,' with which the book opens, the controversy regarding the original Hebrew text of Ecclesiasticus is recalled to our memory. The paper entitled 'Prof. Blau on the Bible as a Book' is a summary by Mr. Adler of an important work in German which was published in 1902. The 'Letter of Menasseh ben Israel,' which was written in 1648, and is here given in the original Spanish, with an English translation, treats on chronology, and contains at the end a number of autobiographical details. Special mention should also be made of 'The Humours of Hebrew MSS.' and 'The Romance of Hebrew Printing.' Mr. Adler is a zealous and very successful collector of Hebrew MSS., and he writes *con amore* on the treasures in his possession. Much of his work is, of course, tentative; but he at the same time provides very useful material for further study. Besides the facsimiles of the Hebrew Ben Sira and the conclusion of Menasseh ben Israel's letter, Mr. Adler gives a photographic reproduction of the same author's printed congratulatory address to Queen Henrietta Maria of England. Students will be grateful for Prof. Bacher's 'Zur jüdisch-persischen Litteratur,' which concludes the volume and gives an excellent account of Hebrew-Persian MSS. in the possession of Mr. Adler.

Whiston's Josephus. Edited by D. S. Margoliouth. (Routledge & Sons.)—We know from recent experience that the Jewish historian may with profit be read in schools. His work is now available in a handy form. Dr. Margoliouth comes to our aid with a well-edited issue of all Josephus at the reasonable price of five shillings. His editing consists chiefly of a collation of Whiston's translation with Niese and Von Destinon's Greek text, the more serious discrepancies between text and English version being rectified. In an Introduction and some few notes the editor summarizes

"the results of recent research on the works of Josephus and those passages in them which attract most readers' attention, with references to the monographs in which each question is discussed."

Whiston's notes are omitted. There is a reasonable index to the volume.

The editor's Introduction is decidedly piquant. He seems to treat his author in exactly the right vein, now genially discounting his marvellous exploits, now politely doubting his veracity while enjoying his romance. Thus (p. xi), brought before Vespasian, Josephus declared that he had some "private information from heaven for the general's ear, which was that Vespasian and his son Titus, then present, were to be emperors." How was it that the prophet did not also know that Vespasian's other son, Domitian, would be emperor too?

"The answer appears to be that during the joint reign of Vespasian and Titus no one knew that Domitian would succeed; and since in the year 67 a message from Josephus to Vespasian telling him he would be Roman emperor would have been as hazardous as one (say) from General Cronje to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts telling him he would be King of England, this story may be dismissed, though repeated (not without considerable variations) by some pagan historians never indisposed to recount marvels."

This rich vein of amused sarcasm crops out here and there through the Introduction. Indeed, we incline to think that Dr. Margoliouth sometimes sails a point too near the wind in his frolicsome little craft, though it must be owned there are few tacks in which her sprightliness does not raise a smile in the spectator. We doubt whether this caustic humour will not rather puzzle than edify a large section of his probable readers. We do not think it desirable that any modern reader should be allowed to hug Scaliger's belief that Josephus "could more safely be trusted than any pagan historian." How was it the arch-critic allowed himself this solecism? We have lived since Peter Brinch, who first exposed a goodly crop of Josephus's errors and inconsistencies in 1699, and since whose days, with the constant growth of critical method, the credit of Josephus has steadily fallen. Though our editor by no means withholds from his author what he may justly claim, he belongs to the line of Brinch and his successors. Among the topics dealt with in the notes is the testimony of Josephus to Jesus Christ. The pivot of this subject is the passage, 'Ant.,' XVIII. iii. 3, cited by Eusebius, and found in all Greek and Latin MSS. of Josephus. The literature of the point is too extensive to discuss here. On the question whether the whole or part of the passage is a fabrication Dr. Margoliouth states the opinions of the latest and most authoritative writers, like Niese.

Das Tier Jehovahs: ein kulturhistorischer Essay. Von Ernst Heilbronn. (Berlin, Reimer.)—This is an interesting and well-written little book, combining a considerable amount of scholarship with much poetic feeling. The chapter on the fauna of Palestine is based on Prof. Hommel's 'Namen der Säugetiere bei den südsemitischen Völkern.' Among the other matters dealt with are "clean and unclean animals" (omitting the question of totemism), "animals in fable," "vampires," and "poetic similes." The entire subject is very interesting, and deserving of fuller treatment. We should more particularly like to see an exhaustive work on the cult of animals among diverse races. Egypt would, of course, come much to the fore.

SHORT STORIES.

Blazed Trail Stories. By Stewart Edward White. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—The forest lands of North America represent the extensive field with which Mr. White has chosen to concern himself as a writer of fiction; and the forest workers—lumbermen, hunters, and trappers—are his characters. His choice is wise, for we gather that he was almost born a student of the forest. It is more familiar to him than their streets are to townsmen, and the blazed trail is both highway and signpost for him. The Michigan timber-lands have furnished material and to spare for this baker's dozen of tales; we find the half-wild men of the lumber camps at work and at play, in all their primitive simplicity. Here and there we are shown aspects of their life in snow-bound solitudes, in which they are very closely akin to the wolves and other savage creatures that patrol the wilds between them and the nearest haunts of other men. Again, there are pictures of those simple kinds of heroism, of passionate devotion to duty, and of ungrudging, matter-of-course self-sacrifice which serve to divide the human from the brute creation. Mr. White does his work well and impressively, and presents notable character-sketches—the riverman, the scaler, the foreman, the prospector, among others.

Red Records. By Alice Perrin. (Chatto & Windus.)—Mrs. Perrin began with a book called 'East of Suez,' which, though entirely an echo of Mr. Kipling, by no means lacked interest and vigour. In two other volumes she has shown ability to think and observe for herself, where the people of the Anglo-Indian world are concerned; and here we have further evidence of the same gift. It may well be that if we had never had 'Plain Tales from the Hills' there would have been no 'Red Records,' but it is none the less true that we have here perfectly genuine observation and a number of independently conceived situations; while in the matter of diction Mrs. Perrin has made considerable advance. In writings dealing with the natives of India (and most of these stories are concerned with natives and their relations with the sahib-log) it is perhaps natural that destiny should play a prominent part. But this volume suffers somewhat from its

author's insistence upon the fatalistic element. It shuts out the unexpected, and wearies the reader a little, by reason of its hopelessness and lack of relief. Life is much less logical and more varied than it appears in most of these stories. Mrs. Perrin has a genuine dramatic gift, which is worth cultivating.

Parson Brand, and other Voyagers' Tales. By L. Cope Cornford. (E. Grant Richards.)—Mr. Cornford has a strong and nervous style, and he looks, for choice, upon the sterner side of life. The present collection of stories (some of them magazine reprints) sufficiently testifies to his bent and ability. Another characteristic is his strongly anti-clerical bias, also exhibited in most of these tales of adventure. Parson Brand himself is a savage old sea-dog and slaver, who in the year 1759 finds a bishop to ordain him to the exercise of functions which he regards as akin to those of a skipper, with a code of the strictest sort to be administered. He compels his son Martin to the same profession, and on that young man preferring love-making to theology, combines with the lady's father to have him pressed for the navy. One of the best things in the book is the way in which the lieutenant of the press-gang turns the tables on the elegant conspirator Sir Anthony Vaughan, the father of Sabrina, the lady in question. Hard as he is, there is much that is pathetic in the Parson's inarticulate tenderness, and his son's recognition is complete when a terrible vengeance for a terrible deed strikes down the most remarkable of fathers. 'The Man from Helgoland,' 'King Alfred's Mariner Othere,' and 'The Luck of Lindisfarne' are good stories, involving cynicism at the expense of Saxon monks. 'The Apostle of Port Royal' indicates that the casual preacher who wrought so remarkable an effect on the life of the young Mère Angélique had really come on his own errand to steal the pyx—surely an excess of secularist humour. Other stories have varying merits, but all are well written, with an acrid flavour which will be variously esteemed. Next to a priest, the writer seems to hate a negro.

Simple Annals. By M. E. Francis. (Longmans & Co.)—We are rather disappointed with this volume of short stories by Mrs. Francis Blundell: none of them reaches the high level which the best of 'Dorset Dear' attained, though 'Madame Félicien' and 'The Breadwinner' are pretty and effectively told. The scene is not confined to Dorset: there are several tales of Lancashire life, and one takes us to Ireland; but somehow the humour and the sympathy with country folk seem less spontaneous, the characterization more vague, and the simplicity more laboured The author has been so successful in the past in this style—notably in 'The Manor Farm'—that we should much regret to think that she was content with a lower standard; yet none can know better than she does how difficult a task she is setting herself to strike the right note of pathos and simplicity in these tales of the country-side.

An Elderly Person. By Ella Macmahon. (Chapman & Hall.)—The first and longest of fourteen stories gives its name to this volume. The motive of 'An Elderly Person' is cruel, though the treatment is not unkind. But here motive outweighs treatment, and the impression left on the mind would be deep sadness, were the thing only a little more delicately conceived and cunningly framed. As it stands, it misses the intolerable note sometimes struck in modern stories. A variety of sentiments is more or less successfully introduced into the other stories. A greater sense of proportion and fewer touches of the obvious would have been beneficial.

In *Around the Camp Fire*, by Charles G. D. Roberts (Harrap & Co.), we have half a dozen characters, including the narrator—American hunters all, and lovers of camp life. Their garrulity is marvellous—only less so, indeed, than the fertility of Mr. Roberts's imagination. The six men tell hunters' stories one to another, with never a break, through more than three hundred pages. There are close upon fifty stories in all, and each one describes a separate and generally dramatic incident. The average story-writer would be moved almost to tears by contemplation of Mr. Roberts's prodigality; for here is material which might easily have been made to fill ten volumes. Naturally, perhaps, the tales are not distinguished by any particular literary merit; but, where an author has been so generous (so recklessly generous, one might say) with his incident, it seems ungracious to quarrel with the guise in which he presents it. These hunters' yarns are all exciting and plausible, while their scope is almost as wide as the continent in which their scenes are laid. But we know from Mr. Roberts's past work that with more care he could do better.

Stories of Red Hanrahan. By William Butler Yeats. (Dundrum, Dun Emer Press.)—This little volume, with the other productions of the Dun Emer Press, has great claims on the public, as being one of the pioneers in the attempt to bring Ireland into rank with the modern movements of art. It is an attempt to perpetuate the new ideals of fine printing. These books are printed on a specially made Irish paper of good quality, the presswork is very satisfactory, and the type is good. If we might advise the Press, it would be to be more careful as to "register." In first-class work any pages not in perfect register should be ruthlessly thrown on one side. The red is rather unsatisfactory. The woodcut of the four suits is good.

We should have been glad to write at length of the subject-matter of the book, in which, it appears to us, Mr. Yeats has touched his highest point as a prose writer. Several of the stories are familiar to readers of 'The Secret Rose,' but in rewriting them for the purpose of this book he has attained a noble simplicity and directness which the overwrought ornament of that book made impossible. It is this simplicity of diction which has exalted 'Hanrahan's Vision' from a fine rhetorical exercise to a little masterpiece of the romantic spirit. If Mr. Yeats had never published a line of verse, he might rest a claim to immortality on these 'Stories of Red Hanrahan.'

The Sign of the Golden Fleece. By David Lyall. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—This is a collection of blameless little tales of pious Dissenting folk in the region of Canonbury—drab in colouring, as befits the atmosphere, and exempt from the note of aggressive Nonconformity. Miss Bethia is a loving and charitable old maid, who acts the part of a petty providence to all sorts and conditions of neighbours. How she softens and subdues the buckram self-sufficiency of Mr. Tredgold, the retired tradesman and small landlord, is well told, and the exploit results in a tenderness in her gentle heart that adds pathetic grace to her easy death, which concludes the volume. As to characterization, it is obvious that the writer can detect individuality even in the most commonplace of classes; and the lights and shades are gently graduated, the domestic "general" providing most of the originality.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

FEW writers of modern fiction can have received such a tribute to their importance and popularity as is implied in the issue of an édition de luxe of their work while it is still a new book in its ordinary form. Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. have just sent us *Fenwick's Career* in two volumes, beautifully printed in clear type on luxurious paper. The edition is limited to 250 copies, and Mr. Sterner's remarkable drawings fully deserve the honour of being printed on Japanese vellum. He has the rarest of appreciations, praise from the author. On May 12th we gave a long notice of the book. We need now only repeat our verdict that it is "thoroughly enjoyable," and that it deserves the careful and leisurely reading which its latest form suggests.

THE Clarendon Press publish *The King's English*, a book less amusing than a similar publication of the late reign, but one which we think useful. No difficulty would be found, we imagine, by the press reader of *The Athenæum* in discovering points where he and many skilled specialists might differ from the compilers. It would be easy for others to turn them into ridicule, for tastes differ, and their own style may not be without blemish. We fancy we detect an unusual number of intensive and unnecessary "quites." We are, however, grateful to all who take up the subject, and the compilers of this volume have displayed an industry which is commendable. Although accused by some of pedantry and by others of mistakes, they will obtain a general assent for most of their conclusions. It is, on the surface, inconvenient that they should draw a great majority of their examples of supposed error from a limited number of sources, and those somewhat oddly chosen. *The Times* figures on every page, but no attempt has been made to distinguish between sentences for which the editors of *The Times* are responsible and phrases used in letters in circumstances which forbade interference by an editor. Mr. Morley and Mr. Bryce are scarcely treated with respect when placed alongside of Dickens, Mr. Kipling, and other writers who, for one reason or another, are not set up to the world as stylists. Among those roughly handled is J. R. Green. The writers are not without a sense of humour, though it does not cause every page to sparkle. An attempt by a critic to consider, at one time, Mr. Sidney Lee, Charles Elton, Prof. Bradley, and Prof. Campbell as Shakspearean scholars, while the title of one of the four books quoted involves the drama of the two greatest Greeks, leads to the following remark:—

"The writer has thoroughly puzzled himself. He cannot call Shakespeare Shakespeare, because there is a Shakespeare just before: he cannot call him *he*, because six other persons in the sentence have claims upon *he*: and he ought not to call him *the dramatist*, because Aeschylus and Sophocles were dramatists too. We know, of course, which dramatist is meant, just as we should have known which *he* was meant; but the appropriation is awkward in either case. *The dramatist* is no doubt the best thing under the circumstances; but when matters are brought to such a pass that we can neither call a man by his own name, nor use a pronoun, nor identify him by means of his profession, it is time to remodel the sentence."

The split infinitive is not forced upon our attention, and we agree that it

"has taken such hold upon the consciences of journalists that, instead of warning the novice against splitting his infinitives, we must warn him against the curious superstition that the splitting or not splitting makes the difference between a good and a bad writer."

Examples of its use might have been quoted from our two greatest living novelists.

The case of "will" and "shall" is one upon which we have been driven to dwell in our notices of many Australian and American books. Scotch and Irish writers generally conform to English practice, although in speech the Scotch and Irish are offenders upon this point. In Australia the confusion, as we think it, has become complete, and is now recognized by alteration from the correct or English fashion to that which we think incorrect, in the speeches of accomplished orators when recorded in the pages of the official "Hansards." Our authors rightly preface the rules which they state at length by the following remark :—

"It is unfortunate that the idiomatic use, while it comes by nature to southern Englishmen (who will find most of this section superfluous), is so complicated that those who are not to the manner born can hardly acquire it; and for them the section is in danger of being useless."

Quotations of error from Admiral Mahan, from Mr. W. B. Yeats, and from Oscar Wilde are subject to our caution as to Irish and American laxity upon this question.

Other passages which are redeemed by humour are worth quotation, *e.g.*,

"When the advertisement columns offer us what they call *unique opportunities*, it may generally be assumed with safety that they are lying; but lying is not in itself a literary offence."

The popular use of "aggravate," in the wrong sense, is, we think, a growth from early Victorian humour through Sam Weller; but the authors quote an example of "the notorious vulgarism," which "inevitably lays a writer open to suspicion," from another work of Dickens, in which the novelist, writing in his own person, falls into the mistake of describing "the unfortunate youth" as "greatly aggravated." A defence of "reliable" is not new. A research into "formations" yields a protest against first presenting the Romans with a word for which they had no necessity, and then borrowing it from them. This remark may be generalized. There are many "French" words and phrases commonly used in England which do not happen to be French. There are still more "English" words and phrases used in French novels which have never been known in England. "Amoral," quoted from a recent review of a novel in *The Times*, is discussed as though it were used as an English word or as a sham Greek or Latin word; but the writer no doubt used it as French. Although of bastard origin, it is undoubted modern French: a fact which, like some others connected with the French language, has escaped the researches of the authors. The word "morale," in its military sense, is discussed as though it were sham French. It comes to us, as German sham-French, directly from the German military writers.

Our judgment as to words which have ceased to be slang does not agree in all cases with the doctrine of this volume, but the subject is one upon which no two writers or critics will form precisely the same opinion. We do not think that the verb "to laze" has become so usual as seems to be supposed. On the other hand, "a record price" and "a boom" are useful, if not necessary, and will live. "Banal" is an Anglo-Norman feudal term, as the authors tell us; but it is also a feudal term of France, still used in its proper sense in French law. The modern use of "banal," adopted from French by us, has not made the word an English word, and it is still a foreigner, not naturalized, as are some of the others with which we find it classed. The authors are human, in spite of what some may think their tendency to be over-nice, and in their discussion of "nice," in its decline, give frank expression to this easygoing view :—

"*Awfully nice* is an expression than which few could be sillier; but to have succeeded in going through life without saying it a certain number of times is as bad as to have no redeeming vice."

The less accomplished of the reporters on newspaper staffs are sometimes responsible for the alteration of good colloquial English, not wholly unknown even in the House of Commons, into forms which are rightly pilloried in this volume. A member says "It is sure to get out": which is unobjectionable. But the reporters write "transpire," classed in the volume with "placate" and "antagonize." We differ, however, from the compilers, and think "placate" a better word than the verbs among which it has been put. In a criticism of Mr. E. F. Benson for a wanton use of the French word *tache* the compilers state that *tache* means stain, and suggest that this is the word which should have been employed. We are sorry to say that they are wrong. In the phrase "faire tache," common among the best French art critics, the sense is not exactly to be expressed in the English language, and it is in that sense that it is used in the sentence quoted from Mr. Benson. "Entente" is named as a "diplomatic" word which "may pass." It is hardly necessary. When made use of by diplomatists the word is exactly equivalent to our diplomatic "understanding."

The Naval Annual for 1906, edited by Mr. John Leyland and Mr. T. A. Brassey, and published by Messrs. Griffin, of Portsmouth, is as interesting as usual—perhaps more so. There is an article on the literature of the Trafalgar Centenary, and one by Mr. Thursfield on the attack and defence of commerce, which are outside the ordinary annual contributions on strength, foreign navies, engineering, reserves, gunnery, and such points. Mr. Thursfield in his clear and excellent essay adopts the view which we had already put forward in reviewing various publications, and supports the conclusions arrived at by the Food Supply Commission. Nothing more reassuring to this country has appeared in recent times, and we feel convinced that the favourable view is based on sound reasoning.

Gaelic Names of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, and Reptiles. By A. R. Forbes. (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd.)—There is "fine confused feeding" in this book. The author deserves the credit of compiling from every printed source all the equivalents in Gaelic of every name treated, including, one would think, nearly every proverb or local saying about it. He has also obtained an enormous number of English and Lowland provincial synonyms. The value of these is doubtful, although we have noted with interest many rustic variants properly applied. But the plan of accepting every suggestion must lead, in a work on so large a scale, to a good deal of erroneous nomenclature, apart from the application of the same name to different species in many parts of the country. Mr. Forbes has deliberately rejected the use of the usual scientific Latin (or, as he calls them, "classical") names, which might have served as a corrective to false classification.

To learn that a snipe is called a *wren* in some parts of England, and that the Gaelic *gabhar-adhair* is applied both to the snipe and the nightjar, might raise confusion in the infant mind, to say nothing of that of the teacher, to whom Mr. Forbes thinks his work may be useful. It may very well be so as a storehouse of information, but is not systematic enough to be used as a text-book *per se*. Although it is in form a dictionary, an index, too, would have much enhanced its usefulness.

The first part of the book, the Gaelic-English vocabulary, seems full and accurate; but it is the wealth of illustrative folk-lore, and the poetic and proverbial references, that make the second part, the English-Gaelic, in spite of the few shortcomings we have indicated, a valuable handbook to any Celtic student, and a *corpus* for reference to the reminiscent Gael in distant lands.

To go a little into detail: The cat, wild and domestic, is the subject of some pithy proverbs, not a few of them, as throughout the book, being derived from the late Sheriff Nicolson's well-known collection. "Tigh gun chat, tigh gun ghean gun ghaire" asserts the value of the animal to the cheerfulness of a house. Another saying, "Keep the cat turning," refers to the horrid practice of the Taghairm, or divination by the cat. Cattle, of course, are sure to be celebrated by a pastoral race, and "I took my milch-cows to the fold. With me to-day, from me to-morrow," gives a view of these possessions in the "lifting" times.

But the deer and the dog were nearer the hearts of the old warriors. Of course Oisein (the fawn) and his mother the hind inspire their song, and some traditional verses collected by the author's father are mentioned in reference to 'Oisein an deigh na Feinne.' (Apparently Mr. Forbes is still a believer in Macpherson's Gaelic.) The famous 'Chrodh-Chailein,' referred to by Burns, is given here, with a version by Mrs. Grant of Laggan in delightfully old-fashioned English (the strongest possible contrast to the Gaelic original) :—

Oh Colin, my darling, my pleasure, my pride,
While the flocks of rich shepherds are grazing so wide,
Regardless I view them, unheeded the swains
Whose herds scattered round me adorn the green plains.
Their offers I hear, and their plenty I see,
But what are their wealth and their offers to me,
While the light-bounding roes and the wild mountain deer
Are the cattle of Colin, my hunter, my dear?

We must omit quotations from Donnachadh Bàn, the laureate of the deer, and pass to minor celebrants, to the topic of the hound, to Bran and Luath, and McPhee's black dog of Colonsay. Here is a wealth of allusion we have no space to follow.

In the introductory remarks on birds it is odd to find our author speaking of Montgomerie's 'The Cherrie and the Slae' as an old "Glasgow" publication. The first edition of that classic was put forth in Edinburgh in 1597, some fifteen years before the author's death. The Glasgow versions are of the eighteenth century. To that century it is probably due that Macpherson has no reference to song-birds. Among many apposite quotations, Duncan Bàn's notice of the robin's knack of posing "le móran uinich," with much "business," might have been cited. But it is rarely indeed that a good thing is omitted. For sympathetic knowledge of the lesser creatures, wide reading of his subject, and hearty patriotism few can equal this pleasant writer. He has acknowledged his debts to the lamented "Nether Lochaber" and Mr. Carmichael; and perhaps the name of Mr. Charles Fergusson might have been added. But, as we have said, he has admitted suggestions very widely. In another edition some of these might be omitted, especially in the field of etymology. His good Roimh-radh, or foreword, concludes happily with MacMhaighstir Alasdair's prediction :—

Mhair i fos, 's cha teid a glòir air chall,
Dh'aindeòin go is mi-run mór nan Gall.

"The malice of the Lowlander," we are glad to think, is becoming a thing of the past

among educated people, while the knowledge of the old speech is "enduring yet." So no false shame need cause the modern Gael to disavow his native tongue.

Jungle Trails and Jungle People. By Caspar Whitney. (Werner Laurie.)—In 'A Confession, Sometimes called "Foreword" or "Preface,"' Mr. Whitney informs us of the "underlying motive" which prompted the journeys recorded in his readable book:

"The wilderness in its changeful tempers, the pathless jungle, the fascination of finding your way, of earning your food, of lying down to sleep beyond the guarding night stick of the policeman,—these are the things I sought in the larger world of which our conventionalized smaller one is but the gateway. To pass through this gateway, to travel at will, by my own exertions, and unchaperoned, and to tell you in my halting style something of the human and brute life which I saw in the big world—that is why I went into the wondrous Far East, into India, Sumatra, Malay, and Siam."

The "underlying motive" of the book, we should have thought, consisted in the illustrations, which are numerous and of the first quality. The style, instead of being halting, has the rapid stride of an expert American journalist, and, in spite of occasional disfigurements, the author has produced a work of considerable interest to the general reader, and painted some pictures of Eastern manners and character unfamiliar to those who live in the smaller world of the West.

Of the eleven chapters which make up the volume the first deals with 'The King's Mahout,' and very clever is the sketch of Choo Poh Lek, who "took up the double life of elephant catching and the more prosaic, if profitable, occupation of rattan trading" till he became one of his Majesty's elephant drivers. The account of the King's annual elephant hunt is written with spirit. Elephant catching in Siam differs materially, as the author states, in procedure and difficulties from catching elephants in India. In Siam it is an easier game, because the region over which they roam is much more confined than in India; and as the so-called hunt is a periodical event of many years' standing, large numbers of jungle elephants have been rounded up and coralled so comparatively often as to have become semi-tame. The Siamese elephant belongs to the Asiatic species, which in size both of body and tusks is inferior to the African.

"Of the Asiatic, the Siamese averages neither so large as the Indian nor so small as the Malayan; and sometimes its ivory compares favorably with that of any species. The largest tusk ever taken from a Siamese elephant measures 9 feet 10½ inches in length, and eight inches in diameter at the base, and is now in the Royal Museum at Bangkok."

It is hardly necessary to inform even an inhabitant of the Western world that "the elephant is not a fast traveller, though he is sure and of enormous strength." There is, however, one fact regarding the Asiatic elephant which is not generally known: twice round the base of his foot is the measure of his height.

In the chapter 'Through the Klawngs of Siam' we have an interesting sketch of the physical features of that marvellous land, and of the social life and the customs of the people. The great feature of Siam is its magnificent system of rivers, the principal of which is the Menam Chow-Phya, commonly called Menam (Meinam Mr. Whitney spells it), the mother of rivers, on which Bangkok is situated, thirty-five miles from Siam. In fact, the main thoroughfare of the city is the Menam Chow-Phya, and hence Bangkok has been called the Venice of the East. But, as the writer states, though Bangkok has a very large floating population and the city is intersected by many Klawngs, or canals, "yet the larger half of Bangkok's four hundred thousand citizens lives on land, though the easiest means of travel through much of the city is by boat, and in fact half of it is reached in no other way."

It was through a series of Klawngs and tributary rivers that the author was piloted to Rathburi, where lived Phra Ram,

"the governmental chief of the line separating Burma from Siam, the King's representative to the Karens—jungle folk living on both sides the boundary, and an official before whom the common people prostrated themselves, yet was he none the less Siamese."

Phra Ram was an Oriental born to command respect:—

"despite a cross in his left eye, Phra Ram carried a certain air of distinction, which he supported imperiously in intercourse with his people. He was about fifty years of age, with a generous stomach, an assortment of wives, and a pair of gray cloth, black-buttoned spats he had got from a German on one of his occasional trips to Bangkok, and which he wore, over bare feet, only when in full dress."

Phra Ram guided the writer to a Karen settlement, where he engaged men for his buffalo hunt on the Burmese border. A chapter is devoted to 'Hunting with the Karens.' It is interesting, but the writer's descriptions of his adventures lack vigour and force. They are evidently written by a clever man who is not a born shikari.

Not the least interesting chapter in the book is the one on the 'Human Tree-Dwellers' who are to be found in the jungle tangle of interior Malay. These men of the woods—or Sakais, as more commonly they are known—are the aborigines of Malaya, and to be found in the greatest numbers in the northern part of Perak:—

"They are a smallish people, though not dwarfish or so small as the Negritos of the Philippine Islands, of lighter complexion than the Malays, though not nearly so pleasing to the eye. Indeed, they are far from comely. They have no idols, no priests, no places or things of worship, no written language, and their speech is a corrupted form of Malay. They live in small settlements, invariably in trees if in the jungle, with no tribal head."

The final chapter, 'The Trail of the Tiger,' is of interest, but contains nothing new.

Trial of Madeleine Smith. Edited by A. Duncan Smith. (Sweet & Maxwell.)—We confess to having approached the perusal of this volume—the first in a promised series of "Notable Scottish Trials"—with considerable distaste. Of course, it is expedient that members of the criminal bar should have easy access to full reports of great trials; but surely these are open to them at all times in the official records and law libraries. And the editor of this volume shows pretty plainly that he is not working for an exclusively professional circle of readers. In giving a "correct reproduction" of the correspondence of the accused, Madeleine Smith, he says that the term is used "subject to slight omissions here and there, deemed by the editor desirable because of the indelicate nature of the portions omitted." Such portions were not withheld, we presume, from the court or the jury; but they are considered by the editor—rightly enough, no doubt—unsuitable for a public which is invited to contemplate the sickening details of a case of prolonged poisoning, prefaced by extracts from the contemporary press describing the personal appearance of the prisoner, her behaviour in the dock, her dress, her meals in prison, and other minute points which have not the slightest bearing upon the legal aspect of the trial.

The story is described by Mr. Duncan Smith in his Introduction as "tragic and romantic." Granted the tragedy, where does the romance come in? The daughter of a respectable Glasgow citizen, an architect "of good social standing," conducted an illicit amour with a French clerk in a neighbouring warehouse. Their clandestine meetings continued for eighteen months, when there appeared on the scene a desirable suitor, whose proposal of marriage was accepted by Miss Smith and approved by her parents. The young lady naturally wished to get back from L'Angelier, the French clerk, the numerous letters in which she had expressed her passion and referred to the nature of their intimacy without a trace of reserve. The Frenchman not only declined to return these compromising letters, but also threatened to disclose them to Miss Smith's father and her betrothed, in order that the engagement might be broken off. Then Madeleine dissimulated. In the early part of 1857 she feigned reconciliation with L'Angelier, admitted him to an interview by night on February 19th, persuaded him that she was not engaged to anybody, and on the morning of the 20th he was found by his landlady writhing with pain on his bedroom floor. To Miss Perry, who, unconscious of its real nature, was confidante and go-between in this amour, L'Angelier said, "I can't think why I was so unwell after getting that coffee and chocolate from her [meaning Madeleine Smith]."

The extraordinary part of the affair is that the accused—"the panel," as she was termed in Scottish legal phraseology—escaped conviction. The illicit amour—the hysterical appeals of the girl for the return of her letters—the feigned reconciliation and renewed meetings—none of these points could be, nor was, disputed in the defence; neither was it denied that she had bought arsenic three times during the very weeks that L'Angelier had suffered from symptoms of arsenical poisoning, nor that arsenic was found in the stomach of the deceased. Madeleine Smith escaped through a loophole which exists not for prisoners at an English bar.

It is no reflection upon the integrity of the jury to suppose that they availed themselves of a technically defective link to avoid sending a young, beautiful, and accomplished woman to the gallows. Since the days of Phryne, courts of justice have never been absolutely insensible to feminine charms—never will be, so long as judges and juries are drawn only from the other sex. When the jury retired to consider their verdict on the ninth day of this trial, they were absent only half an hour. By a majority of 13 to 2 (Scottish juries are composed of fifteen members), they found a verdict of "not guilty" on the first count, which charged the prisoner with administering poison in February, and of "not proven" on the other two counts, which charged her with administering the same on subsequent dates.

Anybody reading the evidence can hardly have any moral doubt as to this woman's deliberate guilt; but it is fair to add that the Lord Justice Clerk concurred in the verdict "not proven."

Surrey and Sussex: Camden's Britannia. (Reigate Press, Surrey.)—This quarto volume of some seventy pages is, we understand, the first venture of the Reigate Press, South Park, Reigate, and is printed by Messrs. William Bernard Adeney and John Madden. It is a fine example of modern hand-printing after the old style. The type is delightfully clear, and affords most pleasurable reading.

William Camden, the father of local history, first issued his 'Britannia,' the result of fifteen years' labour, in 1586, in the Latin tongue. The book at once attained to such well-merited fame that three other Latin editions were issued in the course of three years. The sixth edition (each successive issue being an improvement on its predecessor) appeared in 1607. It was this sixth issue which Dr. Philemon Holland translated into pure Elizabethan English in 1610; and it is from Holland's edition that the present reprint of the parts pertaining to Surrey and Sussex is produced. Irrespective of the charm of the typography and the choice savour of the English, this is a desirable book; for the various editions of Camden are usually exceedingly cumbersome, whereas those interested in Surrey and Sussex will find this volume light to hold as well as pleasant to read. It is of much interest to contrast the state of parts of these counties three centuries ago with that which now prevails. Thus Bexhill, the newest of watering-places, whose charms and length of sunshine are set forth on every modern hoarding, had even then a tradition of having been once "much frequented." Says Camden:—

"Now to returne to the Sea-coast; about three miles from Peuensey is Beckes-hill, a place much frequented by Saint Richard Bishop of Chichester, and where he died."

MR. HUMPHREYS has added to his excellent "Royal Library" an English translation of Renan's *Life of Christ*. We noticed it at length in 1863, when it first appeared. At the present day, if it were a new book, its opinions would not make a sensation; but it retains its charm as a masterpiece of style, and a wonderful realization of the characters and conditions of the first Apostles. The translation, to which no name is appended, is very readable.

THE "Punch Library of Humour," edited by J. A. Hammerton, consists of excellent selections of *Mr. Punch at the Seaside*, *Mr. Punch's Railway Book*, and *Mr. Punch on the Continong*, taken from the half a century and more of our celebrated contemporary. It is a social record no less than a treasury of jest and illustration. The volumes are sure to be much thumbed, so we think it a pity that the paper boards of two of them should come off at the first handling. The resources of the Amalgamated Press, the publishers, surely include a decent binding, which readers often get now for their shilling.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Angus (S.), The Sources of the First Ten Books of Augustine's De Civitate Dei, 1dol.
Barwell (J. W.), Science, the Mind; Revelation, the Heart of God, 25cents.
Brown (D. S.), The Home of Faith, 3/6 net.
Essays for the Times, Nos. 6 to 10, 6*d.* net each.
Gledstone (J. P.), Should Christians make Fortunes? 2/ net.
Jones (R. M.), The Double Search: Atonement and Prayer, 2/ net.
Literary Illustrations of the Bible: St. Matthew, 1/6 net.
Lockyer (T. F.), The Quest of Faith, 2/ net.
Meyer (F. B.), The Soul's Pure Intention, 2/6 net.
Neil (Rev. C.), The Biblical Elucidator: The Pauline Epistles, 10/6 net.
Smith (Goldwin), In Quest of Light, 4/ net.
Swann (N. E. E.), New Lights on the Old Faith, 3/ net.
Walker (W. L.), Christian Theism and a Spiritual Monism, 9/
Ward (Rev. F. W. O.), The Keeper of the Keys, 5/ net.
Wright (Rev. C. H. H.), The Book of Isaiah, and other Historical Studies, 6/ net.
Young (J.), The Christ of History, 6*d.*

Law.

Law of Charities and Mortmain, by L. S. Bristowe and Others, 45/ net.
Pixley (F. W.) and Fellows (R. B.), Auditors, their Duties and Responsibilities: Part 2, Auditors under the Local Government Acts, &c., 20/ net.
Spirit of our Laws, 5/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Book-Lover's Magazine, Vol. VI. Part III., 3/6 net.
Clinch (G.), St. Paul's Cathedral, 2/6 net.
Gatliff (H.), Eleusis, her Mysteries, Ruins, and Museum, 5/ net.
Guide to St. Olave's, Hart Street, London, 1/
Johnson (W.) and Wright (W.), Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey, 3/6 net.
Moore (G.), Reminiscences of the Impressionist Painters, 1/ net.
Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany, Second Series, Part I., edited by W. Rye, 7/6
Paris Salon, Illustrated Catalogue, 3/
Pictorial London: Views of the Streets, Public Buildings, Parks, &c., 12/
Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Proceedings, Vol. XII. Part II.
Thames and its Story, from the Cotswolds to the Nore, 6/

Poetry and the Drama.

Bayley (H.), The Shakespeare Symphony, 12/6 net.
Calderon: Eight Dramas, freely translated by E. Fitz-Gerald, New Edition, 4/ net.
Drew (B.), Cassandra, and other Poems, 3/6
Duff (D.), An Exposition of Browning's Sordello, 10/6 net.
English Masques, Introduction by H. A. Evans, 2/6
English Pastorals, Introduction by E. K. Chambers, 2/6
English Satires, Introduction by O. Smeaton, 2/6
English Tales in Verse, Introduction by C. H. Herford, 2/6
Farrell (J.), How He Died, and other Poems, 5/ net.
Goethe's Iphigeneia in Tauris, translated by E. D. Dowden, 1/ net.
Gould (G.), Lyrics, 1/ net.
Lawson (H.), When I was King, and other Verses, 3/6 net.
Newmarch (R.), Songs to a Singer, and other Verses, 5/ net.
Paterson (A. B.), The Old Bush Songs, 2/6 net.
Summers (J.), Oliver Cromwell, Drama in Five Acts, 2/
Traveller's Joy, compiled by W. G. Waters, 4/ net.
Turpin (A. T.), Edgar Athelstane; or, Garland of Life, 4/ net.
Wallace ('Rena), A Bush Girl's Songs, 5/ net.

Music.

Verdi's Il Trovatore and Rigoletto, by F. Burgess, 1/ net each.

Bibliography.

Library of Congress: List of Works relating to Government Regulation of Insurance, United States and Foreign Countries.

Philosophy.

Jones (W. H. S.), The Moral Standpoint of Euripides, 2/6 net.

Political Economy.

Cunningham (W.), The Wisdom of the Wise, 2/ net.

History and Biography.

Argyll (George Douglas, eighth Duke of), edited by the Dowager Duchess of Argyll, 2 vols. 36/ net.
Ball (W. W. R.), Trinity College, Cambridge, 2/ net.
Bodley (J. E. C.), The Church in France, 3/6 net.
Broadley (A. M.), The Boyhood of a Great King, 1841-58. 10/6 net.
Calendar of Close Rolls, Vol. IX., Edward III., 1349-54,
Campan (Madame), Memoirs of Marie Antoinette, 1/ net.
Davey (R.), The Pageant of London, 2 vols., 15/ net.
Davison (A. W.), Derby: its Rise and Progress, 5/
Ferguson (G. D.), Lectures on the History of the Middle Ages,
Fraser (E.), The Enemy at Trafalgar, 16/ net.
Harris (Rev. I.), History of Jews' College, 1855–1905.
Johns's Notable Australians, 7/6 net.
Leigh (Augustus Austen), edited by W. A. Leigh, 8/6 net.
Mackenzie (W. C.), A Short History of the Scottish Highlands and Isles, 5/ net.
Podmore (F.), Robert Owen, 2 vols., 24/ net.
Records of the Scots Colleges at Douai, Rome, Madrid, Valladolid, and Ratisbon: Vol. I. Registers of Students.
Rickett (A.), Personal Forces in Modern Literature, 3/6 net.
Russell (G. W. E.), William Ewart Gladstone, Fifth Edition, 2/6 net.
Shaw (W. A.), The Knights of England, 2 vols., 42/ net.
Shore (T. W.), Origin of the Anglo-Saxon Race, 9/ net.
Stanmore (Lord), The Earl of Aberdeen, Third Edition, 2/6 net.
Trail (F.), A History of Italian Literature, 16/ net.
Villari (L.), Fire and Sword in the Caucasus, 10/6 net.
Witt (J. G.), Life in the Law, 6/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Cromarty (D.), Picturesque Lancashire, 2/6 net.
Harper (C. G.), The Hastings Road and the "Happy Springs of Tunbridge," 16/
Hints to Travellers, edited by E. A. Reeves, Ninth Edition, 2 vols., 15/ net.
Hutton (E.), The Cities of Spain, 7/6 net.
King's Lynn, with its Surroundings, 1/ net.
Park (Mungo), Travels in the Interior Districts of Africa, 3/ net.
Royal Geographical Society: Year-Book and Record, 1906.
Roz (F.), Under the English Crown, 6/
Whates (H. R.), Canada, the New Nation, 3/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Aria (Mrs.), Woman and the Motor-Car, 10/6 net.
Warner (P. F.), The M.C.C. in South Africa, 6/

Folk-Lore.

Weston (J. L.), The Legend of Sir Perceval, Vol. I., 12/6 net.

Philology.

Platonis Opera, edited by J. Burnet, Vol. I. Fasc. I., 2/
Skeat (Prof. W. W.), Place-Names of Bedfordshire, 3/6 net.

School-Books.

Addison and Steele, Sir Roger de Coverly Papers, 1/ net.
Arnold's Latin Texts: Cornelius Nepos; Tibullus, Selections; Ovid, Selections; Ovid in Exile, 8*d.* each.
Carey (F. S.), Elementary Solid Geometry, New Edition, 2/6
Dies Romani: Short Readings from Latin Literature, compiled by W. F. Witton, 1/6
Gregory (R. A.) and Simmons (A. T.), Lessons in Science, 3/6
Shoosmith (F. H.), Observation Lessons in Plant Life, 3/6
Windle (B. C. A.), A School History of Warwickshire, 1/6

Science.

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Bulman (H. F.) and Redmayne (R. A. S.), Colliery Working and Management, Second Edition, 18/ net.
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Geological Survey of India: Records, Vol. XXXIII. Part 3, 1rupee.
Grossmann (J.), The Elements of Chemical Engineering, 3/6 net.
Holmes (S. J.), The Biology of the Frog, 6/6 net.
Huggins (Sir W.), The Royal Society; or, Science in the State and in the Schools, 4/6 net.
Noorden (C. von), Diabetes Mellitus: its Pathological Chemistry and Treatment, 5/ net.
Skinner (W. R.), The Mining Manual, 1906, 21/
Smithsonian Institution: Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XXIX.
Stewart (A.), Modern Polyphase Machinery, 5/ net.
Text-Book of Anatomy, edited by D. J. Cunningham, Section 4, 7/6 net.

General Literature.

Counsels of Life, collected by E. F. Matheson, 2/6 net.
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Yarcott (W. G.), Pinch, Potty & Co., 3/6

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Hoensbroech (Graf v.), Moderner Staat u. römische Kirche, 5m.
Meyer (E.), Die Israeliten u. ihre Nachbarstämme, 14m.
Ries (J.), Das geistliche Leben in seinen Entwicklungsstufen nach der Lehre des hl. Bernhard quellenmässig dargestellt, 7m.
Smith (W. B.), Der vorchristliche Jesus, 4m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Bericht der Kommission zur Erhaltung der Kunstdenkmäler im Königreich Sachsen: Tätigkeit in den Jahren 1903–5.
Furtwängler (A.) u. Reichhold (K.), Griechische Vasenmalerei, Series II. Part II., 40m.
Jahrbuch der Königlich Preuszischen Kunstsammlungen, Vol. XXVII. Part II.
Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen, Vol. XXV., 15m.
Kalinka (E.), Antike Denkmäler in Bulgarien, 20m.

History and Biography.

Denis (E.), La Fondation de l'Empire Allemand, 1852-71, 10fr.
Dry (A.), Soldats Ambassadeurs sous le Directoire, 2 vols., 10fr.
Wiederhold (W.), Papsturkunden in Frankreich: I. Franche-Comté, 3m.

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Schütte (P.), Die Liebe in den englischen u. schottischen Volksballaden, 3m.

Philology.

Dessau (H.), Inscriptiones Latinæ Selectæ, Vol. II. Part II., 10m.
Grasserie (R. de la), De la Catégorie du Genre, 6fr.
Heiberg (J. L.), En Græsk Forpost, 0kr. 75.
Melcher (P.), De Sermone Epicteteo quibus rebus ab attica regula discedat, 2m. 80.
Nyrop (K.), Gaston Paris, 1kr. 65.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

'THE OPEN ROAD.'

MAY I bring before your notice what seems to me a peculiarly hard case as between publisher and author? In 1899 I issued through Mr. Grant Richards a collection of poetry and prose entitled 'The Open Road,' which became in its small way a popular book, and still is. In 1904 Mr. Grant Richards failed for many thousand pounds. I was among the humbler of his creditors—chiefly for money due to me for 'The Open Road.' In 1905 it was necessary for me to go to law before I could get that book transferred to another publisher; but after some expense and a long delay I succeeded in establishing my right to it, and the transfer was made. Last week—while the debt owing to me on 'The Open Road' is still unpaid, except for a small fraction, and is likely to remain so—the firm of E. Grant Richards, of which Mr. Grant Richards is the manager, issued a book called 'Traveller's Joy,' as like as possible to 'The Open Road' in idea and in format, with end-papers by the same artist, the same type, the same system of arrangement, and identically the same binding as that in which 'The Open Road' first made its popularity.

I am told I have no legal redress. One can, however—and I hold that one should—make a protest. Ordinary derivative publishing is one thing; but this is another. In my detached opinion, unbiassed by the personal element in the case, an imitation of 'The Open Road' as close as 'Traveller's Joy' is, under the circumstances, the one kind of book which neither Mrs. nor Mr. Grant Richards was entitled to put forth. I hope I am not singular in my view.

E. V. LUCAS.

BRET HARTE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Harrow.

SEEING in *The Athenæum* for May 19th (p. 608, col. 1) a commendatory reference to an essay upon Bret Harte done over the initials W. M., I have procured a copy of Messrs. Hutchinson's reprint, and find that it is, as I suspected, a reissue of the book which I edited for another publisher five years back, but which an early and foolish modesty kept me from putting my name to. I write, however, not to air any grievance in this matter—for I am noways wronged by this reissue, and must believe that the world is benefited—but to point out a curious thing.

A few weeks ago all the newspapers were quoting, and some were expending leading articles upon, a passage in which Stevenson speaks of the sudden rise of San Francisco as suggesting the idea of a fall more sudden, a disappearance by cataclysm. But nobody, as far as I am aware, has yet pointed out that Bret Harte, in one of his earliest and least-known sketches, written a good many years before Stevenson saw America, gives an account (from the standpoint of an imaginary future geologist) of the total destruction of San Francisco by earthquake, which is conceived to have taken place "towards the close of the nineteenth century." As to the exact date of the calamity, we are told, "historians disagree"; but, after all, the difference between the close of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth may be considered a fairly negligible quantity in geological calculations, not to say prophecies!

It occurred to me, when making up the aforesaid volume in 1901, that this sketch, so unlike the other matter of the book, might serve very well as an epilogue to the prose section; and there I placed it. It is pleasing to know, since events have given it a curious interest, that the speculative general reader can now have this prophetic arrangement—and much of the best of Bret Harte's prose and verse—for tenpence: besides my "philosophic" Introduction (so far as I am concerned) for nothing and what it is worth.

W. MACDONALD.

*** It had been pointed out before either of these authors wrote that an earthquake sufficient to destroy the city had happened at the spot in the Mexican days, and that such events were probable.

'THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.'

YOUR reviewer in his notice, or "jotting," upon Mr. Hope Moncrieff's book on 'The Highlands and Islands of Scotland,' has raised a few questions which require at least a remark. "How did the Forbeses or Gordons get a tartan?" "They fought at Harlaw on the Lowland side," as we believe did also the Macphersons. The Gordons, like the Frasers, Chisholms, Barclays, Irvines, and others, came from the Lowlands at about the same period as guardians of the Highland line. But several of them became large wielders of Celtic sovereignty, and took up the tartan as the natural uniform of their followers. The Gordon tartan at any rate preceded the Gordon regiment, which has made the tartan illustrious through the world. Forbes is possibly Celtic in origin, but never commanded so large a Highland following, though many adherents of the house were Celtic.

The story of the contractor from England inventing the philabeg is exactly one which, from its mixture of clownishness and malice, would be popular among the vulgar. It is not necessary to dispute the local truth of the story. Very likely the kind of labourers the contractor found in Glengarry's country had the belted plaid for their only garment, and the delicacy of the contractor may have been hurt by their nakedness, and he may have prescribed a loin-cloth. But *per contra* the kilt is the most ancient garment in the world. It is not necessary to cite Gauls and Albanians for the present purpose. Let your reviewer look at Lord A. Campbell's instances of the monuments at Kilkerran and Saddell, or in more modern times at the portraits of the Earl of Moray *temp.* Charles I., and of the first Duke of Argyll with the Highlander in the background, by Medina, 1692.

If Highlanders stripped at the onset, what was the exceptional meaning of Blar-na-leine? That the fable about the contractor was not immediately contradicted is due to the fact that newspaper correspondence was not the fashion of the day, and that the dress was proscribed soon after. It has been contradicted since.

As to "runrig" tenure, it was abolished in Tiree in 1769, *teste* the late Duke of Argyll; but instances must have occurred much later in the Hebrides.

IAIN GALLDA.

*** The reviewer regrets that Iain Gallda contributes no exact information in aid of his ignorance. No evidence is given for the statement that a number of Lowland gentlemen "took up the tartan as the natural uniform of their followers," and there is no hint of a date. If the story of the contractor from England may possess "local truth," what are the limits of the locality in which it is true? The reviewer has never heard that the labourers in Glengarry's country "had the belted plaid for their only garment," nor has he learnt that anybody "prescribed a loin-cloth." The actual statement about the English contractor is in a letter of Evan Baillie, of Aberiachan, dated March 22nd, 1768; cf. *Edinburgh Magazine* for 1785, p. 235. No doubt the statements of Mr. Baillie "have been contradicted"; the question is, have they been disproved? Perhaps Iain Gallda can cite texts speaking of the philabeg earlier than the date of the English contractor. The whole question of the date of *clan* tartans is difficult. It appears from the 'Graemeid' that in 1689 the predominant colours worn by the Camerons were blue and yellow. The reviewer does not pretend to have any definite opinion on these obscure and debated matters.

THE ASLOAN MS.

Kenyon College, Ohio, May 15th, 1906.

WRITING from Edinburgh in the fall of 1892, I asked Lord Talbot, of Malahide Castle, Dublin, for permission to examine the Asloan MS. I received a prompt reply stating that the MS. had already been deposited in the British Museum for some time for purposes of copying and editing, and that the MS. was no longer accessible, "even for scientific purposes." I have not saved the letter, but the phrase in quotation marks I recall, having printed it in a note on the MS. in my 'Study of Scottish Prose,' Baltimore, 1893.

It may be that Prof. Schipper, who was compelled to use Chalmers's transcript in his edition of Dunbar, Vienna, 1891-3, had transcripts made later. It is my impression that the MS. was deposited in the Museum for the use of the Scottish Text Society. While it was doubtless quite natural for Lord Talbot de Malahide to decline to open his library to an unknown foreigner, it is not so easy to see why a learned British society should suffer from that which in the owner of a unique MS. seems to a foreigner very like un-British obscurantism.

Students of Scottish literature will like to think, however, that the needs of the Scottish Text Society have only to be made clear to the possessor of this Scottish MS., which has come down through many generations of Scottish owners, for all difficulties in the way of editing to be removed.

WM. PETERS REEVES.

TWO NATIONAL TRUSTS.

WE have received the Report of the annual meeting last month of the Trustees of Shakspeare's Birthplace, including a long speech by Mr. Sidney Lee, which is well worth reading. Mr. Lee, as chairman of the Executive Committee, has devoted much care and time to putting matters on a sound and business-like footing. The number of visitors from Stratford and elsewhere for the year (34,408) far exceeds previous totals. Since October last two members of the Executive Committee have been appointed, month by month, as visiting trustees, and the work of repair and restoration has been done locally. Good progress has been made with a complete inventory of the property of the Trust, and a descriptive leaflet is now available, free of charge, both in French and English. Other practical improvements in working will receive general commendation, and we hope that increased support will justify at an early date the addition of a library of the books which Shakspeare himself probably used. A number of gifts are announced in the Report.

The annual meeting of another national

Trust, that concerned with Dove Cottage, Grasmere, was held on Monday afternoon at the Temple, Prof. Knight in the chair. There were also present Mr. W. G. Brooke, Mr. Etherington Smith, Mr. John Graham, Mr. Ernest Coleridge, Dr. G. W. Prothero, and Canon Beeching. The Report for the year ending May 1st stated that 4,250 tickets of admission to the Cottage had been sold, which was 95 more than in any previous year, and 463 more than last year. There was a balance of 40*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, which enabled the Trustees to make an addition to the invested capital. The property was reported to be in excellent order, and several gifts of books to the Cottage were announced.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, & HODGE sold on the 25th and 26th ult. the following important books and MSS.: Bellarmine, Disputationes, Vol. VI., bound by Clovis Eve with arms of James VI. of Scotland, 1601, 41*l.* Missale Cassinense, 1513, finely bound, 20*l.* 15*s.* Voragine, Legendario di Sancti, Venet., 1518, 22*l.* Gould's Birds of Asia, 1850-73, 48*l.* 10*s.* Roscoe's Novelists' Library, 19 vols., 1831-3, 17*l.* 5*s.* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, by Dallaway, Major's edition, large paper, India proofs, 1826, 22*l.* 10*s.* Dresser's Birds of Europe, 1871-96, 54*l.* 10*s.* Blake's Songs of Innocence, 1789, 83*l.* Byron's Don Juan, Cantos I. and II., presentation copy, 1819, 51*l.*; Sardanapalus, 1821, presentation copy, 69*l.* Robinson Crusoe, first edition (imperfect), 1719, 60*l.* Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., 96*l.* Horn-Book, *temp.* George II., 19*l.* Shelley's Queen Mab, with title and imprint, 1813, 100*l.* Tennyson's The Last Tournament, 1871, 16*l.* 10*s.* Dame Juliana Berners's Book of Hawking, Hunting, and Fishing, &c., 1586, 31*l.* Drayton's The Owle, 1604, 29*l.* Mrs. Jordan's Letters to William, Duke of Clarence, 335*l.* Documents signed by Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette (5), 140*l.* Napoleon I., Draft of a Proclamation to his Army before the Battle of Rivoli, 122*l.* Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum (Paris Use), Sæc. XV., 195*l.* Sarum Primer, 1555, 34*l.* Bulletins de la Convention Nationale, September, 1792, to January, 1795, 190*l.* Seymour Haden's Études a l'Eauforte, 1866, 165*l.* Horæ ad Usum Sarum, printed upon vellum, 1526, 115*l.*; Horæ ad Usum Bisuntiensem (Besançon), MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., 110*l.* Valerius Maximus, MS. on vellum, 1418, 122*l.* Christine de Pisan, Livre des Faits d'Armes et de Chevalerie, MS., XV. Cent., 225*l.* Guillaume de Guilleville, Le Pelerinage de la Vie Humaine, MS. on vellum, XV. Cent., 290*l.* Martin Le Franc, Champion des Dames, MS. on paper, XV. Cent., 195*l.* Lancelot du Lac et autres Romans de la Table Ronde, MS. on paper, XV. Cent., 500*l.* Midsummer Night's Dreame, 1600, 280*l.*; The Merchant of Venice, 1600, 460*l.*; Sir John Oldcastle, 1600, 110*l.*; Henry V., 1608, 150*l.*; King Lear, 1608, 395*l.*; Merry Wives of Windsor, 1619, 295*l.*; A Yorkshire Tragedy, 1619, 125*l.*; The Whole Contention, 1619, 110*l.*; Pericles, 1619, 161*l.*

Literary Gossip.

'THE BALKAN TRAIL,' by Mr. Frederick Moore, which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will have ready on the 11th inst., with a map and forty-eight pages of illustrations, relates the experiences of an American correspondent during the recent troubles in the Balkans, and affords an insight into the character of the people and the political situation. Incidentally Mr. Moore tells, on the authority of the actors in the drama, the real history of the abduction and ransom of Madame Tsilka.

MR. FISHER UNWIN is to publish a work by Dr. J. P. Mahaffy, entitled 'The Silver Age of the Greek World.' It is a study of the period during which the Greeks, after their subjugation by Rome, went into all parts of the world as pioneers of Hellenic culture. The progress of Hellenism in Inner Asia, Egypt, and Syria is treated; there are several chapters on the influence of Greece on Roman society and literature, and two on Plutarch and his times.

MESSRS. BELL announce a new edition of Trollope's Barsetshire novels, which will be added to their "York Library." The series will consist of 'The Warden,' 'Barchester Towers,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Framley Parsonage,' 'The Small House at Allington,' and 'The Last Chronicle of Barset.' The last named has been out of print for some years, but by arrangement with the owners of the copyright Messrs. Bell have acquired the right to reprint it, and it will be published soon in two volumes. The other volumes of the series will follow at short intervals.

THE 'Life and Letters of the First Earl of Durham, 1792–1840,' will appear in the autumn. The book, which will probably occupy two volumes, has cost the author, Mr. Stuart J. Reid, a good deal of research, both in Canada and England, and is based on a mass of letters, dispatches, and papers at Lambton Castle. It will contain many unpublished letters by prominent statesmen, and some fine portraits which are unknown to the public.

AT a meeting held at Christ's College, Cambridge, on the 24th ult., the Master of Christ's in the chair, a testimonial was presented to Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D., subscribed for by a number of friends and past and present students, "as a token of affection and regard." The Masters of Trinity and Peterhouse and Prof. Skeat spoke upon the occasion; and the Master of Christ's, on behalf of the donors, presented a case containing doctor's robes, a copy of the Wycliffite Bible, and a cheque for the publication of some work or for the purchase of books, together with an album enclosing a list of subscribers. Among these were the Bishops of Bristol and Ely; the Dean of Westminster; the Masters of Trinity, Christ's, and Peterhouse; the Mistress of Girton; the Principal of Newnham; the Principal of University College, London; the Head Master of Harrow; Sir John Evans; Sir E. Maunde Thompson; Mr. Holman Hunt; the Rev. Dr. Abbott; Drs. Braunholtz, Breul, Fraser, Furnivall, Haddon, Heath, Keynes, Kimmins, Sidney Lee, R. D. Roberts, Rouse, and Spenser; Profs. Clifford Allbutt, Conway, Hales, Herford, Ker, Reid, and Trench; Mr. Magnusson, and Mr. Shipley. Prof. Atkins, Fellow of St. John's College, acted as honorary secretary; and Prof. Skeat was mainly answerable for the carrying out of the movement.

LAST year the annual meeting of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland was held in Edinburgh, when the visitors were generously entertained by their Northern brethren. This year arrangements are in progress for the meetings and excursions, which will be held at Oxford, beginning on July 6th.

ON May 1st Cecil Bendall, late Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Cambridge, was made Officier of the French Académie. The nomination, which would have given the Professor much pleasure and gratification, comes too late, as he died on March 14th.

THE voting at Cambridge on the proposal that students of science should be permitted a choice between Latin and Greek and a modern language as a compulsory subject in the "Little Go" was finished on Saturday last. The numbers were, for the proposal, 241; against, 747. The majority opposed to change seems to be pretty constant; it was a clear 502 against making Greek optional; and now it is 506.

IN her new novel 'Clemency Shafto,' which will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on the 11th inst., Miss Frances G. Burmester uses the mystery of some vanished jewels and the supposed murder of an old general who was Mrs. Shafto's lover in India to open up a struggle of character between Clemency and her mother, and to bring about the nemesis of a long-concealed love story.

A NEW novel by Mrs. M. Pennell, entitled 'Amor Veritatis,' will be issued shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MESSRS. BARTON & SONS are selling on the 20th inst. at East Dereham the small farm and house at Badley Moor where Borrow was born.

THE death took place on May 26th, at Edinburgh, of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Smith. He was born in 1817, and, becoming a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, went out to India, joining the Free Church later. In 1840 he instituted the Zenana Mission, with which his name will always be associated, and, writing much on Oriental subjects, was for ten years editor of *The Calcutta Review*. After the Mutiny he returned to the ministry in Scotland, and in 1880 was made Professor of Evangelistic Theology in the New College, Edinburgh, a post which he held until 1893, when he retired as emeritus professor. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him three degrees, viz., M.A., D.D., and LL.D. *honoris causa*. Dr. Smith was author and translator of many works, among which were a volume on 'Mediæval Missions,' lives of Dr. Duff and Dr. Begg, and a translation of Vinet's 'Studies on Pascal.'

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT, whose death took place last Thursday, was born in 1846, and well known as a vigorous journalist. His books include 'Leaves from a Prison Diary,' 1884, and 'Life and Progress in Australia,' 1898; his political writing was too obviously biassed to be of permanent value.

THE early death of a poet of much promise is announced in M. George Vannor, who passed away last week, after a very short illness, at the age of forty-one. He issued a volume of poems in 1889 under the title of 'Les Paradis.' This was

followed by a small book with the title of 'L'Art symbolique,' to which M. Paul Adam contributed a preface, and by two others: 'Le Tombeau du Cid,' and 'Pélerinage d'Art,' dealing with such varied subjects as Wagner and Italian painting. M. Vannor was also a dramatic and musical critic, and contributed to *L'Evénement*, *Gil Blas*, *La Libre Parole*, and *La Presse*; but perhaps he was best known as a *conférencier*. He recently appeared in this rôle at the Odéon and at the Porte Saint Martin.

WITH the novelist Claire von Glümer another of the few survivors of the "tolle Jahr" 1848 has passed away. Her father, Karl von Glümer, was an ardent Liberal, and her early years were spent in exile. In 1848 she acted as reporter of the proceedings of the Parliament of Frankfort for the *Magdeburgische Zeitung*. In 1851 she was sent to prison for three months for promoting the escape of her brother, who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life. She eventually settled at Blasewitz, near Dresden, where her life was spent peacefully, and where she died at the age of eighty-one. Her book 'Aus meinem Flüchtlingsleben' gives an interesting account of her stormy youth. She wrote a number of novels and short stories, many of which were very popular in their day.

THE publication of the entire series of Grant Allen's "Historical Guides" has now been transferred to the firm of E. Grant Richards. The series includes at present 'Paris,' 'Florence,' 'Venice,' and 'The Cities of Belgium,' by Grant Allen; 'The Cities of Northern Italy,' by Dr. G. C. Williamson; and 'Umbrian Towns,' by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cruickshank. A volume dealing with Christian Rome, also by Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank, is in preparation.

THE fine library of Mr. William S. Appleton, lately dispersed at Libbie's Rooms, Boston, U.S.A., included two interesting lots. One of these was George Washington's manuscript map of New York and New Jersey, 1777, "laid down chiefly from actual surveys received from the Right Honourable Lord Stirling and others, and delineated for the use of His Excellency General Washington, by Robert Erskine, F.R.S.," 39 in. by 25 in. It realized 520 dollars. The second item was a copy of the very rare piece of early American poetry, Anne Bradstreet's 'The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung up in America, or Severall Poems compiled with a great variety of Wit and Learning,' London, 1650; this was secured for the Library of Congress at 191 dollars. The McKee copy of this work sold for 460 dollars in 1900.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers include Statutes made by the Governing Bodies of Corpus Christi, Merton, and Sidney Sussex Colleges, Oxford, (1*d.* or ½*d.* each); Scotch Education Department, Code of Regulations for Continuation Classes (2½*d.*); Board of Education, Statement as to the Age at which Compulsory Education begins in certain Foreign Countries (½*d.*); and a Return showing the Number of National Schools in Ireland in which Irish is Taught, &c. (½*d.*).

SCIENCE

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

THE Board of Visitors met last Wednesday, the 30th ult., under the chairmanship of Lord Rayleigh, President of the Royal Society, and we have before us the Astronomer Royal's Report, which relates to the history and state of the Observatory up to May 10th. No important changes appear to have been made in the buildings or instruments, except that the object-glass of the transit-circle was removed for repolishing early in January, and returned in February. The sun, moon, planets, and fundamental stars were regularly observed on the meridian, as in previous years. A new determination of the forms of the pivots showed there was no sensible error in them. The corrections for variation of latitude have been applied, the data being kindly furnished by Prof. Albrecht. The Second Nine-Year Catalogue (for the epoch 1900), the observations for which were terminated at the end of last year, will be divided into two sections, viz., Part I., Fundamental and Zodiacal Stars, and Part II., Astrographic Reference Stars. The altazimuth had to undergo some alterations, as well as a repolishing of the flint lens, which made it necessary to suspend observations with it for about six weeks. It is used as a reversible transit-circle in the meridian in four positions during the year, the positions being changed regularly each two months. Besides being employed for observations of the sun, planets, and fundamental stars, the instrument (which is under the charge of Mr. Crommelin) has been used regularly for extra-meridian observations of the moon during the first and last quarters of each lunation. Observations of the lunar crater Mösting A were begun in 1905, and have been continued when practicable. A large number of observations have been obtained with the reflex zenith-tube. Occultations of stars by the moon have been observed with the equatorials, and extended to stars below the limit of magnitude hitherto included in the 'Nautical Almanac.' The 28-inch refractor has been in use throughout the year, under the superintendence of Mr. Lewis, for micrometric observations of double stars, of Jupiter, and of Jupiter's satellites. The work of the astrographic equatorial has been under the charge of Mr. Hollis. It has chiefly consisted of replacing chart plates which, though satisfactory in other respects, are, owing to slight photographic defects, unsuitable for the production of enlarged prints; and of remeasurement of catalogue plates which required revision, as well as other matters preparatory to the completion of the Greenwich section of the great international photographic survey of the heavens.

Mr. Maunder has continued to superintend the observations with the photo-heliograph. The solar activity, as shown in the numbers and areas of spots, was very pronounced throughout 1905, the record for that year being about double that for 1904. In particular, a great number of large groups, visible to the naked eye, were observed. During the present year, however, there has been a considerable falling off in activity; no groups really of the first magnitude having been observed since the end of 1905.

The magnetic and meteorological department has been, as before, under the charge of Mr. Bryant. The mean magnetic declination for 1905 was 16° 9′·9 west, the mean dip (with 3-inch needles) 66° 55′ 55″. There were no days of great magnetic disturbance in that year, but twelve of lesser disturbance. The following are the most interesting of the meteorological results. The mean temperature for 1905 was 49°·7, or 0°·2 above the average for the fifty years 1841-90. During the twelve months ending April 30th the highest temperature in the shade (recorded on the open stand in the Magnetic Pavilion enclosure) was 87°·2 on July 26th. The lowest was 23°·1 on November 22nd. During the winter there were 59 days on which the temperature fell below freezing-point, which is three more than the average. The mean daily horizontal movement of the air during the same twelve months was 300 miles, which is 18 miles above the average of the preceding thirty-eight years. The greatest recorded daily movement was 767 miles on January 6th, and the least 69 miles on December 11th. The greatest recorded pressure of the wind was 19·4 lb. on the square foot on January 18th, and the greatest hourly velocity 50 miles on January 6th. The number of hours of bright sunshine, recorded by the Campbell-Stokes instrument, was 1,523 out of 4,457, the whole time during which the sun was above the horizon, so that the mean proportion of sunshine for the year was 0·342, constant sunshine being represented by 1. The rainfall was 23·33 in., being 1·21 less than the average of the fifty years 1841–90. No rain fell for a period of eighteen consecutive days, from March 27th to April 13th.

All the reductions are in a satisfactory state, and the printing of the volume for 1904 approaches completion. Since the date of the last Report Mr. Dyson has been appointed Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and Mr. Eddington (as has already been announced in *The Athenæum*) has been nominated one of the Chief Assistants, Mr. Cowell being now the Senior. These two have the general superintendence of all the operations of the Observatory. Not much extraneous work was done during last year; the expeditions for observation of the total solar eclipse in August have been already described in our columns.

The Astronomer Royal finishes by some remarks on the disturbances likely to be introduced by the schemes for the supply of electric power to the whole of London and the surrounding districts from generating stations planted, or to be planted, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Observatory. The most serious danger arises from the generating station of the London County Council, which is planted exactly in the Greenwich meridian and in a position where its excessively tall chimneys will, unless their height be materially reduced, interfere with observations of stars near the north horizon (which are essential for latitude and refraction), and will, through the effect of heated air, render the results untrustworthy. Moreover, as this generating station is at a distance of only half a mile from the Observatory, there is grave risk of the tremor arising from the vibrations produced by the extremely powerful engines affecting the value of observations made by reflection from a mercury horizon, which are essential for the fundamental work of the Observatory. None such has been noticed from a generating station at Deptford, which is on a much more modest scale, and has hitherto sufficed to supply the Council tramways with electric power. This is, however, nearly a mile from the Observatory, and the Astronomer Royal

naturally complains that the immediate neighbourhood of the Observatory should have been selected for the planting of generating stations on an unprecedented scale, to supply electric power to distant districts.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—*May* 23.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—Prof. Rhys, Fellow of the Academy, read extracts of a paper on 'The Celtic Inscriptions of France and Italy.' It was practically a continuation of the one entitled 'Celtæ and Galli,' which was read to the Academy twelve months ago, and was devoted principally to the fragmentary Coligny calendar and the Rom tablet of lead with writing on both sides. In September and October last the Professor resumed his study of the Coligny calendar, but this time he went to the original in the museum at Lyons, where he carefully collated the fragments. He did the same with the Rom inscriptions, which are in the possession of their discoverer in the neighbourhood of Poitiers. On the same expedition he examined nearly all the Celtic inscriptions known to exist in France; and he devoted the last Easter vacation to examining the few known in Italy. The present paper thus covered pretty well the whole domain of the inscribed monuments of the Celts on the Continent: in all he has examined about forty, varying in length from a single name to the *defixiones* of Rom and the Coligny calendar. In the editions of the Coligny fragments he has discovered a good many inaccuracies, but none of such importance as to upset any of his main contentions as to the interpretation, and none having any bearing on the question of the Celticity of the document as against M. d'Arbois de Jubainville, who continues to regard it as Ligurian. The collation of M. Jullian's reading of the Rom texts has likewise yielded some interesting results, of which the details were embodied in the paper. With regard to the more usual kind of Celtic inscriptions, the differences between Prof. Rhys's readings and those of previous epigraphists are fairly numerous, not to mention new interpretations which he has suggested. The paper being of considerable length, he was able to select only a couple of typical examples, namely, one of the commoner Gaulish type, and one from a group of seven or eight stones found at Avignon or Nîmes, or else in the neighbouring districts. This group has also had its Celticity challenged by M. d'Arbois de Jubainville, who tries to make the language an Italic dialect. Prof. Rhys pointed out the inconclusive nature of the reasoning in favour of an Italic origin, and urged reasons for regarding the inscriptions as Celtic. A photograph of the Coligny calendar is a desideratum, and M. Espérandieu is of opinion that it is quite feasible: it is to be hoped that he may be induced to undertake that piece of work. Since he and M. Dissard put the fragments in their places several have been again shifted.—Sir E. Fry, Fellow of the Academy, read a paper on 'The Rights of Neutrals as illustrated by Recent Events.' The war between Russia and Japan has given rise to some novel questions in relation to neutrals. The first question discussed was suggested by the North Sea incident, viz., whether or no the commander of a ship of war belonging to a belligerent power can justify injury to a neutral ship on the ground of his suspicion that she is a belligerent. The second question discussed was how far belligerents can enlarge their rights against neutrals by the introduction of novel instruments and methods of warfare. The third question raised related to the right of neutrals to receive and use messages relating to military or naval operations, sent by belligerents by means of wireless telegraphy.—A discussion followed, in which Prof. Westlake, Prof. Holland, Sir John Macdonell, Sir F. Pollock, and others took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May* 10.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Director, in the chair.—Mr. O. M. Dalton read a note on the lot-casting machine in Carlovingian representations of the Crucifixion, where it is found as an adjunct to the episode of the parting of Christ's garments. It consists of an urn fixed upon a revolving horizontal bar in such a way that at each revolution one of the balls serving as lots fell out, the neck of the urn being too narrow to admit the passage of more than one at a time. Two representations of this machine, as used in the circus to determine the position of the drivers in the chariot races, have come down to us from about the fourth century, one being on a contorniate medal, the other on a marble relief from the hippodrome at Constantinople; while the mode of its operation in later times is described by Constantine Porphyrogenitus. The late Dr. Graeven and others had already referred to the appearance of this machine in the Utrecht Psalter, and Mr. Dalton now drew attention to two other examples of its occurrence, both upon Carlovingian ivory-carvings: one in the cathedral church of Narbonne, the other in the Victoria and Albert Museum. As it is not likely that the illuminators or ivory-carvers had ever seen the machine in operation, the use of this very secular method of resorting to the verdict of chance affords a striking example of the extent to which these artists depended on antique models. Mr. Dalton also described a circular brooch in the British Museum, apparently of Frankish manufacture, and ornamented with a cross in cloisonné enamel: it appeared to be a very early example of the employment of this method of enamelling in the West. He further described a small Byzantine medallion of very fine workmanship with busts of St. Theodore and St. George, apparently of the eleventh century; it was remarkable for being enamelled upon both surfaces, and for being executed on copper with copper cloisons instead of gold. The medallion was exhibited by Mr. C. H. Read, and is to be presented to the British Museum. Finally Mr. Dalton described a small silver dish of the sixth century A.D. exhibited by Sir William Haynes-Smith. It was ornamented with a monogram in niello within a wreath of ivy-leaves, and had on the bottom the usual official stamps or "hall-marks." It was found in Cyprus, and very closely resembles a larger silver dish from the same locality now in the British Museum.—Mr. W. R. Lethaby read a note on the early Arabic numerals on the sculptures of the Resurrection groups on the west front of Wells cathedral church. These had been described some years ago by Mr. J. T. Irvine, who had misread several of them, with the result that his tables contained numbers that were far too high. Mr. Lethaby showed that, if the numbers were properly read by the light of late thirteenth-century and other MSS., they formed a regular sequence, which corresponded with the groups of sculpture.—The Rev. E. H. Willson exhibited a silver-parcel-gilt chalice of London make of the year 1518-19, now belonging to the Roman Catholic chapel at Leyland, Lancs.—Mr. J. C. Carrington exhibited a curious silver-gilt secular cup, of English work *circa* 1470, in use as a chalice in a Hampshire church.

May 17.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. Trice Martin, Honorary Secretary of the Caerwent Exploration Fund, presented the annual report of the work done at Caerwent in 1905 under the superintendence of Mr. T. Ashby, jun., of the British School at Rome. This work comprised the exploration of five houses or blocks and the lately discovered gate in the south wall of the city. Of the former, one block was remarkable for the remains of a colonnade with seven columns, the use of which was, however, uncertain. In another house there was found an octagonal tank, with a tessellated floor and cemented walls, which was probably a bath; and the whole building (which could not be completely excavated, owing to the northern portion lying in a garden which was not available for excavation) is probably part of the same building (House II. N.) wherein was found the large hypocaust, which is still open for inspection. The whole may possibly have formed part of a system of public baths. In another house the wall of one room was preserved to a height of 14 feet, and there were some interesting remains of plaster. Among other features of interest were well-constructed stone drains. The south gate is extremely well preserved, the larger part of one ring of the stone arch being intact. It differs from the north gate in some important details. Like that, it has been blocked up; but the filling is of an altogether better and more deliberately constructed character. There are also the remains of two large stone drains, and possibly of two roads, one overlying the other. Among the finds exhibited were some iron spear- and arrow-heads, knives, a bronze piped key, a part of a small clay statuette of Venus, a little bronze sphinx, a perfect bowl of a ware that appears to imitate Samian ware, and a collection of plant seeds and animal bones that have been recovered from the earth taken from pits and wells by the industry and care of Mr. Lyell, and identified by Mr. Newton. Work is to be shortly resumed on about five acres of land that have been lately purchased by Lord Tredegar, and with characteristic generosity offered to the committee for excavation.—Mr. W. D. Caröe, by permission of the Rev. T. Green, exhibited three mutilated stone figures of knights, and the pedestal of a fourth, which had lately been found embedded in a mass of rubble in a window-sill in Tilsworth church, Beds.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope was of opinion, from the action of the figures, that they had originally belonged to a group representing the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The fact that they were not shown as sleeping was against their having formed part of an Easter sepulchre. Their date, he thought, was about 1230.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*May* 15.—Dr. J. Rose Bradford, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during April, which numbered 171.—Mr. F. E. Beddard exhibited a nearly full-time fœtus of *Lemur rufifrons*, and called attention to the carpal vibrissæ, which were extremely conspicuous, though the rest of the ventral surface of the arm was devoid of hair.—Mr. Beddard also exhibited, on behalf of Dr. C. G. Seligmann, a cock of mixed breed which had been caponized for commercial purposes whilst young. The bird at no time showed any evidence of sexual attraction for or towards either sex. On dissection, there was no trace of testicular tissue.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited and made remarks upon a specimen of a leaf-insect (Phyllium) from the Seychelles, which had been brought to the gardens by Mr. E. G. B. Meade-Waldo.—Mr. H. Munt exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Bussell, a skin of the spotted-necked otter (*Lutra maculicollis*) obtained at Fort Johnston, Uganda.—A communication from Mr. J. N. Halbert contained descriptions of the two species of water-mites (Hydrachnidæ) collected by Mr. W. A. Cunnington in Lake Nyasa during the Third Tanganyika Expedition, 1904–5.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a paper on a collection of mammals made by Mr. W. Stalker in the Northern Territory of South Australia, and presented to the National Museum by Sir William Ingram and the Hon. John Forrest. The collection included sixteen species, of which two were of special interest: *Mus forresti*, sp. n., and *Phascogale ingrami*, sp. n.—Mr. F. E. Beddard communicated a paper by Prof. W. B. Benham and Mr. W. J. Dunbar dealing with the skull of a young ribbon-fish (Regalecus).—A communication from Dr. von Linstow contained descriptions of two species—one of them new—of hair-worms of the family Gordiidæ. The specimens had been obtained in Korea by Mr. Malcolm Anderson, who was making collections of the fauna of Eastern Asia for the Duke of Bedford.—A communication from Mr. G. A. Boulenger contained descriptions of a new lizard, a new snake, and a new toad collected in Uganda by Mr. E. Degen.—Mr. R. I. Pocock read a paper on the gestation and parturition of certain monkeys that had bred in the Society's menagerie in the spring of the present year.

MICROSCOPICAL.—*May* 16.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Dr. Bernstein gave an account of some observations recently made on the parasites of malaria and the phagocytic action of the polymorphonuclear leucocytes. The subject was illustrated by a large number of drawings upon the blackboard, showing the results of observations during the examination of blood taken from a patient suffering from malarial fever. The observations were made at intervals of a few minutes during a period of five hours. A crescent form of the parasite was seen to become engulfed by a leucocyte, in which it was soon surrounded by vacuoles and was ultimately destroyed, only the pigment granules remaining; other leucocytes afterwards approached and absorbed some of the granules. The blood film was stained, and the preparation showing the pigment granules in the polymorphonuclear leucocytes was exhibited under a microscope at the meeting.—Mr. C. Beck exhibited and described a simple wave-length

spectrometer designed by Mr. E. M. Nelson, in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Gordon, for the purpose of testing colour-screens. It consisted of a diffraction grating, a slit, a collimating lens, and an eye lens. Mr. Gordon had worked out a method of measuring wave-lengths by this instrument without any reference to tables (as shown by a diagram exhibited), wave-lengths being read off in millionths of an inch.—The President referred to the annual exhibition of pond life, in giving which the Fellows had been assisted by members of the Quekett Microscopical Club. Nearly forty microscopes were upon the tables.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*May* 22.—Prof. W. Gowland, President, in the chair.—Mr. T. C. Hodson exhibited a series of slides of stone monuments found in Assam. He subsequently read a paper on the *genna* (tabu) among the tribes of Assam. The tabus are of two kinds, general or communal, as contrasted with private or individual tabus. Communal tabus are observed by the whole village, which consists of several exogamous subdivisions, and are automatic, in the sense that they are of regular occurrence or necessarily follow the occurrence of some event. These regular tabus are mostly connected with the crops, and are frequently times of great licence. The village is made *genna* before the crop is sown, at the harvest home, and sometimes on the appearance of the first blade of the crop. When the village is *genna* every one must stay in until the tabu is over, and it sometimes lasts as long as ten days, and no one who is outside is allowed to come in. The village is also *genna* when a rain-making ceremony is necessary; and in fact any magical ceremony for the good of the whole community is necessarily accompanied by a general *genna*. *Gennas* are also occasioned by natural phenomena, such as earthquakes, eclipses, &c., and by the annual ceremony of laying the ghosts of those who have died within the year. Individual *gennas* are necessary at all important events in life, such as childbirth or marriage, and are as inevitable as crop *gennas*. They are also extended to certain foods, especially in the case of the head man of the village, and are necessary when any person wishes to erect a monolith, usually for self-glorification. Such an individual is *genna* from the moment when he takes the first steps towards erecting a monolith until the stone is finally in position. Slides of these monuments were shown by Mr. Hodson. *Gennas* are also occasioned by the birth or death of any animal within the house; and warriors before and after a raid are subject to them.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—*May* 23.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Messrs. Willoughby Gardner, Charles Gregory, George D. Nichols, and William H. Wells, and the Ermitage Impérial of St. Petersburg, were elected to membership.—The members tendered a resolution of sympathy with the relatives of Mr. Richard A. Hoblyn, F.S.A., whose recent decease had deprived the Society of one of its Council, and was a loss to archæology.—The paper of the evening, 'Historical Notes on the First Coinage of Henry II.,' was contributed by the President. Except with regard to the Pipe Roll of Henry I., which had been treated by Mr. Andrew, no systematic search or notation of the early rolls of the Exchequer had previously been made for the purposes of comparison with the coinage of the period; but Mr. Carlyon-Britton now supplied a complete record of the numismatic references contained in the rolls for the twenty-one years from 1155 to 1176. They comprised nearly four hundred entries, and included the names of eighty-two moneyers, with the various cities and boroughs in which they coined. These chiefly concerned returns of the fees, fines, and penalties due to the Exchequer; but some of them were of a varied and more interesting character. The author was able to identify most of the names recorded with those on existing coins, many examples of which he exhibited, and in this relation it was interesting to note the introduction of the surname, which was then gradually extending over England. For example, Alwin of London on the coins became Alwin Finch in the roll; Richard of Exeter appeared as Richard Fitz Estrange; and Pires Mer: and Pires Sal: of London were extended into Peter Merefin and Peter de Salerna, and so on, until the records seemed to be almost a directory of the coinage. The whole tenor of the paper confirmed the contention that the moneyer whose name and place of mintage appeared on the coins was a person of considerable wealth and importance, who farmed the dies, and employed artisans (usually termed in the roll "men of the moneyer") to do the manual and executive work. Mr. Carlyon-Britton acknowledged his indebtedness to the publications of the Pipe Roll Society, which had materially lightened the task of research.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a half-groat of the first coinage of Edward III., when the Roman M was still in use, and a groat and half-groat of Henry VI. with obverses of the pinecone-mascle coinages and reverses of the annulet type; and Mr. H. M. Reynolds, a penny of Harthacnut of the Langport mint.—Mr. L. Forrer and Mr. E. H. Waters made presentations of numismatic works to the Library of the Society.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

TUES. Royal Institution, 5.—'Northern Winter Sports: Sweden and its People,' Lecture II., Col. V. Balck.
WED. Archæological Institute, 4.—'Notes on the Early Architectural History of the Parish Church of Worth, in Sussex,' and 'Notes on the Architecture of Denham Church, Bucks,' Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing.
— Entomological, 8.—'Predaceous Insects,' and 'On some Forms of *Papilio dardanus*,' Prof. E. B. Poulton; 'Notes on the Blattidæ,' Mr. R. Shelford; 'On the Bionomics of some Butterflies from the Victoria Nyanza Region,' Mr. S. A. Neave.
THURS. Royal, 4.30.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Man and the Glacial Period,' Lecture III., Prof. W. J. Sollas.
— Linnean, 8.—'On Two New Species of Populus from Darjeeling,' Mr. H. H. Haines; 'Biscayan Plankton: Part VIII. The Cephalopoda,' Mr. W. E. Hoyle; 'Part IX. The Medusæ,' Mr. E. T. Browne.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Ammonium Selenate and the Question of Isodimorphism in the Alkali Series,' Mr. A. E. H. Tutton; 'An Improved Beckman Apparatus for Molecular Weight Determination,' Mr. J. M. Sanders; 'Resolution of Lactic Acid by Morphine,' Mr. J. C. Irvine; and other papers.
FRI. Astronomical, 5.
— Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Higher Zones of the Upper Chalk in the Western Part of the London Basin,' Messrs. H. J. Osborne White and Ll. Treacher.
— Physical, 8.—'On the Solution of Problems in Diffraction by the Aid of Contour Integration,' Mr. H. Davies; 'The Effect of Radium in facilitating the Visible Electric Discharge in Vacuo,' Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton; 'Fluid (Liquid) Resistance,' Col. de Villamil.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Studies on Charcoal and Liquid Air,' Prof. Sir J. Dewar.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Inspiration in Poetry,' Prof. W. M. Dixon.

Science Gossip.

THE Clarendon Press are now publishing 'An Introduction to Logic,' by Mr. H. W. B. Joseph, Fellow and Tutor of New College. He has done his best to avoid a superfluity of technical terms, and goes back largely to Aristotle; but all the Greek quoted will be translated.

A REPORT on the International Congress of Medicine held at Lisbon in April has just been published as a Parliamentary Paper. The price is 1*d*.

THE death is announced, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, of Prof. Lindhagen, who, after studying at the University of Upsala, became assistant at the observatory there, removing to that at Pulkowa in 1847, from which he was called by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to be astronomer at the Stockholm Observatory in 1855. In 1851 he undertook a share in the Russo-Swedish geodetical operations; and in 1860 he joined an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Spain. His literary activity also was considerable, both in scientific and popular publications. Whilst at Pulkowa he married a daughter of the famous F. G. W. Struve, by whom he leaves two sons and three daughters.

THE death, in his seventy-eighth year, is reported from Heidelberg of the naturalist Baron Karl Robert von Osten-Sacken. He was the author of several works on zoology, and his collection of beetles was specially valuable. He was born in St. Petersburg, and was a member of a well-known Russian family.

THE distinguished anthropologist Hermann Obst, whose death in his seventieth year is also reported, was one of the founders of the Leipziger Völkermuseum, with which his very valuable collections were incorporated. He was considered one of the chief authorities on Asiatic races, among whom he frequently travelled for purposes of study.

THE summer solstice occurs this year at 9 o'clock in the morning, by Greenwich time, on the 22nd inst. The moon will be full at 9h. 12m. in the evening on the 6th, and new at 11h. 6m. on the morning of the 21st. She will be in perigee on the morning of the 6th. The planet Mercury will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 8th, and visible in the evening during the latter part of the month, moving from the constellation Gemini into Cancer, and passing about 5° due south of Pollux on the 26th. Venus is increasing in brightness in the evening; she will be near Pollux on the 14th, enter Cancer on the 17th, and be in conjunction with the moon on the 24th. Mars is not visible this month. Jupiter will be in conjunction with the sun on the 10th. Saturn is visible in the morning, nearly stationary in the north-western part of the constellation Pisces.

A NEW small planet was photographically discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 13th ult. The publication of some earlier plates has enabled Prof. Berberich to identify a few recent discoveries with previous registrations, and it would seem that some of these bodies are subject to variations of brightness. One announced at Heidelberg in 1905, and afterwards numbered 556 and named Stereoscopia, is found to be identical with one discovered by Dr. Pulfrich, using the stereo-comparator at Jena, on June 9th, 1899. Other identities are probable.

S. ENEBO, of Dombaas, Dovre, Norway, announces the variability of a star in the constellation Gemini. It is numbered +26°.1412 in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung.' In the spring of 1904 its magnitude was about 9·5, from which it had increased by the end of that year to about 9·1, afterwards gradually returning to 9·5, at which it seems to have remained in the spring of the present year. It will be numbered var. 40, 1906, Geminorum.

FINE ARTS

FLEMISH PICTURES AT THE GUILDHALL.

FROM the point of view of the mere connoisseur this would be a notable exhibition, were it only for the collection of early paintings in Gallery I., to which alone, we observe, Mr. Temple provides an explanatory preface.

From the Gymnasium of Hermanstadt, in Hungary, comes one of the two fairly well-reputed works here by that rarest of masters Hubert van Eyck, and apart from the interest of rarity, both this small portrait and Sir Frederick Cook's *Three Maries at the Tomb* are examples of realism at its highest pitch of delicacy and nobility, though neither of them has to the same degree as the upper panels of the Ghent altarpiece the peculiar aspiration that marks the author of the latter as a painter of another character from John van Eyck. 'The Three Maries,' in fact, though at a rather lower level of intensity and perfection, resembles the great lower central panel of the Ghent masterpiece—the part of the work precisely which seems to many, whichever brother painted it, the most splendid and powerful of all, and the technical quality of which the best work of John greatly resembles, though it may scarcely ever

attain such a pitch of imaginative power. To any but the purely retrospective student, indeed, John van Eyck's work must now seem of greater value, when shown at its full pitch of intensity, than the work of those of his contemporaries and successors whose aim was to present an ideal rather than to record facts. He is not, however, in the present exhibition thus shown at his best. In the *Virgin and Child* (No. 3) he seems, curiously enough, to have been hampered by the smallness of scale of the work, nor is No. 4, the portrait of a man, more satisfactory; the *Enthronement of Thomas à Becket* (5) is a crowded composition, every head in which seems to have been painted at a much later date; while the large triptych (7), said to be his latest work, suggests that inspiration had deserted him: we have the procedure and the finish, but the vitality is gone, and the colour is at once sickly and foolishly bright. For an example of the realistic portraiture we connect with his name we have (besides the Hubert van Eyck already mentioned) the forceful *Edward Grimston* (25), by Peter Christus; while Memlinc's noble pair of portraits of Moreel and his wife (18 and 19) from Brussels, mark the transition between that realism and the idealization of the more strictly religious painter.

Memlinc is often praised for his religious feeling. His modern popularity, however, is rather due to the fact that he never allowed his religious convictions to go to the length of making his pictures disquieting or uncompanionable—other than pleasant everyday things to live with, the gentle exaltation of Barbara Moreel being about as intense an emotion as is usual with this poet of dignified, yet easy and enjoyable leisure. See the Duke of Devonshire's *Triptych*, with its serene landscape (21); note the delicate beauty, in particular, of the young girl to the beholder's right in the central picture. Here is truth, idealized may be, but breathing aspirations that can never grow stale in a busy and hustling world.

It is otherwise with many of the distinctively religious pictures which come later in the show, and which carry on the spirit rather of Van der Weyden than of John van Eyck. There is something in the work of Van der Weyden that is not without its message to a generation absorbed in the hunt after material prosperity, a kind of eerie and transcendental earnestness; but the works of his less inspired followers express little except the instinctive self-repression and self-effacement, the spiritless submission, that is so potent a factor in the dreariness of modern existence. We cannot greatly love this sort of thing, nor even in the name of superior culture ought we to try to do so, and in several of these later pictures our interest shifts to the rather charming landscape backgrounds. An instance of this may be found in *The Virgin by the Fountain* (59) or the *Virgin and Child* (61) by Patinir. In Gerhard David's scenes from the life of St. Nicholas (49) we have a slight revival of the realistic spirit, and again and again throughout the exhibition beautiful fragments (in the way of red drapery and the like) that are the despair of modern technicians. *The Last Supper* (73), of much-disputed origin, is a curious jumble of many influences insufficiently digested, yet speaking here and there of great native ability in its rather unlucky author. The portrait of Mary Tudor (75) is accomplished and sympathetic, but somewhat marred by a left eye disquietingly out of place.

It is our contention that the true use of these retrospective exhibitions is not to bury contemporary art, but to revive it, and we trust that the painter who visits the Guildhall will linger long in this gallery, for rarely has there been gathered in so small a compass more technical accomplishment than is to be found here, where are, moreover, some of the best pictures of their kind ever painted. Having so lingered and saturated himself with their spirit, let him descend into the second gallery and examine, just against the door by which he enters, the portrait of Van Zurpelan and his wife by Jacob Jordaens.

Is there any but experiences a sense of deliverance, of emerging into a freer air and a larger life? It is not a mere question of technique; the technique is the inevitable outcome of a franker and more generous ideal, for Jordaens is as much an idealist as any purveyor of downcast Madonnas, and we submit to the conscience of the modern painter the question, Is not this genial ideal, with its glorification of the more social qualities, its happy confidence in the fundamental healthfulness of nature, a healthy and useful ideal for us to-day? Is not the technique which it needs for its adequate expression, elastic, based in its very conception on acceptance of the movement, the ebb and flow of nature as the law of life—essentially more beautiful than that other, the expression of mediæval rigidity?

In so far as a painter is impartial, realistic, the interest of his work is abiding, valid for all ages; but in each successive generation that interest is eclipsed by another, more transitory, but more poignant, which is wielded by the man of ideals; and here at first sight seems an injustice to the philosopher, in whose broader view sinner is as necessary to the general scheme of things as saint—at first sight only, however, for though the human race as a whole may be perfect, balanced, yet at any given moment it has terrible imperfections, and a healthy consciousness of this tends to worship of the qualities most wanting. Naturally, in a bloodthirsty and violent age, the beauty of mercy, of pity for the weak, of shrinking from anything approaching brutality, seemed almost unearthly, and its worship tended to moral balance. It is not at all so healthy a cult in a super-civilized society of shy creatures of routine, who have to be encouraged to do anything so odd as follow their inclinations—a society artificially protected from anything that might disturb its ennui. With no inconsiderable section of the community to-day (and a well-meaning body of people it is), life tends to become imprisoned within narrow frontiers, not by any material force, but by the softer and more clinging bonds of cowardly habit, and it is the part of the artist to kindle sedition beneath the surface of this seeming content. Have you an itching for freer self-expression, for more intimate confidences than are prescribed by convention, a hankering after private adventure or public splendour, then you have possibly in you the stuff of perhaps not an immediately successful, but a most useful artist; you may even ultimately gather recognition as one well-behaved citizen after another gains courage to confess his secret sympathy.

To no small degree the art of Rubens and of Jordaens answers in this fashion to our secret needs. One part of their message, indeed—their praise of material well-being—we have assimilated thoroughly enough. We are lapped and padded in comfort; but the luxury of free intercourse, the zest for adventure, for the frank following of individual taste instead of fashion, the thirst for public gaiety and public splendour—these, the joys of liberty, must still be extolled before we consent to take them. Of the three great attempts at decoration on a generous scale here placed side by side, the Rubens is not so fine as the Jordaens, while the Van Dyck is inferior to the Rubens; yet all are spacious and splendid examples of the sort of art we need, but do not, in an economic sense, demand. Finer than his great historical swagger, Rubens's *Lioness* (94) is (despite a doubtful twist in the back) a glorious presentment of beauty and power. Some Van Dyck portraits (one or two of which are in his most elegant mood, but none in his most virile) and a fine landscape by Teniers (107) are the most important of the other later pictures in the historic section.

Among the moderns we are on much lower ground with one exception. A modest little interior, *Hall of the Brewers' House* (199), by H. de Brakeleer, is a work of genuine merit, as is also the portrait (182) by Alfred Cluysenaar, an Orpen of other days. Emile Wauters shows a kind of aimless competence, along with Baron Leys. Towering above these, Alfred Stevens reveals himself the master he was in his narrow vein. (*Fedora*, No. 206, and *L'Accouchée*, No. 204, might well have been omitted from what is otherwise a collection of singularly beautiful work.) The charm of this artist just eludes analysis, and almost as elusive is his method of painting. Inasmuch as his work is sufficiently recent to be almost contemporary, there must be a few people living who could speak authoritatively as to his method, and it would be interesting to establish some record of his technical processes before the tradition is lost.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

IN an article not yet published Prof. Sayce continues the study, begun by him twenty-two years ago, of the true names of the Assyrian kings recorded under Greek forms by Ctesias. He then pointed out that Sôs is the form that the name of the Sun-God Samas regularly takes in Greek, Samas-Ramman being thus the Sosermos of the Greek physician. To this he now adds that Bellepares must be the Assyrian "Bilu-labiru," or "Bel the elder," mentioned in the inscription of Tiglath-pilezer I.; and he compares this with the classical Bellerophon, a name which has hitherto defied interpretation. That Semiramis was probably Sammu-ramat, the queen of Adad-nirari III., has long been conjectured; but Prof. Sayce has now found the masculine form of the same name in one Sumu-rame, a West Semitic name which conceals another form of the Sun-God's name mentioned above, and which passed into Hebrew as Shem. Why Semiramis should have become so famous in history, or rather in legend, is still unknown; but Prof. Sayce suggests that the first royal lady of that name was probably the wife of Hammurabi or some other king of the first Babylonian dynasty, and that most of the stories that have gathered round her were originally told of the goddess Ishtar. The article in question will appear in an early number of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archæology.

Mr. Garstang, concerning whom it was stated in the last instalment of these Notes that nothing had been heard, has now written from Abydos to say that on the concession that he has there received he finds work enough to occupy him for four or five years, and that he hopes this time effectively to clear the site which many previous explorers have reported as "exhausted," only to find that their successors gleaned from it a richer crop than before. He has obtained many objects of Hyksos times at Esneh; and from the

scarabs and other small antiquities there discovered he hopes to be able to put the chronology of that much-vexed period on a satisfactory footing. But his greatest find has been at Kostamneh, in Nubia, where he discovered an entire necropolis as it was left by its last users, and from this he proposes to throw fresh light upon the origin of the predynastic civilization. In particular he seeks to show the original birthplace of the black-lined pottery sometimes called predynastic, and to correct the system of so-called "sequence-dates" in several important particulars. Altogether, the forthcoming exhibition of the results of his expedition—to be held, as usual, in the University of Liverpool—should be most interesting.

In this connexion it may be as well to refer again to M. Georges Foucart's remarkable article on the painted vases of Negadah, first summarized here (see *Athenæum*, No. 4070) some six months ago. In it he evolves a perfectly consistent and logical theory that the boats depicted in these paintings are really boats, and not, as M. Victor Loret and Mr. Cecil Torr would have them, stockades or fortified villages. But the curious branched signs at the prow of each vessel he holds to be neither palm-trees, as M. Loret thinks, nor deck-houses, as Prof. Petrie considers them, but ciphers or indications of the number of days that the festival which he supposes them to record was intended to last. This fully agrees with the branched sign found on the Palermo Stone and on the ivory and ebony tablets of the First Dynasty, and shows that, in both these cases, the purpose of the inscription was to record the happening of some festival. But we may also guess, without much fear of contradiction, that the festivals in question were in all these cases connected with the early conquest of Egypt, and that the Negadah vases represent the invaders in their many-oared galleys sweeping down the Nile, the dancers, castanet-players, wielders of boomerangs, and perhaps the gazelles and other animals, representing the aborigines standing on the banks, and portrayed, with due regard to the later Egyptian conventions of perspective, as *above* the boats. That these invaders came from the south seems certain; but was that their first starting place—or, in other words, were they Africans or Asiatics? That is the question which now requires to be solved, and perhaps the solution will not be long delayed.

Less disputable matter is to be found in the translation by Prof. Golénischeff, in M. Maspero's *Recueil de Travaux*, of a text in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. Of this text, which is on papyrus, and apparently (though the fact is nowhere stated) in hieroglyphics, he presents a full transcription and translation, with notes and commentary; and it is to be gathered that he will in time do the same for the other MSS. of the Hermitage Museum, which have till now been inaccessible for the majority of Egyptologists. The MS. in question, some account of which was communicated by Prof. Golénischeff to the Berlin Oriental Congress, is one of those folk-tales or fairy stories in which the Egyptians in all ages seem to have delighted, and sets forth how a mariner, while sailing in the neighbourhood of Punt, was shipwrecked and cast upon an enchanted island, the king of which was a mighty serpent, who, upon receiving promise of worship, dismissed him to his own country with assurance of supernatural protection, and a whole shipload of presents for the reigning Pharaoh. Prof. Golénischeff points out many analogies between this tale on the one hand, and that of Sindbad the Sailor and certain episodes in the Odyssey on the other. In view of the way such things go in the East, this is not unlikely; but M. Maspero thinks the resemblance too far-fetched. The assimilation which Prof. Golénischeff discovers between the "roc," or monstrous bird of the Arab tale, and the "rekhiu" or three ostriches to be found on so many objects in the royal tomb at Negadah, is certainly rather daring.

M. Maurice Croiset has communicated to the Académie des Inscriptions a study on the legend of Calypso, in which he seeks to show that two accounts of the goddess have, in the Odyssey, been intermingled. The earlier he would have to be that which makes her a daughter of Oceanus and without pity for her captive; while the later is the more human one, which represents her as the daughter of Atlas and honestly in love with the much-enduring hero. The proposition is at least reasonable.

An excellent article on 'The Origin and Development of Sufiism' appears in the April *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. The author, Mr. Reynold Nicholson, thinks that though quietism and mysticism were not unknown to the earliest Mohammedans, a complete change took place in this respect about 800 A.D., and that this must be attributed to the influence of Greek mystics, as exemplified by the Christian Gnostics and the pagan Neo-Platonists. He points out that the first Mohammedan writer who attempts to define Sufiism is Maruf el-Karkhi, whose parents were Mandæan Christians; and he gives some curious information as to the extent to which Babylon was always considered by the orthodox Moslem as the primitive seat of magic and alchemy. Yet these pseudo-sciences probably came to the Arabs not direct from Chaldæa, but through the intermediary of the Coptic monks, who were great practisers of "curious arts," and hence the belief common in Islam that the hieroglyphs of the Egyptian sculptures really cover magical secrets. The more speculative features of Sufiism were, however, as Mr. Nicholson clearly shows, taken straight from the later Greek philosophy, which no doubt found congenial soil in the minds of the Persians, who were as Aryan as the first founders of philosophy.

M. Senart in a recent discourse to the Académie des Inscriptions gave the welcome news that many photographs of the Angkor inscriptions (as to which see *Athenæum*, No. 4086) have been received, and will shortly be published. We shall therefore have a chance of judging the relics of the much-talked-of art of the Khmers at first hand.

Mr. Alan H. Gardiner, author of 'The Inscription of Mes' and other Egyptological studies, has been appointed Worcester Scholar in Egyptology in succession to Mr. Randall-MacIver, who has just been writing about Rhodesia and the Zimbabwe ruins. Oxford will thereby get another Berlinist.

THE T. H. WOODS AND OTHER SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S sale last Saturday was partly made up of the small, but curiously unequal collection of the late head partner in the firm, Thomas Hoade Woods, and partly of properties from a number of sources, the day's total for 137 lots amounting to the exceedingly high figure of 58,311*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, a total which is not likely to be exceeded this season.

Although Mr. Woods's collection of eighty-five lots contributed only about one-third—19,942*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—to the day's total, it furnished most of the more interesting features of the sale. His first purchase was made in 1852, when he gave 1*l.* 16*s.* for a pair of pastels by Hubert of a young Pierrot in white dress and hat, and a young girl in dark bodice (this pair now sold for eight guineas); and from that time till he retired from Christie's his purchases in the saleroom averaged but about one picture a year. In most cases his judgment was amply vindicated on Saturday. At least three of his bargains stand out in clear relief from the others. The Hoppner portrait of Lady Waldegrave (Cornelia van Lennap, wife of Sir William Waldegrave, who was created Baron Radstock in 1800), in grey dress and large straw hat, with blue ribbon, was purchased in 1881 for 23gs., and now sold for 6,000gs. The Lawrence portrait of Miss Emily C. Ogilvie (who married Charles Beauclerk in 1799), in yellow dress with blue sash, purchased in 1885 for 195gs., now brought 3,000gs.; and the beautiful group of the Stanhope children by Romney, the two sons of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, purchased at the Edward White sale in 1872 for 28gs., now found a new owner at 4,600gs. It is not a little curious that there is no record whatever of Romney ever having painted these children, and yet there can be no question of his having painted this picture. Two other Romneys may be here mentioned: a head of Lady Hamilton, engraved by Scott Bridgwater in 1897, brought 300gs., as against 10*l.* paid for it at the Auldjo sale in 1859, a fairly good price at that time for a small Romney; and a portrait of Mr. Forbes of Culloden, bought for two guineas, now realized 350gs.

Mr. Woods's other pictures included: G. Jacquet, A Type of Beauty, head of a girl, 1889, from *The Graphic* Gallery, 260gs. R. R. Reinagle, River Scene, with castles and peasants, 50gs. Baptiste, Vases of Flowers (a pair), 54gs. (this pair cost seven shillings in 1866). F. H. Drouais, Madame de Pompadour, in white flowered dress, 170gs. (cost 6*l.* 15*s.* in 1863). T. de Keyser, Portrait of a Lady, in black and yellow dress, 100gs. (cost 1*l.* 5*s.* in 1864). P. Mignard, Mary Mancini, in rich yellow dress with purple cloak, 150gs. Sir William Beechey, Lady Whitbread (Lady Mary Keppel, daughter of the fourth Earl of Albemarle), in white dress with yellow scarf, 520gs. (cost 26gs. in 1877); a beautiful copy of Reynolds's Portrait of Mrs. Sheridan as St. Cecilia, 750gs. This copy was commissioned by R. B. Sheridan, but he never claimed or paid for it, and on March 20th, 1826, as appears from an entry in an unpublished account-book of Beechey's, it was sold to a Mr. Burgess (one of Sheridan's creditors) for 160gs. Mr. Woods paid 120*l.* for it some years ago. G. H. Harlow, Portrait of a Lady, in dark dress, 210gs. J. Northcote, Mrs. Hughes, in white dress, 150gs. (cost 10gs.). Reynolds, Mrs. Robinson ("Perdita"), in white dress, a version of the picture in the Wallace Collection, 480gs. (cost 50gs. at the Wynn Ellis sale, 1876); Miss Ridge, in white dress, 115gs.; Master Hare, in white dress and mauve sash, 180gs.

With regard to the second portion of the day's sale, it will be more convenient to our readers if we group the pictures by various artists, rather than follow the order in which the works were sold. The honours of the day were about equally divided between Romney and Raeburn. On the score of price Romney takes precedence. His fine portrait of Mrs. Mingay, wife of the eminent K.C., James Mingay, painted in 1786 for 40gs., now brought 6,200gs. The portrait of William Petrie, of the East India Company, painted when the sitter was home on furlough in 1777 for 35gs., realized 830gs. The Romney portrait of Mrs. Siddons, originally intended for a whole-length, but cut down to 30in. by 25in., given by the artist to his old friend Daniel Braithwaite, and inherited by the late Judge Martineau, brought 2,500gs. The other Romneys were: Portrait of a Lady, in white dress with yellow sash, a very early example, 540gs.; Portrait of a Young Girl, in white dress, arms folded, hair falling on her shoulders, 750gs.; Mrs. Dawkes, second wife of Morris Robinson, and mother of the third and fourth Lord Rokebys, in white satin cloak trimmed with fur, 320gs.; and Miss Honoria Dawkes, daughter of the above by her first husband, in pink dress with blue muslin scarf, 350gs. (both very early pictures, painted about 1765 or a little later).

The most important of the Raeburns was a group of John Johnstone of Alva, his sister Dame Betty, and his niece Miss Wedderburn, 5,800gs. Three whole-length portraits of the Harvey family were: Col. Lee Harvey, of the Gordon Highlanders, in scarlet coat and white breeches, 3,000gs.; Mrs. Lee Harvey and her Daughter, in white dresses, 2,200gs.; and John Harvey of Castle Semple,

620gs. The other Raeburns were: Mrs. Fergusson, daughter of the William Petrie above named as painted by Romney, in green dress with scarlet shawl, 1,650gs.; Mrs. Fergusson of Monkhood, in white dress with yellow fichu, 2,350gs.; Charles Gordon, fourth Earl of Aboyne, in brown coat, white vest, and black breeches, 250gs.; Lord Douglas Hallyburton of Pitcur, 130gs.; Lord Glenlee, Lord President of the Court of Session, engraved by Walker, 620gs.; and Dr. George Cameron when a Boy, in dark blue coat, 580gs.

Gainsborough, Indiana Talbot, wife of Lewis Peak Garland, in light blue dress with gold trimming, 980gs. (sold by one member of the family at Christie's on May 6th, 1905, when it was bought for 2,000gs. by another, Mr. C. T. Garland, who has since died). Morland, Rocky Coast Scene, with fishermen hauling up a boat on a sandy beach, signed, 500gs.; Winter Landscape, with two horses and a donkey taking shelter by the side of a shed, 780gs. Reynolds, Mrs. Thomas Orby Hunter, in white bodice and blue dress lined with ermine, 420gs. (at the Earl of Egremont's sale, 1892, it fetched only 100gs.); Miss Theophila Palmer, in pink and white dress with black cape, 170gs. Lawrence, John, sixth Duke of Bedford, in brown coat, 500gs. Hoppner, Miss Lucy Clark, afterwards Mrs. Addison, in white dress with blue sash, 340gs.; Richard Burke, Recorder of Bristol, in dark coat, 265gs. Angelica Kauffman, Miss Anne Braithwaite, wife of Dr. Robert Batty, in white dress, 400gs. W. Hamilton, The Duke of Hamilton's Return from Coursing, engraved by A. Cardon, 230gs. R. M. Paye, Portrait of his Daughter, Miss W. Paye, afterwards Mrs. Richard Hayward, in black dress with white collar, 420gs. W. Pratt, A Cricket Match on Bembridge Common, Isle of Wight, signed and dated 1761, 140gs. P. Nasmyth, Extensive View over a Woody Landscape with Peasants, 265gs. F. Guardi, Procession of Triumphal Cars on the Piazza of St. Mark's, Venice, 150gs.; Pair of Views near Venice, with ruined buildings, &c., 230gs. Sir J. Watson Gordon, Sir Walter Scott, in dark coat and yellow vest, 400gs. A. Ostade, Portrait of a Boy, in black dress, holding his gloves in his left hand, 1666, 240gs.; Portrait of a Boy, in black dress and grey cloak, holding his hat in his right hand, 180gs.

Drawings: J. Downman, Miss Mary Cruikshank, in white dress, 230gs.; Miss Nott, in white dress and large hat, 350gs.; George Lock, of Norbury Park, when a boy, resting his arm on a chair, 55gs. D. Gardner, Miss Hopkins (afterwards Mrs. Neville), in white dress with yellow cloak, in gouache, 180gs.

Messrs. Christie also sold on the 29th ult. the following engravings. After Zoffany: The Flower-Girl, by J. Young, 47*l.*; The Watercress-Girl, by the same, 27*l.* After Reynolds: A Bacchante, by W. Nutter, 52*l.*; Signora Bacelli, by J. R. Smith, 67*l.* After Bunbury: Black-Eyed Susan, by Dickinson, 35*l.* After Bigg: Cottage-Girl shelling Peas, by P. W. Tomkins, 43*l.* After Morland: Feeding the Pigs, by J. R. Smith, 53*l.* After Romney: Mrs. Stables and Children, by J. R. Smith, 25*l.* After Lawrence: Countess Gower and Daughter, by S. Cousins, 109*l.* After Landseer: The Stag at Bay, by T. Landseer, 29*l.* By A. H. Haig: Mont St. Michel, 36*l.* By Sir F. Seymour Haden: Shere Mill-Pond, 67*l.* After Meissonier: Piquet, by A. Boulard, 28*l.*; The Sergeant's Portrait, by J. Jacquet, 27*l.*; Partie Perdue, by F. Bracquemond, 27*l.*; 1806, by J. Jacquet, 33*l.*; 1807, by the same, 63*l.*; 1814, by the same, 94*l.*; La Rixe, by F. Bracquemond, 94*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

AN exhibition of oil paintings by Mr. Charles Ricketts is now open at the Dutch Gallery, 14, Grafton Street.

THE Fourteenth Exhibition of the Photographic Salon will take place at 5A, Pall Mall East, from September 14th to October 27th. The receiving day is September 3rd.

THE frontispiece of the June number of *The Burlington Magazine* is a photogravure of a hitherto unknown portrait drawing by Gentile Bellini, which was recently discovered at Constantinople by Mr. F. R. Martin, of the Swedish Legation, who contributes a note on the subject. The first editorial article, 'Some Pressing Questions of the Public Service,' deals with the directorship of the National and Tate Galleries. There is another short editorial article on the late M. Émile Molinier. Mr. Robert Ross writes on 'The Place of William Blake in English Art,' and Mr. W. R. Valentiner on 'The Blinding of Samson,' by Rembrandt, recently acquired by the Frankfort Gallery. The first part of an account of the exhibtion of Netherlandish art at the Guildhall is contributed by Mr. W. H. J. Weale; Mr. A. J. Finberg writes on 'Some so-called Turners in the Print-Room,' and Mr. A. Van de Put on 'Valencian Tiles.' Among the other contents are the conclusion of Mr. R. S. Clouston's 'Eighteenth-Century Mirrors,' and (in the American Section) an article by Miss Gisela Richter on the Canessa collection of Greek and Roman pottery in the New York Metropolitan Museum.

WE recently referred to the acquisition by the Louvre of the portrait of Madame de Calonne by Ricard, and now we notice that the Petit Palais has acquired what is described as the most important known work by the same artist, a whole-length portrait of the Marquise Landolfo Carcano.

THE Annual Congress of the Archæological Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries will be held at Burlington House on Wednesday, July 4th. Lord Avebury, President of the Society of Antiquaries, will be in the chair.

MUSIC

SCHUMANN FESTIVAL AT BONN.

"How are you getting on with your poem?" wrote Wagner to Schumann in 1848, the reference being to the libretto of 'Genoveva,' the opera which gave the composer so much trouble, and afterwards caused him such great disappointment. In that letter Wagner states that he is sending the score of his 'Lohengrin' for Schumann's perusal, and, he hopes, approval. 'Genoveva' and 'Lohengrin' were both produced in the same year, 1850, the one at Leipsic, the other at Weimar. Of the former, however, virtually only the noble Overture survives, and it stood at the head of the programme of the concert of the second day, while later was performed the great 'Manfred' Overture. Both were under the direction of Dr. Joachim, who in the latter displayed special power; he showed how highly he felt and esteemed the music. Herr Ernst von Dohnányi's performance of the Pianoforte Concerto in A minor was irreproachable as regards technique; the reading, too, was sound enough, though just now and again the balance between the letter and the spirit of the music was not absolutely perfect. An excellent rendering of the B flat Symphony under the direction of Prof. Grüters revealed the charm and freshness of that work, written in the golden season of Schumann's art-career; it is interesting, by the way, to note that he originally gave the following superscriptions to the four sections: 'Frühlingsbeginn,' 'Abend,' 'Frohe Gespielen,' and 'Voller Frühling.' The programme included a 'Conzertstück' for four horns and orchestra. The programme-book stated that Schumann thought highly of this work, but that the difficulties of the horn parts stood in the way of frequent performance. But there is another reason why the work is seldom heard: the music, except for the short middle section entitled Romanze, shows little or no sign of individuality; for the hearer the music is dry, for the performers ungrateful. The able soloists from Paris were MM. J. Penable, E. Vuillermoz, J. Copdevielle, and A. Delgrange. Why it was selected is a mystery. There were two vocal numbers in the programme: the beautiful 'Mignon' Requiem, and the 'Neujahrslied' for soli, chorus, and orchestra, a work in which the promise of the first pages is unfortunately not fulfilled.

The third and last programme included chamber music belonging to Schumann's grandest period. The Pianoforte Quartet in E flat is not so characteristic a work as the Quintet, yet the music is very fine. Dr. Saint-Saëns was ill, and unable to come as announced; but Herr Ernst von Dohnányi took his place, the other performers being Profs. Joachim, C. Halir (viola), and R. Hausmann; and the music was interpreted with genuine, earnest feeling. Herr von Dohnányi was afterwards heard, and to special advantage, in the 'Kreisleriana.' Prof. Messchaert sang the whole of the 'Dichterliebe' cycle: his voice—the result probably of hard work on the previous days—was somewhat dry, but his conception of the songs and his declamation were altogether admirable. Prof. Grüters played the important pianoforte parts with marked refinement. The concert and the festival ended with the 'Spanisches Liederspiel,' in which Fräulein Kappel, Frau A. von Kraus-Osborne, and Herren F. Senius and von Kraus tastefully sang the solo and concerted numbers. The music is pleasant enough, yet in this 'Liederspiel' there is little which recalls the charm and rhythmic life of national Spanish music.

The festival was undoubtedly a success, and the presence of Dr. Joachim formed a memorable link between past and present; while the holding of the festival at Bonn, where the composer lies buried, added to its significance. With this commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Schumann's death was indirectly connected that of the poet by whom the composer was so strongly inspired: the 'Dichterliebe' recalled the name of Heine, who died at Paris, February 17th, 1856.

Musical Gossip.

THE performance of Puccini's 'Madama Butterfly' last Saturday, with Mlle. Destinn in the title-rôle and Signor Caruso as F. B. Pinkerton, and the other parts ably filled, was bound to be a success; but the work itself, apart from this fine rendering, has taken firm hold of the public. Signor Campanini conducted.

Two excellent performances of 'Die Meistersinger' have been given with Frau Gadsky (who sang and acted well) as Eva. At the first Herr van Rooy was Hans Sachs, and Mr. Whitehill, who afterwards took the part, of course suffered by comparison; but still he sang and acted most creditably. Fräulein Ternina in 'Tannhäuser' on Monday acted magnificently, and this largely compensated for her voice, which lacked strength.

THE two concerts of the Vienna Male Choral Society at Queen's Hall on May 25th and 28th were brilliantly successful. Glowing accounts had previously been received of this old-established society, and it occasionally happens that disappointment is caused through too great expectation; in this case, however, the result confirmed the reports. The singers have excellent voices, the low notes of the basses being particularly notice-

able for their rich, round quality; but the deep impression caused by the performances of various part-songs, sacred and secular, also of Wagner's 'Das Liebesmahl der Apostel,' was owing to the clear declamation, to the lights and shades, but especially to the intellect and emotion displayed. The members have, it is true, been well trained by the conductors, Herren E. Kremser and Richard Heuberger; but without good material to work on the best conductor cannot produce such exceptional results as those in question.

Dr. Edvard Grieg's second concert at Queen's Hall on May 24th again attracted an immense audience. The programme included two sonatas—one in A minor, for 'cello and pianoforte, the other in C minor for violin and pianoforte; in the former the composer was assisted by Prof. Hugo Becker, and in the latter by M. Johannes Wolff. The performances, therefore, could not fail to give pleasure. The Swedish vocalist Madame Emma Holmstrand sang eight songs. The lady has a well-trained voice; moreover, her sympathetic rendering of the music showed both skill and thought. She was accompanied by Dr. Grieg, and this, of course, added to the effect. The composer also played pianoforte pieces from his later works and granted as an encore his delicate Berceuse in G.

The first volume of a 'Catalogue of Manuscript Music in the British Museum,' by Mr. Augustus Hughes-Hughes, assistant in the Department of MSS., and printed by order of the Trustees, has just been issued. It is devoted exclusively to sacred vocal music. Vol. ii., which may be expected within a year, will comprise secular vocal music; and vol. iii., instrumental music, treatises on music, &c. The present volume has most useful indexes, and the two volumes to come will be provided with similar ones, each volume thus being complete in itself. It is scarcely necessary to add that such a catalogue will be welcomed by writers on music.

An interesting concert of music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was recently given at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, in connexion with the inauguration of an exhibition there. The programme included two harpsichord suites by Couperin, entitled 'Les Folies françaises, ou les Dominos,' and 'Les Fastes de la grande et ancienne Ménestrandrie,' performed by Madame Wanda Landowska; also 'Le Triomphe de la Raison sur l'Amour,' a Pastorale by J. B. Lully, second son of the great Lully, produced at Fontainebleau, October 25th, 1696, in the presence of Louis XIV. This work, written for orchestra, chorus, and soli, was given under the direction of M. Écorcheville.

The Mozart Festival will be held at Salzburg from the 14th to the 20th of August. Two performances of 'Don Giovanni' will be given, and two of 'Figaros Hochzeit.' There will be one orchestral and two chamber concerts, and at one of the latter the Burmester Quartet will perform three hitherto unknown Divertimenti by Mozart, of which Herr Willy Burmester possesses the autographs. There will also be a concert of sacred music. The conductors announced are MM. Felix Mottl, Gustav Mahler, and J. F. Hummel.

The death is announced of Heinrich Reimann, the well-known writer on musical subjects, and editor of the "Berühmte Musiker" series. He composed music for the organ, and was an able performer on that instrument. He was born at Rengersdorf (Silesia) in 1850.

Le Ménestrel of May 27th notes that in addition to the incidental music of Grieg for Ibsen's 'Peer Gynt,' which in suite form has become so popular, Stenhammer, a Swedish composer, has written an opera entitled 'The Feast at Solhaug.' Hugo Wolf also wrote incidental music for that play, as did Herr Hans Pfitzner, composer of 'Die Rose vom Liebesgarten.' We may add that Dr. Grieg has also set the following poems of Ibsen to music: 'En Svane,' 'Stambogsrim,' 'Med en Vandlilje,' 'Borte,' and 'Spillemaend.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.—Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Tues. Miss and Mr. Chastain's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs. Mr. Darbishire Jones's 'Cello Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Sat. Mr. Boris Hambourg's 'Cello Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— London Symphony Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— M. Pachmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

His Majesty's.—*Colonel Newcome: a Play in Four Acts.* Extracted from 'The Newcomes' of W. M. Thackeray by Michael Morton.

From the concluding scene of Thackeray's novel Mr. Morton has extracted a fairly workmanlike play, which, with Mr. Tree as the Colonel, won on Tuesday night a favourable reception at His Majesty's. That the production is not in any sense a version of Thackeray's lengthy story might be inferred without the disclaimer put forth by the dramatist. In the times when the great novels of Thackeray and Dickens saw the light liberal allowance was made, and the characters introduced in a work such as 'The Newcomes' or 'Bleak House' constituted a not inconsiderable microcosm. In the present case omissions were expedient for many reasons. The excision of the frailty of Barnes's wife, though this supplied the one dramatic episode in the book, was commendable on ethical ground; that of the Rev. Charles Honeyman was expedient; and that of the opening scenes, perhaps the most familiar of all, counselled by the exigencies of stage mounting. At any rate, the action in the play begins when the fortunes of the Colonel, though apparently at their highest, are on the point of turning, and the main interest is found in his defeat, his treatment by the Campaigner, his reconciliation with Ethel, and his solitary death in the courtyard of the Grey Friars. Much stress is laid on the devotion of Madame de Florac, whose husband disappears from the list of characters. Comic relief is shown in Lord Farintosh, whose wooing of Ethel with his Gaelic accessories, though effective, is rather burlesque; Lord Kew sinks into insignificance; and Ethel's patronage of Rosey is naturally discomforting to that "wife for a month." Farintosh, and not Sir Barnes, is the recipient of the flagrant insult of Clive Newcome.

The action opens in the house of the Colonel, who is entertaining at dinner a mixed assemblage, including Farintosh, Barnes Newcome, and one or two of his Indian and military allies, the festival being presided over by Mrs. Mackenzie, already counting upon securing Clive for Rosey. It ends, as has been said, in the Grey Friars, the intervening scenes presenting the growing perplexities of the Colonel and the insults to which he is subjected by the Campaigner. The principal characters find good representatives. No easy task awaited. Mr Tree in undertaking the Colonel. It is, however, successfully accomplished, especially in the later scenes, which, if elaborate, are very touching. Those in the last act are admirably effective. Among the parts that are well played is Fred Bayham, a superb rendering of whom is given by Mr. Lyn Harding; Mrs. Tree as the Campaigner is the life of the piece; and Miss Marie Lohr is perfect as her daughter. The Ethel of Miss Braithwaite and the Madame de Florac of Miss Marion Terry are beautiful in their respective lines; and the Clive of Mr. Basil Gill, the Barnes of Mr. Norman Forbes, and the Lord Farintosh of Mr. Sydney Brough obtain merited recognition. The whole constitutes, indeed, a successful and very creditable performance of a very difficult task.

Duke of York's.—*The Lion and the Mouse: a Play in Four Acts.* By Charles Klein.

Like many recent productions, 'The Lion and the Mouse' reaches us from New York, and is American in characters, environment, and sentiment. It is not particularly ingenious in plot, nor literary in flavour, but it tells sympathetically a fairly pleasing story of the aid a daughter is able to render a beloved and an oppressed father. By his action in defeating the planned robbery of a trust Judge Rossmore has provoked the animosity of a body of financiers, whose great political power is used for securing his removal from the bench, and menacing him with further penalties. His daughter Shirley, a novelist, undertakes to protect and rehabilitate him. As Jefferson Ryder, the son of John Burkett Ryder, the leader of the cabal, is in love with her, she ultimately succeeds in her task, and by the charm of her manner converts what was her father's arch-enemy into an influential and enterprising friend. The heroine, taken by Miss Illington, has many opportunities (of which she avails herself) of displaying coolness and aplomb, and in the third act has one scene of passionate revolt. The experiment of a mixed American and English company is in the main successful, the honours being fairly divided. An excellent type of Young America is supplied by the presentation, by Mr. Richard Bennett, of Jefferson Ryder. Against this may be pitted the Hon. Fitzroy Bagley of Mr. Gilbert Hare. The general cast is satisfactory, and the entertainment, though scarcely remarkable, "will serve."

CRITERION.—*The Whirlwind: a Play in Three Acts.* Translated by Harry Melvill from the French of Henry Bernstein.

PRODUCED at the Gymnase on October 20th last, 'La Rafale' of M. Henry Bernstein stirred a French public by the brutality of its pictures. This fact is far from interposing any obstacle in the way of its transference to English boards. Against this we should, in presence of pieces which have within recent years found their way from France to England, have nothing special to urge. It has occurred to the translator, however, to change the scene to England. A more unfortunate inspiration could scarcely have possessed him. That a parallel to the Hélène of the original could not be found in our own aristocracy we will not maintain. But the entire environment of the action is French, not English, and in order to accept as possible the scene in which the false wife owns to her father her infidelity, a complete alteration of treatment seems indispensable. Only less inconceivable than the wife's avowal is the shameful bargain made and carried out by the Countess of Ellingham and her ally Joseph Locksley, the latter imposing as the price of saving her lover her acceptance of his own embraces. However low may be in certain society the moral tone, we have not reached the point at which adultery is a known and recognized social institution. In England, accordingly, the suppositions on which the whole action is based seem not less repellent than inconceivable. The very difficulties which interfere with the possibility of the wretched woman obtaining the money to free her lover from his responsibilities are scarcely conceivable in this country. In France the heroine was played by Madame Simone Le Bargy, who assigned to the part some sorely needed excuse of passion. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, by whom it is now rendered, takes it in slower time, but contrives to charge the stronger scenes with much agony. A difficult task awaited the representatives of the ruined and dishonoured gambler and the loathsome moneylender, whose rate of interest puts to shame that of Shylock.

HAZLITT'S 'VIEW OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.'

WILL you allow me to point out that the last sentence of the cruel attack upon Conway, quoted by you last week in your notice of this book, *was* printed by Hazlitt in 1818 ? Conway's protest was not directed against the anonymous newspaper criticism of 1814, but against the reproduction of the articles with Hazlitt's name to them in the 'View.'

The slight resemblance to the description of Dominie Sampson cannot have been suggested by 'Guy Mannering,' as that novel was not published till four months after the criticism appeared.

W. SPENCER JACKSON.

Dramatic Gossip.

As a *lever de rideau* at the Criterion is played the first act of Mr. W. L. Courtney's adaptation of 'Undine,' with Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Undine and Mr. Julian Royce as Count Hulbrund of Ringstetten. There seems no reason for giving the piece in so fragmentary a form.

M. COQUELIN'S appearance at the Royalty took place on Monday as Noël in 'La Joie fait Peur,' the touching one-act piece of Delphine Gay (Madame de Girardin), and 'Les Romanesques' of M. Rostand. In the former rôle, in which he is excellent, he has had for predecessors in this country Regnier and Got, as well as in English Dion Boucicault. First produced at the Comédie Française on May 21st, 1894, the bright and fantastic piece of M. Rostand has been more than once seen in London.

'THE TAMING OF THE SHREW' is this evening revived at the Adelphi, in place of 'The Lonely Millionaires.' Mr. Matheson Lang is now Lucentio, and Miss Florence Dillon, Bianca.

'THE OTHER MAN'S BUSINESS' is the title of a new farce which has been produced at the Fulham Theatre.

THE assignment of the management of the Odéon to M. Antoine seems likely to impart a little vitality to the highly respectable, but rather somnolent second Théâtre Français. M. Antoine will not, as heretofore, be entirely his own master, being subject to the control of the Director of the Fine Arts.

'L'ÉTRANGE AVENTURE,' a three-act comedy attributed to M. L. Gleize, and produced at the Odéon, proves to run on the same lines with 'The Admirable Crichton' of Mr. Barrie, and has brought on its reputed author some charges of plagiarism.

THE statue to the memory of Corneille was inaugurated by M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Under-Secretary of the Fine Arts, at the Place du Panthéon, Paris, on Sunday last. It is by M. Allouard, and is a pendant to that of Jean Jacques Rousseau at the Bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève. One of Corneille's direct descendants, Madame Pauline Deraine, was among the company. Ten "discourses" were pronounced, and delegates from various French societies were present. M. Mounet-Sully recited some verses of Corneille, and also a "poème de circonstance," 'Triomphe Héroïque,' by M. Gustave Zidler.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. C.—S. J. R.—H. F.—G. D. F.—Received.

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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

WE cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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LITERATURE

The Cambridge Modern History.—Vol. IX. *Napoleon.* (Cambridge, University Press.)

FROM the ninth volume of 'The Cambridge Modern History' we naturally expect two things. No other period in modern history, the editors rightly say, was so completely dominated by a single personality as that which we call the Age of Napoleon. We expect not only a clear and full account of the achievements of this dominating genius, but also an analysis and estimate of the character and the fundamental aims of the man. But the period was an era of great events as well as the epoch of an overwhelming personal influence. We expect a history of what men did on all the European, and on part at least of the wider, stage of human affairs. How are our expectations satisfied in the volume before us?

In the first place, as to Napoleon himself we read the book with a large measure of satisfaction. If it cannot be said to add in any appreciable degree to our knowledge, it presents the facts with some precision, and analyzes the character with patience and sympathy. The greater, or at least the more important, part of the work in this regard is done by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, who is understood to have been originally designated for the task by Lord Acton, and who has already published a book of much merit on the German history of the Napoleonic experiment. His chapter on the Codes is one of the best pieces of work in the present volume—admirably clear, well informed, coherent, and instructive. Mr. Fisher writes also well on the French dependencies; sums up with vigour the career, opinions, and influence of his hero in a chapter called 'St. Helena'; and in a chapter entitled 'The First Restoration, 1814–5,' reaches the highest level of achievement attained by any of the contributors. We can hardly praise too highly the twenty pages in which Mr. Fisher tells of the days from the entry of the Allies just before Napoleon's first abdication to the flight of Louis XVIII. He sees tendencies, sums up events, characterizes policies and parties, with remarkable skill and finish. Occasionally he blunders, or is a little behind recent knowledge; but not often. His most serious defect is in style. His style is a distinctive one, well marked, personal. He has a fondness for making a sharp statement, and then in the next sentence confirming it, or contradicting it—"this is true," "this view in untenable," and the like. There is a good deal to be said for this emphatic manner, if it is not overdone; but Mr. Fisher must be careful not to make it a mannerism. His attempts at epigram and phrase-making cannot receive, from the judicious at least, much commendation. We are told that "Napoleon's visit to Northern Italy in 1805 was like the passing of a hailstorm over a parched land. Wherever he went he poured out ideas, schemes, improvements"—some of the last things, surely, to be suggested by the simile of a hailstorm. "The confused effulgence of his contradictory apologies," again, is not a phrase which we can read with any pleasure; nor can we find much amusement in the statement that the Queen of Naples "absconded with the fleet," or in the sneer at the Christianity of Toussaint l'Ouverture as being "the unctuous piety of a convert." We should be glad, too, to know why Mr. Fisher thinks that Gallicanism was "beloved by St. Louis," or tells us that the Tsar Alexander spoke of Providence as "she." It is worth noting these among what we can only consider as aberrations when they come from so clever and learned a writer, because Mr. Fisher seems almost the only contributor to this volume who is allowed anything like expanded treatment, or even generalization; and he has not always used his freedom to the best advantage. But it is his manner, not his matter, that is at fault. If we find that the amount of space devoted to legal history is somewhat disproportionate, that there is nothing so full as his treatment of the Codes in the rest of the volume in regard to matters literary, or artistic, or ecclesiastical, or even purely military, we see no reason for special complaint when we remember the excellence and thoroughness of Mr. Fisher's dealing with his subject.

Mr. Fisher may claim to be a specialist, and there is much other valuable work contributed by specialists to this volume. The new Beit Professor at Oxford gives a clear account of the British colonies and the Rev. W. H. Hutton a sharply compressed summary of the history of British India—the one from 1783, the other from 1785. Dr. T. A. Walker deals, from the point of view of International Law, Mr. H. W. Wilson from that of the naval expert, with the Armed Neutrality; while Mr. Wilson also tells the tale of the British victories at sea from 1803 to 1815 with admirable force and freshness. The military history, generally, is dealt with by Major-General August Keim, of the German army, by Col. Lloyd, and by Prof. Oman. The chapter on the Peninsular War by the last-named is just such an exact, coherent, and vigorous sketch as we should expect from his practised hand; and the chapter on the Hundred Days, with its vivid and thrilling account of Waterloo, is the work of the same master of lucid arrangement. Something more than a word of praise is due to Mr. L. G. Wickham-Legg for his careful and unprejudiced story of the Concordats: we could wish that he had been allowed to deal more fully with the ecclesiastical history of the time, which is of abundant interest, and had given us a connected history of the divorce, which at present we have to search for in different parts of the book, and without much satisfaction. Dr. Holland Rose, who has made a high reputation by his separate Life of Napoleon, writes, as usual, freely and well; and some distinguished foreign contributors—MM. Pariset of Nancy, Guilland of Zurich, Stschepkin of Odessa—add variety, if they are not always trustworthy or complete. Dr. Julius von Pflugk-Harttung of Basel is responsible for a really excellent account of the War of Liberation.

Two Cambridge contributors to the volume are the Master of Peterhouse on the Congress of Vienna, and Mr. G. P. Gooch on the history of England and Ireland. Dr. Ward is so full—he has an unusual allowance of space — as to be encumbered by his facts, and Mr. Gooch has written from the Whig point of view in his summary of great political developments, and managed to include a good deal of literary interest, as well as some picturesque touches concerning the great Englishmen of the day. It is interesting to observe that the latter writer emphasizes the fact that Pitt desired to meet Irish problems by the creation of a Legislature free from local prejudices. We wish he had added, apart from any political opinions, that Pitt believed that the only way of making Irish needs and wishes known in England was by the addition of Irish members to the House at Westminster, with rights similar to those of the English and Scottish members.

If we have dealt with this volume of 'The Cambridge History' rather in detail than by general view, it is because that is the course which the method of the editors and the style of the contributors seemed to enforce on us. Again we miss the scope and freedom of the best French historical writing. Again we find confusions and repetitions which might have been avoided. There are at least two accounts of the divorce, neither of them quite satisfactory; and they are little better than topsy-turvy as regards chronology. Long though it is, the volume is yet not complete. We are not told

what became of Murat or Ney—at least, with all our industry and the help of the index, we can find nothing except the statement that Napoleon's imprisonment at St. Helena was "a hard fate, but brighter than an Austrian fortress, and gentler than the doom of Murat and of Ney." The mention of Murat reminds us that the index is not always helpful, as any one may see if he will look out the references to Murat's wife and to her predecessor as Queen of Naples. No doubt it is difficult to avoid confusion in such a book, but we cannot help thinking that something might have been done to connect and elucidate the histories of the divorce and of Queen Louisa. We are told that the "German Empire," which did not begin till 1871, ended in 1806, and we are given two accounts of Jerome's marriage. In truth, we sometimes sigh for an editorial despotism which would have allowed more scope and discretion to Prof. Oman and Dr. Holland Rose. The chief aim of the editors is so closely adhered to that many great events and great characters seem to us unduly dwarfed. The Indian battles secure hardly a fiftieth part of the attention which is allotted in these pages to the lesser victories of Napoleon, yet who shall estimate their importance in the history of the world? Metternich, Talleyrand, Wellington, play minor parts.

But we are far from wishing to leave the volume in too critical a spirit. If it is not so fresh as the volume on the United States, or so coherent as that on the French Revolution, it contains a great deal of good work by capable writers; and if it does not reach Acton's ideal, it does not fall below that of M. Ernest Lavisse.

The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas. By E. Westermarck. Vol. I. (Macmillan & Co.)

Dr. Westermarck deserves all honour, if only as a pioneer. It may roundly be said that his is the first attempt to deal with the subject of the evolution of human morality in the concrete on a scale at all corresponding to its complexity and sheer bulk. The author of the 'Synthetic Philosophy' might claim priority were his work more genuinely inductive. As it is, however, he appears to be but verifying or exemplifying, by the aid of material mostly collected by not very intelligent collaborators, a set of evolutionary principles excogitated a priori. Besides Spencer, there is little or nothing of the sort in our own literature, save a brilliant magazine article of Dr. Tylor, never republished, and so almost lost to sight; the amorphous treatise of Wake; and a slight, but highly suggestive essay by Mr. Sutherland. Nor does the Continent fill the gap, save on the side where ethics touches law. This aspect of the matter has fortunately received attention from Post in Germany and Dr. Steinmetz in Holland, whose monographs have become anthropological classics. It is doubtless due, directly or indirectly, to their influence, and more especially to that of Dr. Steinmetz, that the juristic point of view is so predominant with Dr. Westermarck. On the other hand, despite the strong preoccupation of anthropologists with questions of religion, no writer at home or abroad has hitherto ventured to tackle the thorny theme of the relation of ethics to religious belief and practice, notwithstanding the fact that it is becoming increasingly plain that primitive man is primarily and in very essence a religious being. Hence, if Dr. Westermarck's work is weaker on this side—for all that he is by no means unappreciative of the decisiveness of the religious co-efficient in certain contexts, witness, for instance, his highly illuminative treatment of the motives of savage hospitality—this must be put down, not to want of insight or research, but simply to want of backing on the part of contemporary scholarship.

The book as we have it in its uncompleted state falls into two parts of approximately equal extent. The first is more or less general and definitive, the second being particular and descriptive. Dr. Westermarck realizes that, before proceeding to study the history of the moral ideas in detail, it is necessary to form a precise notion of what is meant by moral ideas as such, or a mere wild-goose chase is likely to ensue. So boldly he essays a task fit to daunt the philosophic expert. He himself, perhaps, would scarcely lay claim to this title. We seem to perceive a by-product of the anthropological method in the copious extracts from previous moralists that adorn the argument. To make a "slip" of an isolated fact is one thing; of an isolated opinion, another. Again, a trained philosopher who had reflected on the logic of the moral sciences, and marked how it recognizes complementary methods involving plurality of standpoints, would have been at pains to make it clear that his explanations are relative to certain definite presuppositions. But Dr. Westermarck seems to take it for granted that his is the way, and the only way, of the science of ethics. Making, therefore, no allowance for legitimate difference in the point of view, he plies a utilitarian such as Henry Sidgwick with criticisms which that thinker would at once have turned aside by the aid of his famous distinction between "origin" and "validity." Even suppose, however, a few citations inapposite, a few strictures irrelevant, it is but an ounce of dross to a ton of the pure metal. Dr. Westermarck's outlook is that of empirical psychology as it inclines towards naturalism. Such a position, as our limited methods go, yields the best means of organizing our knowledge with regard to the development of morality at any but its most advanced stages. At these highest stages the modes of individual self-determination come to form the centre of ethical interest, and we begin to inquire for the rational grounds of conduct rather than for its causes. But in dealing with uncivilized peoples, or even with civilized mankind in the mass, a quasi-biological treatment is most appropriate. Our best plan is to try to assign "natural causes" or something very like them. We might suspect from his methods that Dr. Westermarck would deal most fully and happily with the earlier development of the moral ideas; and this is what we actually find to be the case.

The quasi-causative, because relatively constant and "fatal," element in morality on which Dr. Westermarck lays chief stress is what he calls "emotion." Moral judgments with him are in essence emotional discharges along channels established of old by instinct reinforced by social custom. Ideas accompany these discharges, no doubt, and presumably condition them to some extent. To what extent, however, and how, is left rather vague. Dr. Westermarck seems to regard the emotion as in the first instance generating the ideas as it were out of itself. This perhaps may pass. But in course of time these ideas will tend to combine with ideas born of quite other emotions, and thus, in reacting on the parent feeling, will bring to bear a mass of alien influences capable of modifying it out of all likeness to its original nature. Dr. Westermarck's treatment of the moral emotion scarcely affords a hint of this. Moral feeling with him is a kind of retributive feeling—a description, by the way, which covers the case of indignation far more naturally than that of approval, "retributive kindly feeling" being, to say the least of it, a solecism. In resentment we adopt an aggressive attitude towards a cause of pain as an impulsive and more or less unconscious means of getting rid of it. Primarily, then, we are just angry with it, and hence "go for it." Prevention, however, is implicated, but secondarily. Further, reformation will gradually suggest itself as a mode of prevention.

"Thus the theories both of determent and of reformation are ultimately offspring of the same emotion that first induced men to inflict punishment on their fellow creatures. It escaped the advocates of these theories that they themselves were under the influence of the very principle they fought against, because they failed to grasp its true import. Rightly understood, resentment is preventive in its nature, and, when sufficiently deliberate, regards the infliction of suffering as a means rather than as an end. It not only gives rise to punishment, but readily suggests, as a proper end of punishment, either determent or amendment or both. But, first of all, moral resentment wants to raise a protest against wrong. And the immediate aim of punishment has always been to give expression to the righteous indignation of the society which inflicts it."

Consider the question genetically (which those who theorize about punishment—for instance, T. H. Green—mostly do not set forth to do), and the above conclusion seems just so long as we are speaking of law. But law is not morality, and every day lags further behind it. Nor does it even seem correct to hold that moral indignation is a kind of highly sublimated and enlightened protest in the name of violated law and custom as they ought to be.

No doubt one way of feeling about the morally wrong is that it is quasi-criminal. But that is only one way. We may likewise feel that it is quasi-sinful—something awful and portentous; or that it is foul and ugly. The moral feeling is a complex of emotions. The moral ideas gather at the confluence of many streams.

Let the appeal be to morality in the concrete. Under well-chosen heads, reached by a consideration of the chief relations that bind the moral subject to his environment—his relation to society at large, to himself, to the family, to animals, to the dead, to supernatural beings—Dr. Westermarck collects a vast number of facts concerning the various human valuations of character and conduct. But does he in practice succeed in exhibiting these valuations as the outcome of a single principle—a kind of retributive feeling? It can scarcely be admitted that he even tries to do so; and the two parts into which the volume falls thus display but slight cohesion. The phenomena of blood-revenge themselves—to take the case which he puts in the forefront of his argument—do not bear witness to an unmitigated impulse to seek requital. The religious feeling—itself a complex—lends a colour all its own to the sense of the wrong done as wrong. Even suppose, however, certain shortcomings on the side of pure theory, this book remains an achievement unsurpassed in its own kind, a perpetual monument of the courage, the versatility, and the amazing industry of its author.

Constantinople. Painted by Warwick Goble. Described by Alexander van Millingen, D.D. (A. & C. Black.)

In Constantinople Messrs. Black had an ideal subject for their series of pictured cities. If not the most beautiful city, it has the most beautiful situation in Europe, perhaps in the world; and in its history and associations it is second only to Rome. The unique interests of Athens are distinct from those of either of the imperial capitals. Such a subject makes exceptional demands upon both painter and describer, and it says much for Mr. Warwick Goble and Prof. van Millingen that they have risen to their great occasion. To paint Constantinople it is not enough to be good at "street-scenes" and genre. Mr. Goble is admirable in these, as witness his 'Fruit Market,' 'Shoemaker,' 'Blacksmith's Shop' 'Flower Market,' 'Gypsies,' 'Street Beggar,' and many more. The difficulty is to catch the atmosphere in the landscape, always evasive in the East, and peculiarly apt to lead the painter into exaggerated effects. We do not say that Mr. Goble always succeeds, but we have seldom seen views which were more successful in imparting the subtle secret of the scenery beloved by every one who has enjoyed the unspeakable privilege of feasting his eyes on the Bosporus and the Seven Hills. One has to live at New Rome to understand her charms. Not every day does she deign to reveal them all, yet there are few moments when she is not divinely lovely in some of her shapes and colours. One would like to see the originals of these fine illustrations, for notwithstanding the marvellous improvements which have been made in colour printing, by the three-colour process and otherwise, no printed picture can possibly reproduce all the delicacy of the original tones, and there is frequently a shock of glare that hurts the eye of any one who has been fascinated by the landscape itself. Mr. Goble's paintings are doubtless better than their reproductions, but these are good enough, and we do not know to whom they will prove the more delightful—to the man who by them for the first time sees Constantinople nearly as it is, or to the happier man who has seen it and loves to see it again, though not quite as he thought he saw it. Especially noteworthy are the exquisite sketches of 'Seraglio Point from the Stones,' 'The Golden Horn from Galata,' 'The Suleimaniyeh at Sunrise,' 'Galata from the Aqueduct of Valens,' 'A Wet Day on the Galata Bridge,' several sketches at Eyoub, and 'The Golden Horn after Sunset.' Mr. Goble, however, shuns architectural drawings as a rule, and his pictures cannot be said to give an adequate idea of the famous monuments of Stamboul. St. Sophia is very imperfectly represented by three sketches of interior details; but we can easily imagine that the superb general view, whether from the pavement or from the gallery, was too overwhelming to be attempted.

We confess we were a little curious to see how Prof. van Millingen would figure as a popular guide to the city in which he has lived so long, the city whose history and antiquities are as the breath of his life. He is best known as a learned and authoritative archæologist, and his 'Byzantine Constantinople,' published seven years ago, is *the* book on the ancient city, its walls and its sites. The question was whether he could descend from his antiquarian pedestal, unbend, and make himself agreeable to that troublesome person the "general reader." It is a proof of versatility that he has almost shaken off his archæological "dust"—whether "dry" or not depends upon the intellectual equipment of the reader—and has contrived to present a sketch of the history and life of the city suggestive to the imagination, not too crowded with facts, yet sufficiently full to embody the impression created by the pictures—which is his object—and still to make us ask for more. We cannot conceive any intelligent person resting content with the outlines and allusions skilfully wrought into this interesting narrative of Byzantine history, and not being impelled at once to rush to Gibbon, and Pears, and Bury, and Finlay, or even to such comparatively flimsy material as he may find in more ecstatic volumes. The virtue of a book lies more often in suggestion and stimulation than in finality.

Dr. van Millingen does not, indeed, wholly divest himself of his professorial robes; he descants perhaps at too great length upon his favourite subject of the walls and sites, but it would have been less than reasonable to expect the author of 'Byzantine Constantinople' to ignore the results of his archæological labours. The historical chapters, on the other hand, might have been fuller. But the writer's object was not to retell Byzantine history, but to pick out such epochs and incidents as may cast a light upon the growth and life of the noble city which he tries to image for us. In this he shows a rare restraint and judgment. He introduces the great figures of Byzantine history—Constantius, Pulcheria, Theodosius, Eudocia, Cyrus the Prefect, Chrysostom, and the rest—at the right place, and says just enough about them for his purpose. He can describe with force such dramatic scenes as the stupor of Vladimir's envoys at the worship of St. Sophia, whence came the salvation of Russia, if salvation it is, from the danger of becoming a Mohammedan State; the fatal sentence of excommunication pronounced by the Papal legates in the same cathedral, which finally severed the Western from the Eastern Church; and the supreme moment when Mohammed II. entered the great edifice, which only his followers have ever since preserved from certain ruin, and the imam stood up in the pulpit and proclaimed the confession of faith of Islam. No other church has witnessed three such momentous scenes.

Prof. van Millingen appears to us to be not only accurate, as might be expected, and enthusiastic when occasion calls, but also remarkably impartial and understanding in his estimates of men and events. He is just, and even admiring, in his attitude towards Islam, although the form in which it shows itself at Constantinople is predominantly the somewhat arid and unspiritual orthodoxy of the Sunnis. He has some good remarks about the aristocratic idea which upholds and separates all Mohammedans. "Every Mohammedan is an aristocrat to his finger-tips." He has also an understanding mind upon the metaphysical bias of the Greek Church. He quotes, indeed, the sarcastic words of Gregory of Nyssa:—

> "The city is full of mechanics and slaves, who are all of them profound theologians, and preach in the shops and in the streets. If you desire a man to change a piece of money for you, he informs you wherein the Son differs from the Father; if you ask the price of a loaf, you are told by way of reply that the Son is inferior to the Father; and if you inquire whether the bath is ready, the answer is that the Son was made out of nothing."

But he realizes clearly that religious metaphysics and politics have always been closely connected in the East, and that it was national antipathies, and not the Filioque, that divided the Churches. He makes his readers conscious throughout of the essentially Greek spirit which, despite the Western influences coming from Venetian and other sources, dominated all that was thought and done at Constantinople:—

> "It is the Greek spirit, not the Roman, that appears in the theological speculation

of the Eastern Church, in the stress laid on correct thinking, and the philosophical development of Christian dogma. After making every allowance for the vast difference between the splendid genius of Ancient Greece and the mental life that flourished in New Rome, it does not seem too much to say that the old intellectual temperament of Hellas survived and prevailed in the capital of the East. There was undoubtedly, at all times, enough and to spare of ignorance, superstition, and narrow-mindedness at Constantinople, but no period in the history of the Byzantine world quite corresponds to the Dark Ages in Western Europe. As in the Parthenon on the Acropolis of the city with the violet crown, so, under the dome of St. Sophia, beside the blue waters of the Bosporus, men agreed that the highest attribute of the Divine, and the ideal of human attainment, is Wisdom."

It will be inferred, and rightly inferred, that Prof. van Millingen's Constantinople is not Stamboul. He is ever thinking of the Byzantine city, not the Ottoman. Hence there is an obvious gap both in his historical sketch and in his topographical descriptions. He prefers the centuries when the walls of New Rome were a bulwark against the "barbarians" to those when a race of barbarians seated themselves on the throne of the Basils. No doubt he is right; yet there is much that is interesting in Turkish history, and beautiful even in Turkish mosques, and it is a pity that this part of the subject should not have been treated with more sympathy. His account of the modern inhabitants is, however, both sympathetic and life-like, besides being decidedly readable.

Julie de Lespinasse. Par le Marquis de Ségur. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

THE admirers of Mlle. de Lespinasse must rejoice that this fascinating woman should have won the affection of a biographer so able as M. de Ségur. He has brought to his task all the charm of style, the sympathetic insight, the patient industry and keen research which distinguished his admirable work upon Madame Geoffrin, 'Le Royaume de la Rue St. Honoré.' He has discovered many new sources of information, chief among which are the original autographs of the famous love letters, containing numerous passages excised by Guibert's widow, as bearing too hardly on her husband's reputation; a large number of his replies, suppressed for the same reason; the correspondence of Mlle. de Lespinasse with Abel de Vichy, the eldest and best beloved of her pupils at Champrond; and several documents relating to the Marquis de Mora and his family.

Owing to these discoveries, M. de Ségur has succeeded in clearing up the mystery, hitherto regarded as insoluble, which, on one side, has hung over the origin of Julie de Lespinasse. In his opinion, her father was that very Gaspard de Vichy who, when she was seven years old, married her elder and legitimate half-sister, and, fearing the diminution of his wife's portion, insisted that his hapless daughter should be left almost unprovided for by her mother's will. Well might Julie write long after to her friend Condorcet, "I have had nothing but the most atrocious treatment from the very people who owed me most consideration!"

Not less important is the complete refutation now furnished of the calumnies to which former biographers, in mere *joie de cœur*, gave currency concerning a woman who was, by her own contemporaries, regarded with a most unusual degree of respect. The author has conclusively demonstrated what the reviewer has always believed, that Mora was nothing else than her promised husband, and D'Alembert never more than her friend. The calamitous passion which ruined her life admits, unhappily, of neither explanation; but even here M. de Ségur does much to palliate her conduct by showing that Guibert throughout played the part of tempter, and that it was entirely owing to her, and against his will, that their former relation was never renewed after his marriage. This famous lady-killer appears, indeed, under a sorrier aspect than ever; for the purely personal magnetism which fascinated all the women of Paris, including even his gentle young wife, has not come down to us across the intervening years to plead in his behalf. It would be unjust, however, to deny him the merit of a reforming instinct, and a manly independence in attacking public abuses, as shown in his once celebrated 'Essai général de Tactique.' His rival Mora, on the other hand, stands out more plainly than before as a rare and elect nature, less on account of the hyperbolical laudations of the Encyclopædic party, whose swans proved sometimes to be birds of a humbler plumage, than through the spirit of generous chivalry which, against all the traditions of his age and class, and the violent opposition of his family, kept him for six years faithful to his project of marriage with a woman much older than himself, disfigured by smallpox, and endowed with neither birth nor fortune.

Most interesting, perhaps, of the documents for the first time put in evidence are the letters of Mlle. de Lespinasse to her pupil and half-brother Abel de Vichy, which throw a pleasing light upon the domestic side of her character, her strong capacity for family affection, her love for children, and her shrewd common sense in the affairs of everyday life. To this honest and good-hearted, but rather commonplace correspondent she writes, not of the thousand literary and social interests which play a large part in the letters to Condorcet and Guibert, but of dogs for himself and chiffons for his wife; and we are especially edified by the readiness with which "sœur Lespinasse," of the Encyclopædic Church, undertakes to procure, if required, a satisfactory clerical tutor for the sons of her orthodox brother.

The frontispiece is a reproduction of the only authentic portrait existing of Mlle. de Lespinasse taken from one of the Carmontelles preserved in the Musée Condé at Chantilly. It represents her as she was in youth, when her expressive and intelligent face, though never regularly pretty, might still fairly be called charming.

NEW NOVELS.

The Flower of France. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE career of Joan of Arc has often attracted the attention of the novelist. We can call to mind several romances of recent years in which the figure of the Maid of Domremy has been offered for transfiguration. Mr. Lang wrote one, and Mark Twain another—oddly different minds attracted by the same theme. Despite the dispassionate sceptics, the world will go on crediting the miracles of the Domremy tradition until the end of time; and Joan, whom a bishop of the Church condemned as an outcast, is to-day a fair subject for canonization. Mr. McCarthy is the latest to adapt the familiar story, and he manages to squeeze the full romantic value out of it. He chooses his villain well, and he has handled his hero with judgment and skill. Lahire he makes the faithful adherent of the Maid, and the romance concludes with his death. Mr. McCarthy has been uncommonly successful in reproducing the life of that distant century, and in reading we do not feel that the people are merely figures "taken out of stock." To realize mediævalism is difficult, and he is to be congratulated on his attempt. Perhaps, however, it would have been wiser if he had used his romantic talent on a subject less trite.

What became of Pam. By Baroness von Hutten. (Heinemann.)

'WHAT BECAME OF PAM' is a proof of the author's faith in the public and the public's confidence in the author. The book, a sequel, is dedicated "To those who understood and liked Pam, and have asked what happened to her." The day of hurried book-making and hurried reading is trying to memory, but readers of 'Pam,' which appeared in the autumn of 1904, probably recollect more or less dimly something of her story and personality. Her new adventures show her at the age of twenty-seven, with her old nurse, in cheap lodgings, making a livelihood by writing. The story ends happily for the heroine. A certain rather wayward independence of thought and original view of life and character are still to be noted. Though there is more of conventional treatment, there is in places the difference—not a small one—between things and people seen at first instead of at second hand. But the edge of observation seems less keen, the vitality of the picture not so high either in the heroine herself or in the surrounding figures. The fresh people introduced are not in themselves very interesting as types, nor are they essential to the incident and action or to the development of Pam the woman.

Amelia and the Doctor. By Horace G. Hutchinson. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MR. HORACE HUTCHINSON has often shown that he has an agreeable literary style, and this simple tale of a West-Country village confirms the fact. The inhabitants of Barton—the warm-hearted doctor with his rough veneer of cynicism, the good old maid who in her innocence goes far to roughen him, the kindly, blundering vicar, the gallant and hardly-tried veteran, the "polished piece of ungodliness" at the Castle, Vera's other grandfather—are drawn, one would think, from life. Most of them are old-fashioned types, but not the less interesting in a quiet way, and true, we think, to nature. The weak part of the story is, we think, the conception that the peer's son should have seduced the colonel's daughter, or that all parties should have accepted the disgraceful theory without serious examination. The eventual vindication of the poor lady and the wedding chimes which ring out the piece follow the way of accepted precedent.

The Avengers. By Headon Hill. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

'THE AVENGERS' just falls short of honourable mention in the category of the "detective" story. Immaturity marks the treatment of an idea which promises well. A man engaged to marry a lady of great wealth has been placed by his friends in a private lunatic asylum. The lady, after much search, mainly directed from a window in the Strand, finds his physical double in an ex-cavalry officer whose impecunious condition materially assists her plans. It is arranged that he shall effect the release of her lover by temporarily taking his place in confinement. But things go wrong: the double falls in love with the heiress, fails to bring the affianced couple together, and eventually, personating the lunatic, marries her himself, succeeding with the incidental millions to a feud contracted in the States—and its avengers.

A Double Marriage. By Lucas Cleeve. (Fisher Unwin.)

SURELY it is an essential condition of a novel that its plot should be credible; or at least that it should afford the reader the possibility of "making believe" that it is credible, as is the case with several of the ingenious stories written by F. Anstey and Mr. Wells. But in the present volume Lucas Cleeve makes demands upon the credulity of her readers which are fatal to the credibility of the story. They are told that a man who had been married to a young wife nearly a year deserted her because she tired him. Twelve years later, having changed his name and grown a beard, he meets her—she too having adopted a new name—and the two do not recognize one another. They fall in love, and are married for the second time, after which the man confesses that he has a deserted wife still living. Naturally this confession troubles the new wife, but, after passing through painful mental struggles, the pair suddenly happen to recollect that they had met before as man and wife, and the story ends with the unmerited happiness of the two undeserving people. Had this plot been credible the author might have made something of it. The hero of the story is as grossly improbable as the plot. He is the sort of melodramatic person who is never seen, except through feminine spectacles; and the heroine, who is intended to attract the sympathy and admiration of the reader, exasperates him by her blind devotion to the cad who deserted her.

The Tower. By Mary Tappan Wright. (New York, Scribner's Sons.)

THE author has evidently taken great pains with this book. Her characters are numerous and fairly well individualized. She writes good English, and seldom uses an Americanism. Indeed, the whole tone is decidedly English, and were it not for the occasional mention of New York, or some other well-known American town, the reader might mistake the book for an English novel, with its scene laid in an English provincial town. There is obvious merit in 'The Tower,' but its plot is extremely slight, and lacks movement and interest. The author takes nearly a hundred thousand words to tell us that a college professor loved one woman and, without any very evident reason, married another. That is virtually the whole story, and it fails to hold the interest of the reader, in spite of Mrs. Wright's excellent workmanship.

The Grey Domino. By Mrs. P. C. de Crespigny. (Eveleigh Nash.)

'THE GREY DOMINO' is an eminently readable book, not of great worth or merit, but pleasantly conceived, and written with facility. The first part has a capital *dénouement*, where the young wife, a high-spirited and sensitive girl, discovers her husband, whom she is seeking in Paris, to be the king's fool. The second part is mainly concerned with the estrangement following on this discovery and the equally necessary reconciliation, which, however, is rather obviously the work of the author and a lucky coincidence. Many novels are less slight in plot and construction than this, but many also are less readable.

Igdrasil. By Winefride Trafford-Taunton. (Grant Richards.)

A WANT of lucidity is the chief defect of this story, which is dedicated "to the souls in Purgatory." It is a strange mixture of mysticism and realism. An Italian duchess, who, dying in an English convent, believes that she will return to her old lover, an English nobleman, in a new form; Dea Zavienska, who, coming to London from Austria, is employed in a milliner's showroom when Lord Avalon begins to realize that she has inherited the Duchess's soul; a cardinal, who, notwithstanding his advanced views, rises to the chair of Peter; a prosperous, ill-living Jew, who, devoting his better instincts to the Zionist movement, dreams of becoming Dictator of Jerusalem; and a captain in the Salvation Army, who is the daughter of an earl—these are the principal characters in this puzzling story. It is not wholly destitute of merit. There are passages that prove that the author has powers of observation and expression that might be much better employed than they are here. The book, regarded as a whole, is too extravagant in idea and style to be interesting or pleasing.

Love—with Variations. By Alice M. Diehl. (John Long.)

THE strong but unpleasant story may interest while it repels; the weak, well-meaning story may find us charitable, though impatient; but the combination of the weak with the unpleasant is not easily forgiven. The writer in this instance founds a highly improbable plot on the supposition that a famous London surgeon is prepared, when it suits himself or his clients, to make away with undesirable and inconvenient child-life by the chloroformed blanket. We believe this to be an utter libel, and only mention the supposition to show the depths which a morbid imagination may reach. The love in the story is of an insipid and commonplace type.

A Spanish Web. By Reginald St. Barbe. (Skeffington & Son.)

THE plot of this tale is so simple as to make the title inappropriate, for the reader divines the solution before he finishes the second chapter. Most of Mr. St. Barbe's personages are the conventional Spaniards of fiction: the heroine at once passionate and indolent, the libidinous priest, the chivalrous scapegoat, the superstitious country beauty, and the dull-witted avenging lover. These characters, and others like them, never were, and never could be, in such a world as ours; but the wine-seller Pedro Porro and the venal Don Vicente are not ill-observed, and the description of the landscape about Málaga is sufficiently accurate. Moreover, the Spanish words with which the text is plentifully garnished are given with tolerable correctness. "Capricioso" (p. 157) is probably an oversight. However, the book is not so much a novel as a tract against sacerdotalism and celibacy, and, like most tracts, it is dull.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The History of Early Christian Literature: the Writings of the New Testament. By Baron Hermann von Soden, D.D. Translated by the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson. Edited by the Rev. W. D. Morrison. (Williams & Norgate.)—The title of this book is not an exact rendering of the German, but the translator may be excused, as it is not easy to convey the precise meaning in few words.

"Urchristliche Literaturgeschichte" means the history of the literature, or original literary documents, from which our knowledge of the earliest stages of Christianity is derived. The addition made within parentheses by Freiherr von Soden himself, "the Writings of the New Testament," limits the main title correctly; but even this title is too wide. What Von Soden intended to do was to discuss all the documents which bear upon the origin of Christianity. He takes up first the Epistles of St. Paul, or the portions of them which he considers genuine as being the earliest. Then he expounds the nature of the two writings which, he maintains, formed the basis of the Synoptic Gospels—St. Matthew's collection of the sayings of Christ, and St. Mark's narratives, derived principally from St. Peter; and he endeavours to determine what is the relation of the three Gospels to these writings. He finds the next phase of Christianity in the post-Pauline literature, including the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Hebrews, the First Epistle of St. Peter, the Epistle to the Ephesians, and the Pastoral Epistles. And he ends with a discussion of the Johannine literature. He dismisses as too late and not pertinent to his subject the Epistles of St. James and St. Jude and the Second Epistle of St. Peter.

Von Soden's plan of treatment is to explain what he believes to be the purpose and teaching of each book, and to point out how these agree with the particular stage of Christianity to which he assigns the book. His work is the result of a thorough study of the books of the New Testament and an endeavour to enter into the very spirit of the writers. It will prove beneficial to any one who undertakes its study in earnest, but justice can be done to it only by a continual reference to the passages of the New Testament which Von Soden examines. Many of the opinions which he advocates are based on what we may call subjective impressions, and therefore they do not create the feeling of certainty; but Von Soden would allow this, and affirm that they attain a high degree of probability.

Von Soden has evidently been strongly influenced by the Tübingen school. He sees in early Christianity the same lines of evolution as are recognized by that school, ending in the union of the different tendencies in the Catholic Church. But his tone is very different from that of the Tübingen leaders—from that, for instance, of Schwegler's 'Nachapostolisches Zeitalter.' Von Soden has the greatest enthusiasm for the writers of the New Testament, and has a heartfelt sympathy with them. Thus he says of the letters of St. Paul:—

> "No, indeed! in these letters we possess an imperishable memorial of one of the grandest spirits of humanity, of one who fulfilled in many respects the ideal of a noble Christian character."

It is to be regretted that a short biography of Von Soden has not been prefixed to the volume, for it would have been a strong recommendation of it. And, indeed, some of his opinions are unintelligible if no exposition is supplied of Tübingen thought. Thus we doubt whether an ordinary reader will understand what Von Soden means when he says of the Epistle to the Ephesians, which he does not regard as genuine: "The Catholic Church has learnt and borrowed more from this epistle than from all the writings of St. Paul taken together."

The translation is vigorous and good, but some accident must have happened to the correction of the press. Thus on p. 14 it is said: "Finally, it was a favourite practice of rhetoricians and sophists to foster speeches or letters upon great men." "Foster" here is sheer nonsense, and we cannot be far wrong in suspecting that the MS. had *father*. Still more curious is the mistake which occurs in the following sentence: "The repining sun of summer shines upon the scene by Jacob's Well." The mistake is explained when we turn up the original. The German words are: "Über der Szene am Jacobsbrunnen liegt *die das Getreide reifende* Sommermittagssonne." There are several such mistakes. The book requires revision.

The Christian Doctrine of Salvation. By George Parker Stevens. "International Theological Library." (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—This book is divided into three parts. The first deals with the Prophetic, Pauline, Johannine, and other doctrines, under a general heading of 'The Biblical Basis of the Doctrine.' In the second part, 'The Principal Forms of the Doctrine,' definite theories—such as the *commercial* theory of Anselm and the *governmental* theory of Grotius—are considered. 'The Constructive Development of the Doctrine' is the subject of the third part. Prof. Stevens's work is a notable addition to our modern theological literature. It is marked by lucidity in its historical presentations and acuteness in its criticisms; and there is evidence of the author's acquaintance with recent books on his subject. It may be wrong to say that this volume illustrates the trend of theological thought of the present day; but, at any rate, it shows how far one competent scholar and reverent thinker is removed from the orthodoxy which seemed impregnable till recent times. "Religion," he says, "is the union of man with God, the Godlike life, the Christian character—which is salvation"; and in this definition there is no suggestion of belief, as an element of religion, in this or that dogma. In the chapter on 'The Necessity of Christ's Death' Prof. Stevens's mind is very clearly revealed. Death for Jesus, we are told, "stood in no contrast to life; it was the completion of life." "He influenced men," it is declared, "because he revealed and interpreted God to them; his whole meaning lies in this mediation." Without hesitation it is asserted that "there is not a trace in his words of the idea that he was to die to appease the wrath of God"; and, further, "his work would not have been a failure if he had died a painless or accidental death." The ordinary religious man, accustomed to hear that the death of Christ stands in direct and specific relation to salvation, might be startled, were he to read that

> "if divine Providence had found it 'possible' to grant his prayer and to have let the 'cup pass from him,' his saving work of holy love would not have failed, though it would have lacked the highest illustration and attestation of which we can conceive."

In interpreting the mind of Jesus in regard to His death Prof. Stevens holds that, as He knew His plan and aim to be in accordance with the Divine will, He could not be spared the experience of death. "His self-giving," he says, "must involve it, since it was to be an unreserved self-giving. His obedience to the Father's will must be an obedience even unto death." It may be noted that these words point to the conclusion that the death of Jesus stood to His life in precisely the relation which the death of any man consecrated to the will of God bears to his life. Many there be that will deny the conclusion, but it is Prof. Stevens's. His position can be further determined from another of his conclusions—that the word "atonement" represents a process, and not merely a single event, and that it designates a continuous action of God in relation to sin and salvation. The book contains a multitude of statements which will excite opposition in many quarters, and which will therefore show how far the writer has passed from the beaten tracks of orthodoxy. There are, of course, many things in the book—such as the presentation of recognized theories—which will command the praise of all who read it. The author's suggestiveness, it must be admitted, is not wholly confined to theological interpretation. Very ingenious is the idea, to take one example, that Anselm's theory is

> "a feudal theory—an interpretation based on the ideas of mediæval chivalry. Sin is *læsa majestas*—an offence against the sacred person of the sovereign, and for this reason nothing but a great reparation can ever satisfy for it."

Outlines of Christian Apologetics for Use in Lectures. By Hermann Schultz. Translated by Alfred Bull Nichols. (Macmillan & Co.)—Remarkable changes in the subject-matter and the methods of presenting of apologetics have taken place since Christianity began to be defended in the days of the early Church, and the history of these changes forms an interesting chapter in the movement of religious thought. There is, of course, no longer a hostile Roman empire to be pacified, and no longer, in justification of Christianity, an appeal to the lives of Christians; but there is now needed a plea for religion itself, and a proof of Christianity as the perfect religion is demanded. A book such as that before us shows the problems of religion which are exercising the thought of the present day, and shows, too, what attempts may be made to solve them. Herr Schultz deals with a number of these problems which are of supreme interest to the student of religion, and, if a distinction be made, to the religious man. In a defence of the religious view of the world he discusses the nature of religion, and examines the postulates and reasonableness of the religious view. Under the heading of 'Philosophy of Religion: Religion in its Historical Phenomena,' he discourses on nature, culture, and prophet religions, and passes to a defence of Christianity, treating of Jesus in history and Christianity as faith in Jesus. The book does not profess to be more than a sketch or outline; but, short though it is, it is worthy of high praise for the reasoned attempt to state and answer certain of the problems of religion. Religion itself is defined as "consciousness of God roused by impressions of God on the reasoning personality"; and faith is said to be "religious conviction, *i.e.* the conviction, based on religious experience, of the divine significance of things for us"; it is different from knowledge, which "is the conviction, based on the experience of the senses and the laws of thought, of the reality and unity of things." Another statement may be quoted to illustrate the suggestive ideas scattered throughout the book. "He only is devout," it is said, "in the Christian sense, who lets himself be determined in his personal life by the historical revelation of God which he finds in Jesus." While many of the definitions and statements are suggestive and interesting, there are others which are not easily understood. We are told, for example, that "faith sees in the world, not a mechanism in which dead laws reign, but the continuous revelation of God's will for the weal of the Church and its members." The idea of the reign of dead laws is, to say the least of it, not scientific, and even lies beyond the horizon of the ordinary imagination; while the notion of the world being the scene of a revelation of God's will for the weal of the Church is singularly out of harmony with Christ's teaching that God "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and

on the unjust." The problem of miracles is not neglected by Herr Schultz. He points out that the Christian apologist will believe the revelation of God in Jesus to be miraculous, and that it will be a satisfaction to him to make clear to himself the relation of the religious faith in miracles to the scientific view of the world; but, we may ask, Is there not a suggestion of failure or of the task of the apologist unfinished in the statement: "Nor will his scientific conviction of the reign of law be shaken if he has to leave a part of the facts unexplained"? The subject-matter of Herr Schultz's book is in a sense holy ground, on which, however, critics do not fear to tread. He meets many of these critics in contest; and he himself, by reason of his vigorous thought, though not by an aggressive style, is sure to suffer attack.

The Religion of All Good Men, and other Studies in Christian Ethics. By H. W. Garrod. (Constable & Co.)—The essay which gives the title is not the first in this volume, and it has not the importance of being the longest. 'Christ the Forerunner,' with which the book begins, does not suggest a study in Christian ethics; but its thesis, that Christ was the forerunner of the Messiah, and that He expected an immediate end of all things, leads to an examination of His ethical teaching. Mr. Garrod asks the question, "Does Christ, in employing this phrase 'Son of Man,' apply it to himself?" and, by way of reply, says: "I am fully convinced that he never does so; and that the idea that he did so came into being only after his death." Examination of the use made by Jesus of the words ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου is not a novelty. Wellhausen argued that as Jesus spoke Aramaic He would use the word *barnasha*, which means simply a man, while, by its use He could not have asserted any Messianic claim. Lietzmann, Dalman, Schmiedel, and others have taken part in the discussion; and Prof. Bousset, holding the title Son of Man to be Messianic, says that Jesus adopted it, and that the return in glory was the only meaning it had for Him. There can be no objection to Mr. Garrod's entering the discussion with the suggestion that Jesus did not call Himself the Son of Man; and the suggestion does not demand censure merely because of its novelty. Arguments in its favour must be weighed, and interpretations examined. An example of Mr. Garrod's exegesis may be supplied. When Jesus spoke of the betrayal of the Son of Man, He meant, we are told, the betrayal of His cause. Mr. Garrod, dealing with another reference to the betrayal, says:—

"I understand the words 'Son of Man' to have been used by Christ as equivalent to 'the cause of the Son of Man.' Such a manner of speech would be just as natural as many which we employ in common parlance to-day."

A principle of Mr. Garrod's exegesis is his own thinking, his own understanding. An example of his arguments may also be given. After the Transfiguration the disciples, according to the narrative in St. Mark, asked why the Scribes said that Elias must first come. Mr. Garrod proceeds to say:—

"Why has the companion prophet, Enoch, Jeremiah, Isaiah, or Elisha, dropped out? The answer is clear. Christ himself was this companion prophet at that time: only later was he the Messias."

This argument could not have appealed to the writer of the narrative, since in that narrative Jesus is not the companion prophet, but is distinguished from Moses and Elias, for whom, with Jesus, the disciples proposed to make three tabernacles. Yet Mr. Garrod, in reference to certain other words in St. Mark, says that by them "he is most naturally to be understood to identify himself and Elias."

The object of trying to prove that Jesus was the forerunner of the Messiah is to account for certain ethical maxims of Jesus which seem to imply that the end of all things was at hand. For this purpose, however, Mr. Garrod does not require his thesis to be established. He could have taken the theory, for which certain proofs could have been obtained from the Gospels, that Christ believed in His own immediate return, and he could have argued that Christ's ethical teaching was affected by this belief. Mr. Garrod's conception of Christ's ethical teaching, many will affirm, is fundamentally wrong. "The message of Christ," he says,

"to every man is that he shall *lose his life*. He is not only to give up some things, but he is—literally and not in a metaphor—to give up all, all that makes life what it is and worth living."

Mr. Garrod may be advised to look at the Christian antithesis "Die to live," and to consider such words as these, from the 'Evolution of Religion,' by the present Master of Balliol: "The Christian surrender of life and of all its immediate interests to God is not the emptying, but the filling of it with deeper and wider interests."

Throughout the book Mr. Garrod represents Christianity as a religion to which some men cling, and from which others have departed who need or are seeking another religion. Those who cling to it will hardly take him as a just interpreter of its essential character. In the essay styled 'The Religion of All Good Men' are these words, written after Christianity has endured for nineteen hundred years:—

"And I here merely repeat that an ethical system, framed for a world momentarily about to perish, cannot have validity for all time, and can have for us to-day but a very partial validity."

The Century Bible. — Isaiah i.–xxxix. Edited by the Rev. Owen C. Whitehouse, D.D. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—Dr. Whitehouse's little volume of 381 pages is a scholarly and useful piece of work, but perhaps too scholarly for a series with so popular a title as "The Century Bible." The names of modern scholars are frequently cited; the Peshitta and the Targum are quoted; and even references to Hebrew and Arabic grammars appear. Such a note as the following (on xxvii. 4) should surely be differently put in a work intended to be widely read:—

"LXX. followed by Peshitto read the Hebrew for 'fury' (or 'wrath') as another word with different vowels rendered 'wall,' which Grätz-Bredenkamp would adopt, but no satisfactory sense is thereby obtained."

There are similar notes. The book would prove helpful almost everywhere to the student who was reading the Hebrew text for the first time; but the English reader who desires to get full benefit from it must know how to skip wisely. Dr. Whitehouse uses the Revised Version as the basis of his comments, and indicates at the top of each page his views of the authorship of each chapter. He is careful and reasonable in his literary criticism, and the whole book, if not sufficiently "popular," is very good.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

India under Royal Eyes, by Mr. Prevost Battersby (George Allen), is the third of the books by the correspondents who went with the Prince of Wales. Like its predecessors, it runs counter to the ordinary and expected optimism. Mr. Battersby, like Mr. Low, takes note of the empty detachment of Anglo Indian modern official life, and thinks for himself instead of accepting guidance. His judgment is the same: "We are becoming more and more foreign to India, our isolation as a ruling race is growing with every decade more complete."

Our author forms a high opinion of the capacity and fitness for administrative office even of the Rajputs, and writes of Bikanir, the desert city, famous for its camels:—

"business instinct and the power of rule may be sought outside the white core of India. The time may come, ere long, when we may have to use it, or rather, for indeed we use it already, to a scale and on a system we have not contemplated hitherto."

The charm of this volume lies in the illustrations from the author's photographs, and in his appreciation of the beauties of Indian art. Mr. Battersby's weak point, as we think it, is to be found in a tendency to make of Lord Kitchener his Indian god. His attack upon Lord Curzon for needlessly wounding the feelings of "the intellectual part of India" has our sympathy; but we cannot go with him in wholesale adoption of the "reforms" of the Commander-in-Chief in India. Mr. Battersby is a competent authority on military matters, and has written well on cavalry. A chapter in the present volume upon the Indian native cavalry is excellent, and we are glad to learn that Lord Kitchener has not interfered so greatly with cavalry recruiting as was reported. Mr. Battersby begs the main question in Lord Kitchener's favour when he begins a chapter on 'The New Army' (!) by asking whether India "shall be given adequate protection." It was the opinion of the Government of India, before Lord Kitchener became their Commander-in-Chief, that India had already adequate protection, at a cost of between 17,000,000*l.* and 18,000,000*l.* sterling a year, which they thought too high. Lord Kitchener induced the Viceroy in Council to agree to raise the charge to 21,000,000*l.* fixed for several years, and it is as a fact 22,000,000*l.* Mr. Battersby again begs the question when he writes that "the defence of India from invasion by a Great Power" was "absurdly inadequate"; and he severely blames those who postponed the "solution" of the problem. There is no reason to believe that the invasion of India by a Great Power is probable, or could be otherwise than a most hazardous adventure. That such an invasion could only be attempted after Russia had brought her railways across a conquered Afghanistan is officially and universally admitted. The rearmament of the Indian army could have been carried out by any Commander-in-Chief. The increase and improvement of transport have been continuous since Sir W. Nicholson's mobilization inquiry, and the Roberts reforms which followed. Mr. Battersby's proof of the sudden salvation of India by his Heaven-sent general lies in the proposal to "redistribute" the scattered army—or, in other words, to put most of it in hateful desert stations in Baluchistan and Waziristan. Happily, "the determination of the best sites for the new barracks has been hedged about with difficulties." The insane proposal to create immense stations at Mastung (where the Mekran Corps of Brahuis is raised by the Baluch Agency) and in the Kurram has been vetoed. The Prussian army, which might have to move on the Moselle at a day's notice, is "scattered." The French army, in similar case, is also "scattered." If Lord Kitchener intends to defend Herat with a British regular force, he should say so. If not, a peace disposition of the troops in the best climates and on the railways is the wisest course. At Mastung there

is no water, and in the Kurram the men would be shot at every time they went for a walk. Peshawur, which is now Lord Kitchener's favourite, is unhealthy. To the proposed increase of the white force at Quetta there is less objection. The invaliding from pneumonia can be prevented by precautions, and the Pishin valley affords good ground for manœuvres.

MESSRS. LONGMAN publish *Heresies of Sea Power*, by Mr. F. T. Jane, a book which is interesting, but does not exactly correspond to the promise of the title. There is much ancient naval history in its pages, and especially in the earlier portion of the volume, but Part II. is well worth study. The sub-title is 'Problems that "Sea Power" does not Solve.' In this part the author deals with "examples of minor paradoxes or....problems that are no nearer solution now than they were in the past." It is Mr. Jane's chief doctrine that, so far from the principles of naval strategy being eternal, as is commonly supposed, reasons exist for doubting whether they have not completely changed. He fails to prove his case. The teaching of all time put into maxims by Napoleon and Clausewitz continues to be applicable to naval as to land warfare, though all sensible men admit the existence of difficulties which cannot be solved by rule. The book has at least the merit that, whether sound or not, it will make the sailors who may read it apply thought to certain important points. To "think clearly" is as necessary for the admirals as for the Secretary of State for War: unhappily, it is easier said than done. Mr. Jane is inclined to "think aloud," in the popular, but inexact sense of that phrase. He presents us with the whole process, and, starting by laying down a paradoxical position, often ends by proving the opposite, or orthodox position. On commerce-destruction, for example, our author begins his chapter by an assertion which has ceased to be applicable to our case. He says that the defence of commerce is so difficult a question "that there is a general conspiracy now and again to shelve it." The Admiralty have never shared the anxiety upon the subject of the outside public, though it is true that many admirals have recommended a plan of commerce-defence which is not suited to modern conditions. The inquiry set on foot by the late Government was not necessary for the Admiralty or for the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. It was no doubt intended either for the instruction of the public, or to warn possible enemies that we are far less vulnerable than is commonly supposed. Mr. Jane writes as though the matter still stood where it did before the publication of the Report of the Commission on Food Supply in War. After he has devoted twenty pages to a statement of the well-known apparent risks, he tells us that it is extremely foolish to under-estimate the national danger of "commerce-attack." The disposition has been till lately, and still is with all but the well-informed, to over-estimate the danger. Mr. Jane goes on, however, to put the other side of the case so well as to produce on the reader's mind the same result as that reached more directly by Mr. Thursfield in his excellent essay published by Mr. Brassey in the new number of 'The Naval Annual.' Our author has been a little damaged by the total failure in the recent war of his friends of the Russian fleet. It is not a just judgment, but a rough popular opinion, with which he has to reckon. This makes his frequent comments upon the strategy and tactics of the Russian fleet interesting to naval readers. On the other hand, it should have led him to avoid such paradoxes as his attack upon "perfection" on p. 292 and his prophecy that "the Russian navy will probably exist long after the British and Japanese fleets have sunk into relative non-existence."

There are a good many secondary points dealt with by Mr. Jane on which we are disposed to linger. He is perhaps inclined to rediscover as though they were new some things that all who have thought upon such questions know, but incidental remarks raise interesting points of controversy. Mr. Jane seems in some passages to expect the Commonwealth to set up on her own account, but spoils his examination of the subject by the statement that, in the event of separation, Australia will be swallowed by Japan. His remarks on the future of the Dominion are out of date, and represent rather the beliefs current up to a few years ago than those which are now accepted. Mr. Jane's contribution to the problem of the invasion of England does not satisfy us; and we again find paradox in his declaration that "the question is essentially a military rather than a naval one." Our author has some valuable reflections upon naval bases, but in attacking the extreme "Blue Water School" he declares that "the Extremist School is not worth consideration here." Does he, then, exclude Sir John Fisher from his "Extremist School"? Sir John Fisher will not spend naval money upon bases. He will not insist, as did recent Boards of Admiralty, that the War Office shall spend any large proportion of Army Votes on naval bases. It is easy to wrangle over such points, inasmuch as the language of all who take part in the discussion is unscientific. In one sense some naval bases are obviously necessary, but in the opinion of the present Board of Admiralty these are few, and our enemies have little power, against our offensive strength, of interfering with them. Mr. Jane believes that "hardly an impregnable base exists....Actual impregnability is conferred only by the existence of a fleet.... But the base can go on existing for a considerable period without a fleet." We confess that we do not understand the passage. Brest is a good example of a home naval base, and it is, for all practical purposes, impregnable. In this chapter on 'Base-Power' Mr. Jane developes his view that the Japanese should have attacked Port Arthur from the sea, by means of heavily armed armoured floating batteries.

Among matters in which we do not agree with our author are several which figure in a chapter upon 'International Law.' He here states incidentally, of the events at Chemulpo, that the neutral captains "signed (so it is said) a protest" against the Japanese threat to attack the Variag in port. We are under the impression that the facts are officially known. They have been the subject of public discussion by distinguished naval officers and by international lawyers of high standing. Mr. Jane writes as though the neutral captains were agreed, but as a fact one of them publicly dissented from the course pursued by the majority, and his conduct in so doing was approved by his own Government. It is, we believe, the case that the British officer to whose action objection has been taken by two of our principal writers on international law was told by our Government that he was wrong.

The Statesman's Year-Book for 1906 is edited, as usual, by Dr. Scott Keltie and Mr. Renwick, and published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The present issue contains large additions, and is, on the whole, improved. Table I., 'The British Empire,' has on p. xxxiv a very bad mistake. The figure of revenue for India having been printed as the figure for population in the summary, the total population of the British Empire is given at only half its proper figure in consequence of this mistake. On p. xxxii the population of British India is correct, but that of native states is omitted. The total population of the Empire appears correctly on a later page, at the head of 'Additions and Corrections'; but there is no specific reference to the unfortunate mistake in the fuller table and its summary.

We proceed to make a few suggestions to increase the utility of the publication. The accounts of various West Indian islands allude to the improvement in the cultivation of tobacco. Jamaica was thought at one time to be likely to produce good cigars, but we hear in this volume no more of the experiment. Nevertheless, we should have thought that the West Indies might appear in the tobacco table of the British Empire. In our notice of the issue of 1904 we called attention at some length to the weakness in the figures for the French debt, which as regards earlier and later years, and increase of debt, do not compare like with like. We admit the difficulty of the subject, but note that the tables have not been altered. We also suggest again that it is useful to find in 'The Statesman's Year-Book' the few necessary facts about the abnormal portions of the British Empire. In 1904 we complained of the absence of sufficient account of the Channel Islands and of the Isle of Man. We continue to think that the account of their financial systems should be made more clear. In the list of counties having County Council administration we note also that the peculiarity of the statutory County Council of the Scilly Islands, as distinct from the County Council of Cornwall, is not named. Under Fiji we find a continuance of the old account of the government and constitution, the change of 1904 not having been recorded.

The value of such a work as 'The Statesman's Year-Book' depends in part upon the Index, and we are inclined to suggest that this feature would be worth expanding, even though a condensation of many portions of the volume was involved thereby. Those who consult this book of reference often do so with regard less to a special country than to a special question. 'The Statesman's Year-Book' and its Index rest entirely upon a geographical and governmental basis, and the whole of the treatment of subjects is fragmentary and far from uniform. There is, for example, a good account of Zanzibar as it is and was, but nothing to show that though the island is under the Foreign Office, the coast strip—formerly under the Foreign Office—is now under the Colonial Office. Those who desire to deal with the legal status of slavery are not helped by the Index, and are confused by the geographical treatment. At the present moment many turn to the volume for information upon primary education. There is no attempt to index the more important references to the subject. It is necessary to look out separately in the Index each of the countries or colonies or states likely to yield facts for the inquiry. The States of the American Union are separately treated this year for the first time, and there is an account of the system of education in each of them; but there is nothing to show, on the one hand, that the all-but-universal American system is secular, and, on the other hand, that there are some exceptions as regards Bible reading and as regards State endowment of Roman Catholic institutions. We are well aware that the preparation of such an index as we suggest would be a considerable task. But as ad-

mirers of 'The Statesman's Year-Book' we urge our proposal that it should be undertaken, and feel certain that the result of the examination of the volume for the preparation of such an index would be condensation in the contents. On education, for example, an enormous amount of unnecessary information, which no one would ever look for, is supplied, while essential points are frequently omitted. The attempt to deal with the States of the American Union is admittedly tentative and subject to improvement. The style of some of the accounts should be revised. We find, for example, in that of Illinois the sentence, "The largest city in the State, and next the largest in the United States, is Chicago." We presume that the meaning is that New York City alone is more populous than Chicago, but there is no reference to the city of New York.

We have found some fault with a previous book on Russia by Mr. Luigi Villari, but are able to praise *Fire and Sword in the Caucasus* (Fisher Unwin). The story which he tells has a double interest. A large part of the revolutionary situation described may stand for the anarchy prevailing throughout Russia. Another portion shows the special difficulties of governing outlying portions of the empire, where animosities of race and creed complicate the already difficult problem. The Caucasus is a second, and, except for its distance from the territories of other Powers, a worse Poland. The Armenians, like the Finns, had suffered during the present reign by measures of "Russification." The revenues of the Armenian Church had been taken by the State, and replaced by salaries. At all times, the cultivation and the ability of the Armenians make them hateful to the Moslem population among whom they live in the country between the chain of the Caucasus and the Persian and Turkish frontiers. The destruction of the prestige of the empire in the Japanese war brought about a paralysis of administration, and anarchy, accompanied by murder on a gigantic scale, was the result. Our author knows Bulgaria and Macedonia, and was present during the fighting of 1903. He draws an interesting comparison between chaos in the Balkans under Turkey and chaos in the Caucasus under Russia. It is not more easy to see what form of pacification is possible in the latter than it is in the former case. The author seems to have been originally impartial, and has come to take a pro-Armenian view. Those who remember the visit to this country of the Katholikos, already frail when he came hither a quarter of a century ago, will read with sympathetic interest the author's description of the dignity with which the head priest of the Gregorians bears the sufferings of his Church and people. Under the stress of a forced acquiescence in the triumph of revolutionary ideas, the Emperor dismissed the Viceroy who had raised the Tartars against the non-"Orthodox" Christians of the older Church; restored their revenues, much dilapidated, to the Armenians; and appointed to the post of Governor-General of the Caucasus a weak aristocrat, well known in London, whose estates in another part of Russia are being plundered as we write. The Georgians have set up claims on their own account. A smaller tribe has declared its complete independence under a republican form of government, blest, for the moment, by the authorities. The Russian Court of Tiflis extends a beneficent patronage to all the creeds and races. The Social Democrats parade the streets of every town, under the red flag, and scoff at Viceroy, Emperor, Churches, and racial aspirations. The Armenians and Tartars massacre one another from time to time; and magistrates and police officers are almost daily blown to bits by bombs. The Cossacks occasionally fall upon a procession, and do a certain amount of murdering and robbery on their own account, but receiving, for the most part, contradictory orders, usually look on smiling at all that happens. It is difficult to see how either the Duma or, more probably, the Reaction, is to restore order. The Government at St. Petersburg will hardly now be able to raise the Orthodox peasantry throughout the empire in favour of autocracy against the Liberals and the Social Democrats. It can only do so by adopting the land confiscation schemes of the most extreme section of the Duma. In the Caucasus the autocracy can, and probably will again, make use of the Tartars to crush the Armenians and the Social Democrats; but the Tartars cannot put down Georgia, and the mountaineers will have to be conquered, if at all, in warfare by regular troops. In the meantime the whole population is armed with excellent rifles, and all creeds and classes drill continually in local militia and town guards, who keep themselves in exercise by fighting one another. The best assistant of the Viceroy is the representative of the Crim-Tartars, who rejoices in a magnificent Eastern name and title, but has the religion of his English mother. Prince Louis Napoleon does not bear a high reputation in Paris, either for tact or for ability; but, although he refused to receive the author, Mr. Villari thinks him the one shining exception among Russian administrators in the Caucasus. The general was commanding troops, but was sent, as Governor-General of a province under martial law, to the Turkish frontier, and seems to have displayed energy in his suppression of risings by both sides, and to have won by impartiality a local popularity which caused him to be dismissed from his temporary employment. It is known that Prince Louis Napoleon has shown his opinion of the manner in which he was treated by attempting in the last few months to obtain high military employment in Italy.

Mr. Villari tells his story well; he has a picturesque contrast to the tales of fire and sword in an American of distinction sent by the United States Board of Agriculture to make researches into bee-keeping. In the height of the disturbances this man of science was only looking for a unique description of grey bee, and, after finding it, he started, though in delicate health, to travel on horseback across Persia and the desert to India, in order to prosecute his inquiries. The last trials of our author were caused by the railway strike: attempting to go northwards into Little and Great Russia, he was stopped in the mountains at a station from which a train started every morning, trying to "get through"; but "every evening it returned like the dove to the Ark."

In his present volume our author makes few mistakes. We object to the translation of *bashlik* by "hood-turban," for it is a hood. The other common head-dress of the Caucasus is elsewhere photographed, and described by its right name. The style is pleasant, and generally good, though we dislike the description of an inn as "quite elemental."

Messrs. Thacker & Co. publish, in its eleventh year, *The Naval Pocket-Book*, which Mr. Geoffrey Clowes edits in consequence of the death of his father, Sir William Clowes. We have checked at several points the information given, and found it accurate, although the tables of guns are not so clear as they would be if confined to the more modern and important "marks."

Messrs. Dent & Co. publish *Canada: the New Nation*, by Mr. H. R. Whates, of which the first half consists of letters to *The Standard* on emigration, and the second of interesting general remarks on Canada which we commend to our readers. Mr. Whates is a little wild in his emigration scheme, and appears in some passages to upset himself. He suggests in his preface that British statesmen have been merely careless in not carrying out such a scheme as that which Sir George Grey, backed by Mr. Torrens and Lord George Hamilton, put before the country in 1870 and 1871. The fact is that no party in the State could make proposals for State emigration, which is hopelessly unpopular with almost the entire electorate. The scheme was never better presented than by Sir George Grey, and where his eloquence failed all subsequent proposers of such projects have failed more conspicuously. It is difficult to discover whether Mr. Whates proposes State emigration for our benefit, or for that of Canada, or of the Empire as a whole; and as he suggests on the next page that Canada is destined to become an independent nation, the connexion with this country being "very fragile," it is clear that he does not expect that the British taxpayer would be likely "to see his money back." On the other hand, Mr. Whates points out in his emigration chapters that the Canadian prefers the Irishman or the alien to the Englishman. Over and over again it is shown that the young Englishman grumbles, while the Scot, the Irishman, the Swede, and the Norwegian take their places more easily in the Canadian system. It can hardly be for the benefit of the person sent out that Mr. Whates proposes his scheme, for in many other passages he shows that our emigrant will have to face the competition of those who are more fitted for the life of the Far North-West than he is. There are several passages that suggest that the emigrant must go alone, and even then will find the life extraordinarily hard, and be not unlikely to starve in circumstances which will make him regret his English home, however bad. While the emigration chapters are not helpful to any particular view, we have formed the opposite opinion of those which follow that calling for an 'Imperial Emigration Policy.'

The second part of the book is headed 'An Analysis of Canadian Thought,' and it is interesting to compare it with the volume by M. André Siegfried reviewed by us on April 14th. The first chapter is on the republican tendency in Canada. Mr. Whates repeats in it the statement of his preface that Canada is rapidly moving towards her future existence as a self-dependent nation, "away from Great Britain, though not necessarily towards....the United States." In the chapter on the republican tendency the words are "absolute independence." Our author discusses the insistence of Canadian opinion on the right of the Dominion to the treaty-making power; and he has some interesting passages on the total inconsistency of the Canadian ideal with the fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain, a statesman for whom in all respects he has, however, a marked admiration. Facts have dispelled for our author "the dream of a federal imperial Parliament in London," and have shown him that Canada insists on being able to make commercial treaties with any Power in the world on the same free footing as that in which she stands towards the mother country. He rightly adds that his revelation on this subject will be a shock to his friends in London, who, as he says, are told every morning in their favourite newspapers that Canada is pining for the adoption by us of a preferential system. Some of the other

chapters are also interesting—one in particular on 'Some Tendencies in Religion.' The Church in Canada is, in the opinion of our author, likely to take the exactly opposite line to that of her development in England. The ideal of a united Protestant Church of Canada seems to have captivated the imagination of many of her leaders. The power of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada is perhaps one reason why the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Churches of Canada are considering with many Churchmen the idea of a Protestant unity in which the Anglican Church would take the foremost position.

FROM the title, *A Deathless Story*, which Messrs. A. C. Addison and W. H. Matthews have given to their "only full and authentic account of....the most glorious ocean tragedy in history" (Hutchinson & Co.), it is evident from the first that the treatment is to be enthusiastic; and it is so. It is, of course, a matter of general belief that there never was such an instance of disciplined heroism as was shown in the wreck of the Birkenhead—a belief that is wholesome enough, though historically inaccurate. But the joint authors of this book have no doubts, and have elaborated the received opinion. They have carefully investigated all the details of the disaster, and have brought together the results of their inquiries in what must be regarded as a final report. It might, indeed, be objected that the enthusiasm of the authors is excessive and their story told at needless length. Not only have they described the part played by each survivor on that memorable 26th of February, but they have also added an account of the subsequent career of as many of them as they have been able to trace. It may be that in this they have done wisely, for they have shown that these men—whose bodies are buried in peace, but whose names live for evermore—were no demigods of fable, but mortals of ordinary flesh and blood, "brothers of me and you." And by emphasizing this point, as well as by dissipating the legends which have already grown up round the event, they add to the value of the example and the moral which are to be drawn from the story.

There are many illustrations—portraits, relevant and irrelevant, of men and of ships. In what is intended to be a permanent record more care might have been taken with these, some few of which seem exceedingly questionable; for instance, a naval surgeon is shown wearing a military uniform; and why should the "master commanding," whose portrait shows him in what is probably intended for a master's uniform, be constantly referred to as "Captain" Salmond?

A Book of Memory. Compiled by Katharine Tynan. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Mrs. Hinkson has had the original idea of compiling what she calls 'The Birthday Book of the Blessed Dead,' arranged upon exactly the same lines as those of an ordinary birthday book, with a view to keeping a record of the anniversaries of the deaths of friends. Each day has its own text, followed by a few lines in verse or prose. The selections are well chosen, and they all naturally treat of the subjects of death and eternity. The book has been a labour of love, much of it compiled in memory of a dear friend, and there are many for whom the idea will have a distinct charm, and to whom it will bring some measure of consolation.

Early Lives of Charlemagne. By Eginhard and the Monk of St. Gall. Edited by A. J. Grant. (De La More Press.)—Prof. Grant has succeeded in preserving something of the quality of Einhard (we prefer this form of the name) in his translation, "intellectually strong, but prosaic." The Monk of St. Gall pleases us better with his sturdy prejudices and good stories, such as that of the deacon "who resisted the course of nature" by shaving and cleaning his nails, &c., and was killed by a spider. He is full of pithy common sense side by side with credulous superstition—a very good mixture from the reader's point of view. The book makes a noteworthy addition to the "King's Classics."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Fotheringham (D. R.), The Chronology of the Old Testament, 3/ net.
Letters and Reflections of Fénelon, edited by B. W. Randolph, 1/ net.
Sermons for the People: Vol. V. Trinity Sunday until Eighth Sunday after Trinity, 1/
Thureau-Dangin (P.), St. Bernardine of Siena, translated by Baroness G. von Hugel, 4/6 net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Browne (E. A.), Great Buildings, and How to Enjoy Them, 3/6 net.
Fletcher (B. F.), Class Illustrations for the Study of Architectural History, 13/6 net.
Greenshields (E. B.), Landscape Painting and Modern Dutch Artists, 8/6 net.
Nesbitt (F. E.), Algeria and Tunis Painted and Described, 20/ net.
Petrie (W. M. Flinders) Researches in Sinai, 21/ net.
Rembrandt, Part VII., 2/6 net.
Royal Academy Pictures, Parts IV. and V., 7*d.* net each.
St. Louis International Exhibition: British Section, compiled by Sir I. Spielmann,
Sizeranne (R. de la), Ruskin at Venice, Lecture, 1/ net.
Stevens (A.), A Painter's Philosophy, 2/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Halford (J. G.), A Throne of Sorrow, 1547–53, 2/
Routledge's Muses' Library: Poems and Dramas of Matthew Arnold, 2 vols., 1/ net each.
Sidney (Sir P.), The Defence of Poesie, and certain Sonnets, 7/6 net.
Signa Severa, by R. A. K., 1/
Tennyson (Alfred, Lord), Ballads and other Poems, Pocket Edition, 2/ net.

Music.

Dry (W.), Wagner's Flying Dutchman, 1/ net.
Hughes-Hughes (A.), Catalogue of Manuscript Music in the British Museum: Vol. I. Sacred Vocal Music, 21/
Shaw (G. B.), The Perfect Wagnerite, 3/6 net.

Bibliography.

Bowes (R.) and Gray (G. J.), John Siberch, Bibliographical Notes, 7/6 net.

Philosophy.

Joseph (H. W. B.), An Introduction to Logic, 9/6 net.
Lloyd (H. D.), Man, the Social Creator, 6/
Reich (E.), Plato as an Introduction to Modern Criticism of Life, 10/6 net.

Political Economy.

Dawson (W. H.), The German Workman: a Study in National Efficiency, 6/ net.
Smith (C. W.), International Commercial and Financial Gambling in Options and Futures: the Economic Ruin to the World, 5/ net.

History and Biography.

Breasted (J. H.), Ancient Records of Egypt: Vol. III. Nineteenth Dynasty, 4 vols., 12 dols.
Davenport (F. G.), The Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor, 10/ net.
Evelyn (J.), Diary, edited by W. Bray, with Life by H. B. Wheatley, Vol. III., 4 vols., 42/ net.
Hume (Martin), Modern Spain, with a new Preface, 5/
Jane (F. T.), Heresies of Sea Power, 12/6 net.
Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-89: Vol. V., 1776.
Leach (A. F.), History of Warwick School, 10/ net.
Nevinson (H. W.), The Dawn in Russia; or, Scenes in the Russian Revolution, 7/6 net.
Okey (T.), The Story of Paris, 4/6 net.
Plutarch's Lives. Translated by A. Stewart and G. Long. Vols. II., III., and IV., 2/ net each.
Prescott's Works, Vols. XVII.-XXII., Montezuma Edition, 22 vols. 275/ net.
Princeton Historical Association: A Brief Narrative of the Ravages of the British and Hessians at Princeton, edited by V. L. Collins, 1 dol.
Speight (H.), Nidderdale from Nun Monkton to Whernside, 8/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Battersby (H. F. P.), India under Royal Eyes, 12/6 net.
Black's Guide to Scotland, West and South-West, 2/6
Nevinson (H. W.), A Modern Slavery, 6/
Redmond (W.), Through the New Commonwealth, 3/6
Seavers (T. H.) and Briden (W. S.), The Log of H.M.S. Scylla, 1905-6, 4/ net.
Tucker (W. H.), The Log of H.M.S. Hyacinth, 1903-6, 4/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

'Car' Road-Book and Guide, 1906, 12/6 net.
Motorist's Daily Record of Runs, 2/ net.

Educational.

Hagmann (J. G.), Reform in Primary Education, translated by R. H. Hoar and R. Barker, 2/6 net.

School-Books.

Hossfeld's Italian Dialogues, by T. A. Plumpton, 1/6
Kingsley's Andromeda, edited by G. Yeld, 1/; Water Babies, with Introduction and Notes by J. Horace-Smith and M. L. Milford, 2/6
Kukman (F. B.), La Première Année de Français, Première Partie (Transcription phonétique), 6*d.*

Science.

Aitken (E. H.), The Five Windows of the Soul, New Edition, 5/ net.
Asiatic Society of Bengal: Vol. I. Nos. 5 to 10; Vol. I. Extra Number; Vol. II. Nos. 1 to 3.
Berkeley (C.), A Handbook for Midwives and Maternity, 5/
Distant (W. L.), A Synonymic Catalogue of Homoptera: Part I. Cicadidæ.
Emery (W. D'Este), Clinical Bacteriology and Hæmatology for Practitioners, 7/6 net.
Gardening Made Easy, edited by E. T. Cook, 1/ net.
Geological Survey: Water Supply of Suffolk from Underground Sources, 3/6
Huber (J. B.), Consumption: its Relation to Man and his Civilization, 21/ net.
Leathes (J. B.), Problems in Animal Metabolism, 7/6 net.
Metcalf (R.), The Rise and Progress of Hydropathy in England and Scotland, 3/6 net.
Newcomb (S.), A Compendium of Spherical Astronomy, 12/6 net.
Oppenheim's Interest Tables, 2/6
Sayers (A.), Experiments on Hot-Water Systems, 3/ net.
Scherer (R.), Casein: its Preparation and Technical Utilization, translated by C. Salter, 7/6 net.
Shearman (A. T.), The Development of Symbolic Logic 5/ net.
Stevenson (J. L.), Blast-Furnace Calculations and Tables, 5/ net.
Transvaal Agricultural Journal, April.
Transvaal Department of Agriculture, Annual Report.
White (R. P.), Catarrhal Fevers, commonly called Colds, 4/

Juvenile Books.

Arnold (E.), Ted Buss the Cripple, 3/6
Dalkeith (L.), Æsop's Fables, 1/6 net.
Lang (J.), Stories from Don Quixote, 1/6 net.

General Literature.

Bindloss (H.), Beneath her Station, 6/
Black (L.), The Mantle of the Emperor, 6/
Burchell (S. H.), The Grip of Fear, 6/
Clouston (J. S.), Count Bunker, 6/
Cox (F. J.), A Stranger within the Gates, 6/
Elliott (R.), Hi-You, 2/6 net.
Glyn (E.), The Visits of Elizabeth, 6*d.*
Gunter (A. C.), My Japanese Prince, 6/
Halcombe (C. J. H.), Children of Far Cathay, 6/
Hernaman-Johnson (F.), The Polyphemes, 6/
Neuman (B. P.), The Spoils of Victory, 6/
Pratt (E. A.), British Canals: Is their Resuscitation Practicable? 2/6 net.
Rean (A.), The Best Beloved, and other Allegories, 1/ net.
Reynolds (Mrs. Baillie), Thalassa! 6/
Routledge's Universal Library: Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles; Landor's Imaginary Conversations; Whitman's Democratic Vistas; Borrow's The Zincali; Borrow's Lavengro; 1/ net each.
Rowland (H. C.), In the Shadow, 6/
Senn (C. H.), Recherché Luncheon and Dinner Sweets, 2/6 net.
Stewart (B.), Active Service Pocket-Book, 2/6 net.
Thorne (Guy), When It was Dark, 6*d*
White (F. M.), The Yellow Face, 6/
Williams (A.), Petrol Peter, 3/6 net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Möller (W.), Die Messianische Erwartung der vorexilischen Propheten, 6m.
Thureau-Dangin (P.), La Renaissance Catholique: Part III. 1865–92, 7fr. 50.
Winckler (H.), Religionsgeschichtler und geschichtlicher Orient, 0m. 50.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Bode (W.), Rembrandt u. seine Zeitgenossen, 6m.
Hirth's Formenschatz, 1906, Parts V. and VI., 2m.
Lidzbarski (M.), Ephemeris f. semitische Epigraphik, Vol. II. Part II., 7m. 50.

Drama.

Cain (G.), Anciens Théâtres de Paris, 5fr.
Ginisty (P.), La Vie d'un Théâtre, 3fr. 50.
Materialien zur Kunde des älteren Englischen Dramas: Vol. XIII. The Queen, or the Excellency of her Sex, edited by W. Bang, 5m. 20.

Philosophy.

Kinkel (W.), Geschichte der Philosophie als Einleitung in das System der Philosophie: Part I. Von Thales bis auf die Sophisten, 6m.

History and Biography.

Brun (R. Le), Corneille devant trois Siècles, 3fr. 50.
Chroust (A.), Der Ausgang der Regierung Rudolfs II. u. die Anfänge des Kaisers Matthias, 23m. 20.
Guiraud (J.), Questions d'Histoire et d'Archéologie chrétienne, 3fr. 50.
Martino (P.), L'Orient dans la Littérature française au XVII. et au XVIII. Siècle, 7fr. 50.
Maugras (G.), Dernières Années du Roi Stanislas, 7fr. 50.
Picard (A.), Le Bilan d'un Siècle (1801–1900), Vol. I., 10fr.
Piton (C.), Paris sous Louis XV.: Rapport des Inspecteurs de Police au Roi, 3fr. 50.
Sérignan (Comte de L. de), Correspondance intime du Duc de Lauzun, 1791–2, 5fr.
Sers (Baron H.) et Guyot (R.), Mémoires du Baron Sers, 1786–1862, 7fr. 50.

Education.

Sigwalt (C.), De l'Enseignement des Langues vivantes, 3fr. 50.

Science.

Mense (C.), Handbuch der Tropenkrankheiten, Vol. III. Part I. 14m.

Philology.

Jacoby (C.), Dionysi Halicarnasensis Antiquitatum Romanarum quæ supersunt, ed., 4m.

General Literature.

Antée, Juin, 0fr. 50.
Formont (M.), Le Sacrifice, 3fr. 50.
Réval (G.), Le Ruban de Vénus, 3fr. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

GILES FLETCHER'S VERSION OF JEREMIAH.

THE Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have in preparation an edition of the works of Giles and Phineas Fletcher as part of their "Cambridge English Classics." They would like to have included therein the version of the Lamentations of Jeremiah from the MS. formerly in the library of King's College, Cambridge, mentioned in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' under the title of "Ægidii Fletcheri versio Poetica Lamentationum Jeremiæ. Presented to the College 2 Feb., 1654–5, by S(amuel) Th(oms), Soc.," and entered in one of the oldest catalogues at King's as "Lamentationes Jeremiæ per metaphrasin. Authore Ægidio Fletcher." Unfortunately, the MS. cannot be found in the library, and it probably disappeared a long time ago, as it is not mentioned in a catalogue made some fifty or sixty years since; nor in one made about twenty-five years ago; nor in the one made by the present Provost. If any of the readers of *The Athenæum* can throw any light upon the matter, or offer any hint that might lead to the MS. being traced to its present home, the Syndics would be grateful.

Communications may be addressed to F. S. Boas, Esq., Cranford, Bickley, Kent, the editor of the new edition referred to above, or to me at the University Press, Cambridge. A. R. WALLER.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STATE TRIALS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD I.

THE new volume of the Society's "Camden Series" is concerned with a mediæval subject of considerable interest and importance. The graphic and romantic story of the trial and conviction of many of the royal ministers and judges for various enormities committed during the king's long absence from England previous to August, 1289, has been duly related by contemporary chroniclers, with numerous embellishments suggested by obvious motives. In our own time the episode, like others of the same kind—such as the famous "Inquest of Sheriffs" in 1170, or the inquisitions "De Ministris" between 1275 and 1279—has received considerable notice from constitutional historians and legal biographers. For the first time, however, these proceedings have been elucidated from contemporary records in the laborious compilation prepared by Prof. Tout, assisted by his pupil Miss Hilda Johnstone, a research-fellow of the University of Manchester. In the present edition we have the results of their joint investigation of the two bulky Assize Rolls, recently discovered at the Record Office, which report the proceedings of a Commission of Inquiry held at the Tower of London between the years 1289 and 1293.

We need scarcely regret that space did not permit of the publication of a complete text of these very technical and somewhat monotonous proceedings. The editors have effectually solved the problem of their reproduction by printing a limited number of selected cases, together with an elaborate analysis, in tabular form, of the remaining entries on these rolls. This method of presenting the contents of the records is probably sufficient for all practical purposes. It is at least more helpful to historical students than a perfunctory calendar, since the excerpts and précis are supplemented by an exhaustive Introduction, in which the constitution of the court and the composition of its records are minutely described, and the historical literature relating to the subject is ably reviewed.

The many difficulties presented by a mutilated and disjointed text and an almost total failure of subsidiary documents have been, on the whole, successfully overcome by the editors, even though they have inevitably failed to reconstruct the whole procedure indicated by the surviving records. The strenuous character of these researches may easily excuse a certain indifference to minor points of editorial treatment which may be noticed in respect of proper names and references. If Isabella de Fortibus must be gallicized, the form should be "des Forz" and not "de Fors"; whilst such abbreviations as "Warwicks," "Gloucests," "Derbys," though warranted by analogy, require some apology. Again, a short glossary of technical words might have been prefixed to the index with advantage. Even an accomplished mediæval Latinist might be excused for ignorance of the meaning of "scorvettus," or might fail to be further enlightened by the equivalent "escroe."

Such points as these are, however, largely matters of taste, and scarcely detract from the real value of this edition. In this Prof. Tout is not only to be congratulated on his own successful share. To judge from that attributed to his assistant, he can claim to have equipped a mediæval student of remarkable promise, and one of whose performance the History School of the new University of Manchester may well be proud.

'THE OPEN ROAD.'

I HAVE just read Mr. Lucas's letter to you in which he complains that the house of E. Grant Richards, of which I am manager, has published an anthology, Mr. W. G. Waters's 'Traveller's Joy,' in a form similar to that in which Mr. Lucas's own book, 'The Open Road,' was first issued. Mr. Lucas makes out a case, but it is based on misapprehension, or on ignorance of all the facts. And as his book has been appearing now for many months in a dress entirely different from that which I gave it, I cannot appreciate the ground of his grievance. Here are the facts:—

1. The original cover of 'The Open Road,' the form in which it was printed, and so on, were no part of Mr. Lucas's scheme. I alone was responsible for them. Moreover, at least one other book was published by me in exactly the same form. The artist who designed the end-papers had been previously employed by me for similar work on another anthology; it was therefore natural that, knowing his familiarity with a publisher's requirements, we should turn to him for the end-papers of 'Traveller's Joy,' which, however, are in colour, and very different from the end-papers he did for me in the previous case.

2. 'The Open Road' has been imitated several times by other publishers, both as to form and contents. For instance, during last year Messrs. Routledge produced an anthology, 'The Voice of the Mountains,' a book which is, save for the addition of a pictorial design on the side cover, an almost exact imitation of the original form of 'The Open Road'—as to size, arrangement, type, paper, material of binding, and cover design. Put the two books side by side on a shelf, and there is no difference save of title. Now this book was produced while 'The Open Road' was still selling in its first form, but as far as I know Mr. Lucas made no protest.

3. Mr. Lucas says that Mr. Waters's anthology is based "in idea" on 'The Open Road,' and the suggestion is that I commissioned its preparation with the definite object of supplanting his book. As a matter of fact, Mr. Waters's anthology has, to my knowledge, existed in manuscript just as it has now been printed, and with its present title, for at least three years. I had nothing whatever to do with its preparation, and never heard of it until it was completed.

4. 'Traveller's Joy' was offered to its present publisher, and after some delay was accepted. Having invented the form of 'The Open Road,' I should have liked to produce something even more attractive for this new anthology. Frankly, I found that impossible; and finding that that design seemed to be considered common property, I felt myself, as its originator, at liberty to use it here. I should not have used it, however, if I had not seen that in reissuing 'The Open Road' with another house Mr. Lucas had, as I have said, abandoned entirely the original cover. The change is indeed so great that it would be impossible for any intending purchaser to confuse the two books, so entirely different are they in appearance. Still Mr. Lucas protests; and yet, as I have shown, he did not protest against 'The Voice of the Mountains,' although *its* imitation was obvious and confusing!

5. Mr. Lucas says: "Mr. Grant Richards failed for many thousand pounds....the debt to me is still unpaid, and is likely to remain so." It is difficult for me to comment as I should wish on this sentence, but his "likely to remain so" seems unnecessary; in any case, I hope he may have cause to change his opinion. But as the matter has been referred to, I should like, with the knowledge of my trustee, Mr. H. A. Moncrieff, to make certain facts clear. My total liabilities at the time of my failure were approximately 50,000*l.* My creditors, at my invitation, had my assets independently valued. As a result they were reckoned to be worth at least 50,000*l.* as long as the business was not pulled up. This fact appears on the official records. No publishing business, however, could sustain a suspension of eighteen months, for during that eighteen months the assets must necessarily, according to their nature, waste. The result in consequence has been unsatisfactory to my creditors, and even more unsatisfactory to me. Still, for my creditors and for myself there remains the future.

6. Finally, as regards the debt still owing to Mr. Lucas. I find that it is for royalties, &c., for the six months preceding my failure, and that the sum is a small one compared with the large sum I paid Mr. Lucas, half year by half year, in connexion with 'The Open Road,' and compared with the much larger sum I had occasion to pay Mr. Lucas during the period of our association.

GRANT RICHARDS.

"AMERICAN ADVERTISING."

The Cottage, Groombridge, Kent, June 5th, 1906.

ABOUT three weeks ago a friend of mine, vicar of a country parish, received a post card of which I send you a copy:—

Eddington, Canterbury, 18 May, '06.

REVD. SIR,—I feel it my duty to bring before your notice an extraordinary attack made upon you in chapter ii. page 15 of a recently published book entitled 'Parsons and Pagans.' The book is

published by Henry J. Drane, and the author's name is Vivian Hope. The matter may possibly have been brought to your notice, otherwise it seems to demand attention. Could not the law of libel be invoked! Yrs. truly,

(signed) E. FITZHERBERT.

Although dated from "Eddington, Canterbury," the postmark is that of the London district S.W. My friend was not unnaturally a little disturbed. The post card was seen by his servants and by the postman, and of course it must have been concluded that something disgraceful was alleged. The book was procured, and was found to be the work of some ignorant, stupid person who cannot write English; but it contained no reference to my friend, direct or indirect. In *The Publishers' Circular* of the 2nd inst. the mystery is cleared up. Similar post cards have been sent to other clergymen, and the editor of *The Circular* asked Mr. Drane for an explanation. Here it is:—

Salisbury House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C., May 31, 1906.

The Editor,
The Publishers' Circular.

DEAR SIR,—I have with thanks to acknowledge the receipt of your favour respecting the post cards sent out in reference to 'Parsons and Pagans.' As you say, it is an American form of advertising, but they were sent out without my sanction or knowledge, and on getting a complaint from some one who had received a card similar to the copy you send me I immediately communicated with the author and demanded that he cease sending out such cards, and, according to his communication to me, he stopped at once what I looked upon as a very questionable way to push the sale of his book.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter,
Yours very faithfully,
(signed) H. J. DRANE.

I make no comment whatever on this "form of advertising," nor is it worth while to express what must be the general opinion of Mr. E. FitzHerbert or Mr. Vivian Hope. I write merely to assist in exposing his fraud, and to prevent clergymen from putting money in his pocket. W. HALE WHITE.

*** This scandalous fraud has already been exposed elsewhere, but we think it well to warn our readers of the lengths to which modern advertisers are prepared to go. We are glad to notice that Mr. Drane has repudiated responsibility for this "very questionable" business.

'THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.'

IN your issue of June 2nd is a letter signed Iain Gallda, on which your reviewer comments. Your reviewer says that "the whole question of the date of clan tartans is difficult."

Iain Gallda refers to various books and pamphlets I have brought out. I will, if you will allow me, refer to one or two records that I have obtained.

The Rev. Alexander Stewart, whose many writings under the name Nether Lochaber are well known, gave me the following (see 'Records of Argyll,' p. 440). He saw a Stewart tartan "Vulgate"—so bound 1639; also a fragment of MacKenzie tartan handed down from father to son with a charm stone of crystal, the owner having been killed at the Battle of Kilsyth. This fragment had been preserved in the family "kist" or locker.

I have myself a fragment of Fraser tartan which was worn by a Fraser at the battle of Culloden, and given to me by his lineal descendant, a keeper on Lord Lovat's estate.

The Jacobite Campbell of Lochnell wore the common clan Campbell tartan at Culloden. This plaid was often in the hands of the late Mrs. Lilias Davidson, *née* Campbell of Ardslignish and Lochnell. This proves that this tartan was not first made at the formation of the Highland regiments on the Government or Protestant side. Family tartans and clan tartans are one and the same, the chiefs being distinguished by some stripe.

The wedding coat of Charles II., tied with Stuart tartan ribbon, is preserved at Bestwood.

In the 'Vestiarium Scoticum,' 1560–70, is the following:—

"For as meikle as in their present tymes, &c. as was much usit, he our umquhile Lorde and soveraine, King James of nobil memorye, f r he had ever, besydes thae of his awin colouris, two or three plaidis of divers kyndes in his wardrobe when that he wald not be knawin openlye."

In the 'Depradations committed on the Clan Campbell and their Followers, 1685–1686,' by the troops of the Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Athole, Lord Strathnaver, and others, plaids of various kinds are named as being robbed:—

"Item, 1 Lowland playd mantle, &c. 12 Lib.
"Item, 4 pair sprainged playds, 46. 13. 4.
"Item, For a Highland plaid with some oyr cloathes, linen and woolen, 6. 13. 4."

Among the many passages having tartan is one I quote:—

"Twa tabartis of the tartane from a poem called Symmye and his bruder, 1490."

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Literary Gossip.

MR. WERNER LAURIE is about to publish 'Lotus Land,' an account of the country and the people of Southern Siam, by Mr. P. A. Thompson, with map and numerous illustrations and drawings. The author was engaged for three years in survey work in Siam, and he has much to tell of the beliefs and customs of the people. He has collected the legends which have gathered about the ruins scattered over the country, and includes a chapter on Siamese art.

DR. STANLEY LANE-POOLE is preparing a new edition in three volumes of Lane's 'Thousand and One Nights,' which Messrs. Bell are about to add to their "York Library." The edition will present several new features.

'THE HAMPSTEAD GARNER' is the title of a new anthology, to be published shortly, giving a collection of verse in praise of Hampstead or relating to the celebrated writers who have been connected with the locality. Among these are Keats, Leigh Hunt, Akenside, Mrs. Barbauld, and Joanna Baillie. The work will have a Preface by Mr. Clement Shorter and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

WE have to record the death, at the great age of ninety-one, of Dr. W. G. Blackie, of the Glasgow publishing firm of Blackie & Son. In his active years Dr. Blackie devoted himself largely to the literary side of the publishing business. He was a man of fine taste, and had a remarkable linguistic faculty, being able to read German, French, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Norse, and Dutch, besides Latin and Greek. He had studied at Leipsic and Jena, and derived his degree of Ph.D. from the latter university.

A SPECIAL edition of Messrs. Alden's 'Oxford Guide' will be given by the publishers to each member at the Oxford meeting of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland, which begins, as already announced, on July 6th. The arrangements include a lecture on the second day, by Mr. James Parker, on the 'Early History of Oxford and the Growth of the University.'

THE Sixty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the London Library will be held in the Reading Room next Thursday afternoon, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour in the chair.

SEVERAL very interesting letters which form part of the secret official correspondence between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Temple) and the English Cabinet, in reference to the legislative and judicial independence of Ireland in 1782–3, have been presented to the Home Office by Mr. Gregory, the well-known bookseller of Bath, for preservation with the Irish State Papers in the Public Record Office, from which the letters in question have long been missing.

WE are requested to state that persons desirous of attending the performance of Oscar Wilde's 'Florentine Tragedy' and 'Salome' at the Literary Theatre Club on the 10th and 18th inst. should communicate with the secretary, Miss Currey, 88, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.

A SOMEWHAT unusual periodical is about to make its appearance at Madras under the title of *Gossip*. It claims to be devoted to the interests of the Indian sepoy, and the prospectus states that, while all other classes of the Indian community have organs to ventilate their opinions and call attention to their grievances, the native soldier has no such mouthpiece. The attitude of the military authorities in India towards this publication must arouse some curiosity, more especially as *Gossip* proclaims its intention to become an Indian *Truth*.

AN interesting exhibition of old newspapers, for the most part German, was opened at Frankfort last week, and the archives of the city as well as several private collections have been liberally drawn upon. The oldest German newspaper in existence is dated March 12th, 1622, but the first daily German newspaper is known to have been started at Strassburg in 1609. Another feature of the exhibition is the display of daily newspapers in French issued at Frankfort from 1739 to 1879.

THE London County Council, whose historical zeal is most commendable, has decided to mark the residence of Capt. Cook at No. 88, Mile End Road, by means of a memorial tablet.

IN the New York *Outlook* for June Mr. James F. Muirhead tells the story of the rise of 'The House of Baedeker,' with the gradual evolution of their famous guides, founded on English models. In 1872 the firm removed from Coblenz to Leipsic. Karl Baedeker, the founder of the Guides, died in 1859: he was succeeded by Karl the second. The present chief repre-

sentative is Fritz, a younger brother of Karl the second, with whom are associated his two sons.

'Tilting in Tudor Times' was a feature of the recent Naval and Military Tournament. The display of dress was brilliant, but the sport itself not particularly exciting. Gallant knights, as Scott remarks in his Introduction to 'The Monastery,' had at that period given up hazardous feats, and

"their chivalrous displays of personal gallantry seldom went further in Elizabeth's days than the tiltyard, where barricades, called barriers, prevented the shock of the horses, and limited the display of the cavaliers' skill to the comparatively safe encounter of their lances."

Mr. A. Russell Smith, the bookseller, has removed from 24, Great Windmill Street, to 28, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

A Blue-Book on the 'Progress and Condition of India, 1904–5,' as exemplified in literature and the press, is just out (1*s.* 8*d.*), and gives details of the number of publications registered throughout the country in various languages. Madras had 424 publications in English, 335 in Tamil, and 233 in Telugu; Bombay, 247 in Gujarathi, and 154 in Marathi; the United Provinces, 567 in Hindu, and 451 in Urdu; Punjab, 614 in Urdu, and 455 in Punjabi. Bengal claims a large majority of publications, English reaching 242, Hindu 140, and Bengali 916. The Bengal Library received 3,045 items in 1904, religion being the most popular subject. The fiction was markedly influenced by theosophy, and the Report rather quaintly describes the average Bengali novelist as "ever ready to indent on the supernatural." Bombay now has a Hindi version of 'The Merchant of Venice,' and a Marathi rendering of 'The Midsummer Night's Dream.'

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

The Morphology of Normal and Pathological Blood. By George A. Buckmaster. (John Murray.)—This volume contains the substance of Dr. Buckmaster's course of lectures delivered in the Physiological Institute of the University of London. They are addressed primarily to students who have already a sound knowledge of physiology and histology and a working acquaintance with clinical medicine. Incidentally they serve to reveal our ignorance of the life-history of so important an element in the body as the blood. The chapter on polycythæmia is perhaps the most interesting to the general reader. It deals with the effect of altitude on the blood as shown by experiments carried out by the author, Mr. Clinton Dent, and Dr. Slater during two successive years at heights of from 3,000 to 14,000 feet. Dr. Buckmaster found that sustained mental work was out of the question at 10,000 feet, and was performed with difficulty at 6,000. The results obtained at these heights were photographed therefore, and the details were afterwards recorded at leisure. The chief conclusion arrived at was that the number of red blood corpuscles increase rapidly at high levels, and tend to augment for some weeks; whilst return to a lower level is followed within twelve to twenty-four hours by a distinct fall both in the hæmoglobin and in the number of corpuscles contained in the blood. There seems to be a certain level at which this condition of polycythæmia is at its maximum, probably 6,000 to 8,000 feet in Europe. Double this height certainly does not produce a more evident polycythæmia, or richness in hæmoglobin.

The expert histologist may learn much from these lectures upon many debatable points in connexion with the blood, and upon the position assumed by Dr. Buckmaster in connexion with the blood platelets and the mechanism by which foreign cells and leucocytes introduced into the body are destroyed. The guaiacum test for blood is rehabilitated; and there is a good account of Uhlenhuth's work on the subject, conducted at Bucharest with the object of distinguishing the blood of different animals in medico-legal cases. The last chapter of the book deals with the morphology of pathological blood, especially in regard to the various forms of oligæmia, and is well illustrated by a number of coloured plates. The book concludes with a useful appendix on clinical methods, a series of bibliographical references, and a sufficient index.

On Leprosy and Fish-eating: a Statement of Facts and Explanation. By Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S. (Constable & Co.)—Leprosy is one of the old-world diseases which seem to have diminished in importance with the advance of civilization, bringing with it better food due to easier means of transport. It is still endemic in certain parts of the world, and conditions still arise occasionally which enable it to spread, as has lately been seen in South Africa. But even now it is not known how it is transmitted from person to person. Many authorities maintain that it spreads by contagion, as is the case with other diseases associated with the presence of a micro-organism; whilst others believe that it arises *de novo*, in the sense that the affected individual has ingested the *materies morbi* in food or by other means. It is important to discover which is right, for the happiness of thousands depends on the answer. One party would isolate the victims, and render possible the misery of Robben Island and Crete; the other would be content with home attention and a careful diet.

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson has long been known as the most able exponent of the hypothesis that fish is in some way the cause of leprosy, and the book before us is a luminous exposition of his present position in regard to the problem. It is an attempt to show that in some way, not yet fully understood, the poison which causes leprosy is received into the system in connexion with fish eaten in an unsound or bad condition. Fish which is quite fresh from the sea, river, or lake, and fish which has been well cured, are harmless; but either cured or uncured fish in a state of decomposition may occasionally contain some ingredient which is effective in causing leprosy. Mr. Hutchinson has collected his facts from many sources: some are traditional, some historical, some statistical, and many are from his own observation during tours in Norway, India, and South Africa. Mr. Hutchinson first put forward his theory about 1863, but the discovery of fresh facts has led him to alter his position from time to time in regard to the influence of a fish diet upon the origin of leprosy, and the last word has clearly not been said on the subject. The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Hutchinson show that the theory is a good working hypothesis, which might well be submitted to the test of experiment, were that possible; for as yet we know nothing of the comparative pathology of the disease. The fallacies attending the research are very similar to those besetting the investigation of cancer. Both diseases are widely spread, run a slow course, have few distinctive signs in the earliest stages, and have an absolutely unknown incubation period. Leprosy, however, is associated with the presence of a bacillus which has been found in the milk of suckling women who are affected with the disease as well as in the usual lesions.

The book contains many maps showing the distribution of leprosy in different parts of the world, both now and in past times. There is also an interesting account of the leper houses in Great Britain and Ireland. These shelters attained their maximum of usefulness in the fourteenth century. Some of them afterwards received the blind, when lepers had become scarce; whilst others, like "The Spital" at Kingsland and "The Lock" in Kent Street, Southwark, lingered on late into the eighteenth century as isolation hospitals to the great mother hospital of St. Bartholomew.

The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy. Section III. Edited by David Waterston. (T.C. & E.C. Jack.)—This section of the 'Stereoscopic Atlas' contains fifty-one views. These—which are stereoscopic photographs, as in the earlier sections—maintain the same high standard of excellence, and it would be difficult indeed to improve upon them for sharpness and clearness of detail. They have been taken from specially prepared specimens, hardened in formalin to prevent distortion of the various structures after dissection. Each photograph is pasted on a card, on which is printed a description with reference numbers. Great care has been taken to ensure accuracy, but, as we have already pointed out in a notice of an earlier section of this work, we do not think that for teaching purposes anatomical preparations can be so well illustrated by photography as by carefully executed drawings.

The Real Triumph of Japan: the Conquest of the Silent Foe. By L. L. Seaman. (Sidney Appleton.)—The records of the last two hundred years show that there has rarely been a war of any duration in which at least four men have not died of disease for every one killed in action Our military commanders have come to look upon typhus, typhoid, and dysentery as indispensable concomitants of war, and, with characteristic ignorance and contempt for hygiene, have been content to let these scourges run their course without proper attempts at prophylaxis. The Japanese, as lately as 1894, during the war with China, lost men from disease in at least the usual proportion; but they learnt their lesson well, and in the Russo-Japanese campaign in Manchuria they achieved the astounding record of four men killed for every soldier who died of disease, and this in armies liable to be decimated by beri-beri, though partly immune to enteric fever.

Surgeon-Major Seaman, of the United States army, gives an interesting account of the means by which this splendid achievement was attained in the face of all obstacles. His knowledge of the medical needs of an army in the field, and the peculiar privileges granted him by the Japanese, who made him a military attaché, with passes to the extreme front in Mongolia, enable him to give a very graphic account of the medical service in Nippon's army. The practical abolition of disease was brought about by the application of thoroughly scientific principles,

rendered possible by the hearty co-operation of every one from the highest general to the lowliest private. It will be shameful if European nations make no attempt to emulate the Japanese in this respect; but it is safe to predict that in every campaign for years to come thousands of homes will be darkened by the deaths of husbands, sons, and brothers from causes which are absolutely preventible, and which the Japanese have been able to prevent. Surgeon-Major Seaman includes in his book a short account of the history of medicine and medical education in Japan, as well as of the means by which beri-beri was eradicated, first from the navy, and afterwards from the army. The book is well illustrated with photographs of the work of the army medical service in Japan and, as a woeful contrast, in Cuba.

The Physiology of the Nervous System. By J. P. Morat. Authorized English Edition. Translated and edited by H. W. Syers. With 263 Illustrations (66 in Colours). (Constable & Co.)—This volume deals at some length with the most difficult part of modern physiology—the nervous system. The present state of our knowledge and the problems to be solved are stated with the clearness which generally characterizes the French school of medicine. Dr. Syers has translated the text into good English, but he has neglected to correct the mistaken spelling of proper names which is a well-known failing of French writers. The work is disfigured, therefore, by such mistakes as "Huglings Jackson" for Hughlings Jackson, and "Schaffer" instead of Schäfer for the present Professor of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh. The index is hardly sufficient; and the illustrations are for the most part taken from well-known sources. These defects are only of minor importance, for the text is a valuable addition to books on physiology. It deals with subjects which are often so condensed in modern handbooks that students are unable to obtain adequate knowledge without referring to monographs. But monographs can only be consulted where a good scientific library is available, and it thus happens that the majority of students are obliged to content themselves with their lecture notes as a supplement to the bald statements of even the best English textbooks of physiology. Here the physiology of the nervous system and of the special senses is dealt with biologically; for Prof. Morat considers the developmental, anatomical (comparative as well as human), histological, and purely physiological aspects with a wealth of detail which makes the book easy to read and easy to remember. The bibliographies appended to each division of the subject are very serviceable, because they enable the reader to follow up the literature of any subject in which he may be specially interested.

Meals Medicinal, with "Herbal Simples" (of Edible Parts): Curative Foods from the Cook, in place of Drugs from the Chemist. By W. F. Fernie. (Bristol, John Wright & Co.)—The title of this book fully explains its scope; it may be said to be a "culinary materia medica." Its object, as stated in the Preface, is

"to instruct readers, whether medical or lay, how to choose meats and drinks which can afford precisely the same remedial elements for effecting cures, as medicinal drugs have hitherto been relied on to bring about."

This is a wide statement, but, although it is exaggerated, there is ground for the author's firm belief in the efficacy of diet in the treatment and prevention of disease. An immense number of articles of food and drink are dealt with in alphabetical order—an arrangement which considerably facilitates reference. These articles contain much quaint folk-lore, and are filled with quotations, mostly taken from English authors, often unnecessarily. The article on 'Butter,' to take the first example we came across, is adorned with extracts from Lewis Carroll, Dickens, Carlyle, Trollope, Thackeray, and Lamb, not to mention others; and the information it contains in rather more than four pages is most meagre.

The scientific value of the book cannot be placed very high, and it is of no practical use for the cook. With fewer quotations from modern writers its bulk would have been greatly lessened, and it would not have suffered materially.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE life and work of Joseph Dombey, ethnographical explorer in Peru, Chili, and Brazil from 1778 to 1785, form the subject of a recent work of M. Hamy.

M. Deniker has stated that his recent observations have confirmed as generally applicable the empirical formula suggested thirty years ago by Topinard, that the average height of females of a race is 12 centimetres $=4\frac{3}{4}$ inches less than that of the males.

The death is announced of M. Lionel Bonnemère, author of contributions to the Society of Anthropology of Paris on prehistoric subjects, and to the Society of Popular Traditions on the songs, customs, and superstitions of Anjou (his native country) and of Brittany. He had made a large collection of rustic ornaments and of amulets.

Dr. Marcel Baudouin and M. G. Lacoulourmère have communicated to the Society of Anthropology of Paris an account of their discovery at Plessis au Bernard (Vendée) of a fallen dolmen, called the Dolmen of the Scaffold, and of their excavations and partial reinstatement of it. The same authors have communicated to the Prehistoric Society of France an account of their discovery of a megalithic structure at Morgaillon, and have published a work on the prehistoric remains at Apremont, both in the same department.

Dr. W. J. McGee, the Director of the St. Louis Public Museum, who spent some time last year in an adventurous exploration of South-Western Arizona, has read before the Medical Society of Missouri a paper on desert thirst as disease, containing particulars of a remarkable case of recovery of a patient who had been reduced to an apparently hopeless condition by several days' suffering.

The establishment at the University of Oxford of a diploma in anthropology, and the syllabus of the subject for examination drawn up by Prof. Tylor's committee, are commented upon by Mr. C. H. Read in *Man* for April. He also refers to the fact that the Senate of the University of London have authorized the addition of archæology to the list of subjects in which the B.A. honours degree and the M.A. degree may be taken, and have propounded a scheme of curricula in archæology. He alludes in this connexion to the irreparable, and even incalculable, losses which science has suffered owing to the misdirected zeal of excavators, the excellence of whose intentions has far surpassed their qualifications.

The part of *Archæologia* issued to the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries for the present year includes Dr. Arthur J. Evans's treatise (172 pages, illustrated by 147 figures) on the prehistoric tombs of Cnossus. The work is divided into two parts, the first relating to the cemetery of Zafer Papoura, with a comparative note on a chamber-tomb at Milatos explored by the author in 1899. The cemetery appears to belong to the Bronze Age. The second part relates to the royal tomb at Isopata, in which many objects of great interest and beauty were discovered. Dr. Evans concludes that it goes back to a period contemporary with the close of the middle empire in Egypt. At a late stage it became a common burial-pit. The architectural details are described and figured by Mr. D. T. Fyfe.

Mr. W. Innes Pocock has contributed to *Folk-lore* a description of the game of cat's cradle (20 pages, illustrated by 18 figures). He is able to distinguish nine methods of playing the game, with many variations of those methods. It is played in Japan and Korea.

The *Journal* of the Royal Statistical Society contains two important papers of which the anthropologist should take account. The first is on the decline of human fertility in the United Kingdom and other countries, as shown by corrected birthrates, and is by Dr. A. Newsholme and Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson; the second is on the changes in the marriage- and birth-rates in England and Wales during the past half century, with an inquiry as to their probable causes, and is by Mr. G. Udny Yule.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—*May* 23.—Mr. R. S. Herries, V.P., in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'On the Importance of Halimeda as a Reef-forming Organism, with a Description of the Halimeda Limestones of the New Hebrides,' by Messrs. F. Chapman and D. Mawson.—'Notes on the Genera Omospira, Lophospira, and Turritoma; with Descriptions of New Species,' by Miss Jane Donald.—The Rev. H. H. Winwood exhibited a series of water-colour drawings of Mexican scenery executed by Miss A. C. Breton during a recent visit to Mexico, and representing the line of active and extinct volcanoes which stretches from the Gulf of Mexico on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west, including Orizaba, Popocatepetl, Jurullo, and Colima.—Prof. H. J. Johnston-Lavis exhibited upwards of forty lantern-slide views, to illustrate the late eruption of Vesuvius and its effects. Nearly all were taken by the exhibitor, who explained the different phenomena portrayed.

PHYSICAL.—*May* 25.—Dr. C. Chree, V.P., in the chair.—A paper on 'Colour Phenomena in Photometry' was read by Mr. J. S. Dow.—Mr. S. Skinner described an 'Automatic Arc-lamp' exhibited by Mr. H. Tomlinson and the Rev. G. T. Johnston.—A paper on 'The Theory of Moving Coil and other Kinds of Ballistic Galvanometers' was read by Prof. H. A. Wilson.—Mr. A. Campbell exhibited a 'Bifilar Galvanometer free from Zero Creep.'

HELLENIC.—*May* 29.—Prof. Lewis Campbell, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Horace Sandars read a paper descriptive of a collection of pre-Roman bronze votive objects from Despeñaperros, in Spain. The collection was on view, and, with its affinities, was also illustrated by lantern-slides. The objects comprised representations of the human figure, in many instances of purely perfunctory workmanship, while in others the details were carefully elaborated; some equestrian statuettes of considerable artistic merit; portions of the human body dedicated—in accordance with a usage with which we are familiar in classical, mediæval, and modern times—as thank-offerings for recovery from sickness; and, probably to be taken in connexion with these, a set of votive surgical instruments. The ethnological bearing of these objects was interesting. The influence of Greece had reached primitive Spain by two routes—southwards from Massilia, and northwards, by the so-called Phœnician trade routes, from Gades. To a local school of art, modified by one or both of these channels, and suited to what was then, as now, a mining population, these bronze ex-votos should be attributed. But apart from their intrinsic interest and their ethnological bearing, the

collection from Despeñaperros threw light on a work of first importance—the remarkable head found at Elche, the Iberian city of Ilici, now in the Louvre. This head, from the extraordinary elaboration of the *coiffure*, with its huge ear-disks and profusion of necklaces dependent from it, produces a quite unfamiliar impression on the student of Greek art on Greek soil. But its unhesitating acceptance by the Louvre authorities and by the savants who have done most work in the field of early Iberian art—MM. Pierre Paris and Heuzey may be cited—has received fresh confirmation by the little figures from Despeñaperros. These, which are themselves of undoubted antiquity, unquestionably reproduce, when due allowance has been made for the difference of material and an altogether lower standard of execution, the details in the Louvre marble which have hitherto been regarded as unique.—In the subsequent discussion the Chairman and Mr. Cecil Smith took part. The latter considered it doubtful whether the influence on Western Europe generally called Phœnician might not really be more directly Ionian. He congratulated Mr. Sandars on the side-light he had been able to throw on the Paris head, though the genuineness of that work had never been, in his judgment, matter of doubt.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—Annual Meeting.
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly Meeting.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Submarine Groyning,' Mr. G. O. Case.
— Aristotelian, 8.—Paper by Dr. G. F. Stout.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'The Geography of the Indian Ocean,' Mr. J. S. Gardiner.
Tues. Colonial Institute, 8.—'The Development of our British African Empire,' Mr. Lionel Decle.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Two Years among the Akikuyu of British East Africa,' Mr. W. S. Routledge.
Wed. Dante, 3.30.—'The Companionship of Dante,' Rev. J. F. Hogan.
— Geological, 8.—'Recumbent Folds produced as a Result of Flow,' Prof. W. Johnson Sollas; 'The Crag of Iceland—an Intercalation in the Basalt Formation,' Dr. Helgi Pjetursson.
Thurs. Royal, 4.30.

Science Gossip.

The ranks of American geologists have recently been thinned by the death of two professors, whose writings are well known in this country. Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, of Harvard, who has passed away at the age of sixty-five, having been born on February 22nd, 1841, was at one time Director of the Geological Survey of Kentucky, his native state. At Harvard he was professor at first of palæontology, and afterwards of geology. Among his numerous works, the 'Aspects of the Earth' is perhaps the best known in England; but his writings were by no means confined to geology and physical geography. Sociological studies engaged his attention, and works entitled 'The Individual,' 'The Citizen,' and 'The Neighbor' proceeded from his prolific pen—the last named dealing with the problem of the Jew and the negro in American society. With the view of proving that devotion to scientific work does not necessarily lead to the loss of imaginative power, he composed, when upwards of sixty years of age, a dramatic romance in five volumes, entitled 'Elizabeth of England.'

The death of Prof. Israel Cook Russell, of the University of Michigan, has occurred at the age of fifty-three. For many years he was attached to the Geological Survey of the United States, and it was as one of the Survey monographs that he published his well-known work on Lake Lahontan. This was the name given by him to an ancient body of water in Nevada, which, though now passed away, must have had in the Quaternary period an area of nearly 8,500 square miles. Prof. Russell was the author of a series of works on the Glaciers, the Lakes, the Rivers, and the Volcanoes of North America. His 'River Development' appeared in this country in "The Progressive Science Series."

Some curious rather than important corrections have resulted from the recent inquiry into the work and methods of the Indian Survey Department. One result is the discovery that India has been placed 600 feet too far north, and 2½ miles too far east, on the globe's surface. Many altitudes have been found to be out from 5 to 35 feet; and Mount Everest, which was allowed only 29,002 feet, is now admitted to be entitled to 29,141. The error in placing India too far east might produce some inconvenient results with regard to the true position of any boundary pillars on either the western or the eastern frontier.

Among recent Parliamentary Papers is the Sixteenth Report of the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, 1905–6 (½*d.*).

The small planet which was photographically discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at Heidelberg on February 22nd proves to be one of exceptional interest. Prof. Berberich, after computing its elliptic orbit, finds that its mean distance from the sun is 5·25, which slightly exceeds that of Jupiter (5·20), so that it is the outermost of all the small planets hitherto known. The eccentricity of the orbit being 0·168, the aphelion distance from the sun amounts to 6·151, exceeding that of Jupiter by about the distance of the earth from the sun. Prof. Berberich also points out that two supposed discoveries announced by the same astronomer on November 21st and December 23rd, 1902, relate to the same planet. Permanent numbers and names have now been assigned to eight others, all discovered by Herr Götz at Heidelberg—four in 1904 and four in 1905. The first four, detected on July 18th, October 3rd, and October 14th (two), 1904, are numbered 538, 545, 547, and 548, and named Friederike, Messalina, Praxedis, and Cressida respectively. The last four, found on January 8th, April 6th, May 9th, and May 28th, 1905, are numbered 556, 563, 564, and 567, and named Phyllis, Suleika, Dudu, and Eleutheria respectively.

The latest determination (by Herr Ebell) of the orbit of Kopff's comet (*b*, 1906) shows that it is remarkable for its great perihelion distance from the sun (3·33 in terms of the earth's mean distance), which is exceeded by that of only one known comet. The ephemeris, also computed, enabled Prof. Wolf to find that the comet had been registered on a photographic plate taken at Heidelberg on January 14th, 1905, more than a year before the discovery.

FINE ARTS

The Royal Academy of Arts: a Complete Dictionary of Contributors and their Work from its Foundation in 1769 *to* 1904. By Algernon Graves. Vol. V. (H. Graves and Bell & Sons.)

Not the least important feature about this great undertaking is the remarkably prompt manner in which each quarterly volume is issued. Mr. Graves, indeed, is usually ahead of his time, a virtue which can be claimed for very few single-handed tasks of similar magnitude. In spite of the rapidity of issue, there is no trace of "scamping," editorial or typographical, so that this 'Complete Dictionary' will remain an enduring monument, not only of the editor's sustained industry, but also of the resources and good taste of the Chiswick Press.

Mr. Graves's fifth volume extends from Lawrence to Nye, and thus includes two long letters. It comprises the exhibits of three Presidents of the Royal Academy—Lawrence, Leighton, and Millais. It will be generally conceded that the most interesting of these three sections is that relating to Lawrence, whose exhibits extend from 1787 to 1830. This entry, however, has not the charm of novelty, for it was contributed by Mr. Graves to the volume on 'Romney and Lawrence' in the late Mr. Joseph Cundall's "Great Artists" Series, published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. in 1889. In one case, at least, the compiler's addition has not been happy; the 1788 'Portrait of a Gentleman' originally appeared as 'Mr. Dance,' but is now qualified to 'Mr. Dance or Dansie'; but there can be little or no doubt that it represented George Dance, R.A., one of the original members of the Academy, whose portrait of Lawrence himself is now in the possession of that body.

Lawrence's portrait of Lady Emily Hobart as Juno, 1794, No. 173 (nothing is said by Mr. Graves about her being represented as Juno), recalls the case of Whistler *v.* Eden. Anthony Pasquin condemned this portrait, and described the face as "chalky and sickly," with the result that the family refused to take the picture. We think that 'Mr. Loch, the Antiquary,' of 1790, No. 19, would be more correctly described as William Locke (1732–1810), the well-known art amateur and collector, of whom a notice appears in the 'D.N.B.,' and of whose son, 'Mr. Locke, Junr.,' Lawrence exhibited a portrait in the Academy of the following year. We have a note to the effect that the 'General Officer' of 1790, No. 103, was General Pattison; but Mr. Graves, who may be correct, gives the name as General Paterson. 'Lady Hamilton of Naples,' whose portrait as 'A Lady of Fashion as La Penserosa' was in the 1792 Academy, was, of course, the famous wife of Sir William Hamilton. The 'J. Kemble' of 1800 and 1801 would be better described as 'J. P. Kemble.' There is a great temptation to linger over the nine columns devoted to Lawrence, for nearly every entry is an "actuality" to-day almost as much as it was at the time of exhibition. In one column we come across the beautiful Miss Croker, who died only the other day, elsewhere we meet with such familiar names as Cowper, Warren Hastings, Sir Humphry Davy, the Duke of Wellington, Walter Scott, Southey, and so forth.

Passing on to the other names, we come to that of Mr. B. W. Leader, who has been an exhibitor for over half a century, having first contributed as B. Williams. His earliest Academy picture, 'Cottage Child blowing Bubbles,' was (we learn from other sources) bought by Mr. Currie, of Philadelphia, for 50*l.* The Mrs. R. Lee who exhibited at the 1843 Academy was Sarah Wallis, who married first T. E. Bowdich, and secondly Richard Lee. She was well known in her day as a novelist, traveller, and author. The Miss Lee of 1844–5 was the daughter (or granddaughter) of James Lee, whose nursery at Hammersmith (the address of

the exhibitor in the Catalogue) was for many years one of the horticultural sights of London, as were those of the Loddiges at Hackney (see *The Athenæum*, February 18th, 1899) and the Rollissons at Tooting. It is curious to note Francis Legat ranked as a "painter" (he exhibited two pictures only: one in 1796, and the other in 1800), for he is now remembered as an engraver. He did much excellent work for the Boydells, the founders of the business still continued by Mr. Graves and his partners.

Lord Leighton, who was exhibiting from 1855 to 1896, towers above the four other exhibitors of the same surname, in connexion with one of whom Mr. Graves has, excusably enough, perpetrated a "double." The "Luke Limner" of the Academy of 1854 (p. 62), and the "John Leighton" of the Academy of 1858 (p. 33), in both instances described as a "stained-glass painter," are the same person. Mr. Leighton was one of the original proprietors of *The Graphic*, and has done much work as a book-illustrator; he is a man of many accomplishments, and has of late years renewed his youth as a vice-president of the Ex-Libris Society.

There are fewer continental artists recorded in this volume than in some of its predecessors. We should like to have had more definite particulars about the sculptor "Le Masson" (p. 35), who in 1790 exhibited a bust of Sir William Chambers and two medallions of two Miss Chambers: he is described simply as "R.A. of Paris." J. Bastien-Lepage exhibited from 1878 to 1880, and one of his four pictures was a portrait of the Prince of Wales. The 1878 portrait of Madame Lebègue is, by the way, interesting as being the only full-length life-size portrait ever painted by this artist, and is generally regarded as one of his best achievements; it has been frequently reproduced, notably in *The Portfolio* monograph on Bastien-Lepage. L. A. Lhermitte, another French artist, was irregularly exhibiting at the Academy from 1872 to 1881, and was presumably a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, as his London address in 1880–1881 was the same as that of Fantin-Latour, viz., 26, Golden Square. The cross-reference under Lieb to 'Munkatsy' (p. 61) is an error for Munkácsy, which is correctly printed on p. 325: this distinguished artist exhibited only twice at the Royal Academy—in 1880 and 1882.

One of the many minor points in connexion with the annals of art revealed in this volume refers to Richard Livesay, the portrait painter, who is described by Mr. Austin Dobson in his monograph on Hogarth as lodging with Mrs. Hogarth in Leicester Square (at that time known as Leicester Fields) "in 1781-82"; as a matter of fact he appears to have lodged here from 1777 to 1783. He was an engraver as well as a painter, and Mrs. Hogarth's letters to Lord Charlemont, requesting him to allow Livesay to engrave her husband's picture 'The Lady's Last Stake' (now in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection), were only published a few years ago. The request, however, came to nothing. Livesay's address in 1776, the date of his first appearance at the Royal Academy, was "at Mr. Spilbury's," from whom he doubtless learnt the art of engraving. Samuel Lysons (p. 121) would perhaps be more accurately described as an "architectural artist" than as a "painter," for, with one exception, his exhibits from 1785 to 1801 are of ecclesiastical monuments. The Samuel Lover, R.H.A., who was exhibiting at the Academy from 1832 to 1862, is the author of 'Handy Andy.' All the exhibits of Lover were apparently miniatures; Mr. Graves cannot be regarded as an authority on Irish novels and novelists, or he would not have copied the Academy Catalogue's obvious blunder of 1843, No. 735, 'Charles Lover, Esq. (Harry Lorrequer)': "Lover" clearly should be Lever. A reference to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' would have informed Mr. Graves that the Christian name of the medallist "J. Milton" (p. 259) was John. Masquerier's 1809 exhibit, 'W. Hastings, Esq.,' is of course the portrait of the great Proconsul, engraved by T. Watson, and presented to the Oriental Club in 1815.

The Morland entries are among the many interesting ones in the present volume. They occupy less than two columns, George exhibiting from 1773 to 1804, whilst his father Henry Robert sent eight works from 1771 to 1792. Mr. Graves's notes to both Henry Robert and Maria Morland appear to us to be superfluous. There can be no reasonable doubt about the Academy exhibits of 1779–92 being those of Henry Robert Morland—the "Henry Morland, Junior," must be a creation of Mr. R. Richardson's imagination; nor can there be any doubt about the Maria Morland of 1785–6 being the daughter of Henry R. Morland and the sister of George; she married William Ward in August, 1786. In the 'Dictionary of National Biography' Mr. Monkhouse was simply copying from previous writers when he described her as George Morland's mother, of whom all we know, or are likely to know, is that she was a Frenchwoman.

A long list might be drawn up from this volume alone of artists whose appearances at the Academy averaged half a century. John Linnell apparently comes first in this direction, for he was represented from 1807 to 1881—for the first forty years almost exclusively by portraits, and afterwards almost entirely by genre subjects. F. C. Lewis was exhibiting from 1802 to 1853; J. F. Lewis from 1821 to 1877; Lennard Lewis from 1848 to 1898; G. D. Leslie from 1857 to 1904; and Millais from 1846 to 1896.

We have not by any means exhausted the many and varied points of interest suggested by the perusal of Mr. Graves's new volume; but to do so would double the length of this notice. One point, however, must not be overlooked, and that is the predominance of Macs in this volume. The Scotch have their full share of the Royal Academy as they have of other positions of honour and emolument.

Character of Renaissance Architecture. By Charles Herbert Moore. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is a companion volume to the 'Development and Character of Gothic Architecture' by the same author. At a time when it is customary to admire equally all periods of architectural work, with little examination of first principles, it is interesting to come across an author insisting that fine architecture must be structurally truthful. His position is very much that of Ruskin, and he adopts his attitude of vehement approval of everything Gothic, and of course disapproval of the Renaissance. So we have here a study, both lucid and critical, of Renaissance architecture by one who may almost be classed as an avowed enemy, without sympathy for the aims and aspirations of the Renaissance architects; while the shifts and inconsistencies to which they were forced, in the attempt to apply the classic details of Imperial Rome to the totally different buildings of their own time, find in him a stern accuser.

An exceedingly interesting study it is. While it is short—some 250 pages—it yet conveys the impression of thoroughness. In no sense a history of the period, it is an attempt to set forth its true character, and a thoroughly genuine and individual piece of work. In the interesting Introduction the author claims that much that was best in the Renaissance epoch was in reality derived from the conditions prevailing in the Middle Ages, especially in the cultivation of literature, philosophy, and the fine arts in the monasteries, and the rise of the great communal organizations. He says:—

"The fine arts are always an expression of the historical antecedents, the intellectual, moral, and material conditions, and the religious beliefs of the peoples and epochs to which they belong."

Though the idea here conveyed may now almost be looked on as a truism, it needs insisting on in the case of the Renaissance, which, it is too often assumed, derived its impulse entirely from the study of ancient authors and buildings, combined with the desire for scientific knowledge and freedom from corrupt ecclesiasticism. A little further on he discusses the growth of individualism in art:—

"A building of the Renaissance is thus always the product of the fancy of a particular designer, as a building of the Middle Ages is not. But architecture of the highest excellence can hardly be produced by an individual working independently. The noblest architecture of the past has always been an evolution of a people, the joint product of many minds, and the natural expression of many conditions."

This is only partly true of the Renaissance, but has been becoming increasingly true of architecture ever since. Renaissance architects were all striving together after the same ideal, and though scholarship largely took the place of experiment, the unity of aim maintained during a long period did produce a national style, "the joint product of many minds."

We do not propose to follow the author through his criticisms of the work of the various schools. It is easy enough to find reasons to condemn on fundamental principles almost everything produced by the architects of his special period. He is at his best when tracing the genesis and development of the dome in such architecture. The two chapters on the domes of Florence and Rome are as good as they could be. He is evidently greatly interested in the subject himself, and consequently, in considering them both as to structure and effect, he brings to bear a grasp of the subject which, combined with clearness of expression and good illustrations, conveys a vivid impression.

The get-up of the book is satisfactory. The illustrations in the text are from woodcuts or line drawings, while the photographs are confined to separate plates. This is far preferable to mixing them in the text. There are one or two misprints. Mr. Reginald Blomfield's name is misspelt four times, while Giuliana da San Gallo is spelt on another page "de San Gallo." The author repeats the surprising opinion he expressed in the earlier volume that there was no true Gothic art outside France; but he has very little praise for French Renaissance work. Of Inigo Jones he also has a very poor opinion, but Wren compels his admiration, if only as a good "engineer."

English Domestic Architecture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century. By Horace Field and Michael Bunney. (Bell & Sons.)—It has been the design of the authors of this book to set forth, by picture, plan, and description, a number of examples of Renaissance minor buildings in England in the period preceding the revival of the Gothic style. Pugin, as they point out, fiercely assailed the neo-Gothic and the classic revivals, and sought inspiration in "the spirit and principles of pointed architecture." But they ask why it was necessary, in a resumption of tradition, to go so far back as mediæval times. The Renaissance entered into the mood and spirit of English architecture, and during the period in which the style reigned it was truly native and national. The enthusiasm of Messrs. Field and Bunney has led to the compilation of a volume which has exacted diligence and taste and time. It is evident that they have an ideal, and would like it accepted to-day. They say:—

"Surely never in the history of England was there a style which demanded less rigid uniformity, and as this is an age of free thought, it should suit us best."

The development of Renaissance architecture was prematurely arrested in the eighteenth century. "Is it impossible to revive and reinvigorate it?"

The numerous illustrations of Renaissance buildings are calculated to make one sympathetic. The mere procession of plates, exhibiting handsome and comfortable houses with the picturesqueness of age, is convincing in itself; it has the effect of persuasion. The authors have measured, drawn, and photographed houses over a wide area of the country, and have added notes to assist the eye. The book should be valuable to architects, and to all who are interested in our domestic architecture.

The Cathedrals of England and Wales. Part I. (Cassell & Co.)—Messrs. Cassell & Co. are now producing, in cheap fortnightly parts, a well-illustrated quarto account of the cathedral churches of England and Wales. The letterpress gives some account of the history of the fabric and its associations, and the scheme also provides for architectural description. The first part, containing thirty-two pages, embraces the story of Canterbury Cathedral, and the opening description of York Minster. The wide scope of the illustrations can be realized from the fact that those of Canterbury include—in addition to a ground plan and a sixteenth-century map of the city—four full-page plates and twenty-seven smaller pictures. The letterpress is, on the whole, carefully done and up to date. Dr. Cox's work on Canterbury, issued in 1905, is cited several times. To judge from the first part, this publication promises to be one of genuine value; it is no mere dressing-up of old material and hackneyed views.

Costume on Brasses. By Herbert Druitt. (De La More Press.)—The main interest of this manual of costume as illustrated by monumental brasses centres in the plates, which are one hundred and ten in number. These, like Martial's own estimate of his epigrams, may be divided into good, bad, and indifferent, with a decided predominance of the last of these three classes. Among the few good ones may be ranked the effigies of Sir Thomas Brook and his wife Joan, 1437, from Thorncombe, Devon; the bracket brass of John Strete, 1405, from Upper Hardres, Kent; and the mural brass to William Strachleigh and his wife and daughter, 1583, from Ermington, Devon. The frontispiece deserves commendation; it is a photogravure (the only one in the book) giving the famous effigies of Sir John D'Aubernoun, 1277, and Sir John D'Aubernoun, 1327, from Stoke D'Abernon. The details, also, from the Hastings brass at Elsing, Norfolk, from photographs taken by Mr. E. M. Beloe, jun., come out with much clearness.

The old way of collecting examples of brass costumes was by means of heel-ball rubbings, a process still followed by not a few enthusiasts; the later method is by photography, which necessitates (save for mural instances) a considerable degree of ingenuity in the arrangement of the camera. The risk in the latter case—unless much care is taken, and unless there is a legitimate amount of touching up afterwards—is that the brass itself is almost lost sight of amid the unseemly roughness or worn surface of the paving stone to which it is affixed. Instances of this occur in the very unsatisfactory plates opposite pp. 95, 96, 105, and 142, as well as in several other cases. A preparatory and harmless treatment of the brass, with which most competent photographers, whether amateur or professional, are acquainted, would also have saved several of Mr. Druitt's photographic pictures from being spoilt by the glossy surface of the actual effigy.

Again, the care required to produce a good heel-ball rubbing of a brass for reproduction is by no means inconsiderable; and in some instances, notably on the plates opposite pp. 184 and 290, inferior rubbings have been used.

It would have been far better if a smaller selection of characteristic examples of each period and style had been chosen, and greater trouble taken with their reproduction. As it is, there are about ten plates which in no way illustrate any phase of costume or armour. Most of the well-known examples appear again; but we look in vain, particularly amongst those of later date, for remarkable specimens that are to be found in seldom-visited churches.

Collectors will, however, be glad to have this book, on account of the lists of brasses which illustrate particular details; these are a great advance on those given in Haines's manual. The text concerning ecclesiastical and academical costume has been compiled with much care and accuracy. The volume will also be of value as a general book of reference on the subject.

Stanhope A. Forbes, A.R.A., and Elizabeth Stanhope Forbes, A.R.W.S. By Mrs. Lionel Birch. (Cassell & Co.)—The general utility of monographs on living artists, or at any rate on those who are still in their productive period, is perhaps somewhat open to question. The time is not ripe for a biography, and the materials for a critical estimate are not fully forthcoming. Moreover, the work is usually, though not invariably, written from the standpoint of personal friendship, and this is apt to preclude the full independence necessary for critical judgment, for which laudations of personal comity offer a very ineffective substitute. At best the result is biographical up to a point, and by the intimacy of the knowledge which it displays it may serve as useful material for the future historian. This is the case with the present work, which contains a concise and interesting record, pleasantly tempered by anecdote, of the lives and various works of the two painters of whom it treats.

Mrs. Birch's account of the beginnings of the Newlyn School serves to recall the ancient legendary connexion of Brittany with Cornwall. It was at the village of Pancale, near St. Malo, that Mr. Forbes, in conjunction with Mr. La Thangue—each fresh from a term of study in Paris—first attempted to develope and practise the principles of outdoor painting. Circumstances brought about a change of scene, but the guiding influences remained unchanged, and the work of the Newlyn School may be said to be an offshoot of French realism. Mrs. Birch speaks of the impression made upon Mr. Forbes when in Paris by the work of Bastien Lepage, and Mr. Forbes would seem also to have studied specially the art of Courbet, whose 'Enterrement à Ornans' ranks as perhaps the most impressive example of that school of realistic genre to which the work of the English painter belongs. To their principles and influence he has remained faithful, as he has likewise to the village of Newlyn. Others have sojourned there for a season, but the name would now call up only the memory of a row of moving tents, were it not for the continued presence and work of Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope Forbes.

Mrs. Birch gives a brief but admirable survey of the circumstances relating to the production of the more noteworthy of his pictures, such as 'The Health of the Bride' and 'Forging the Anchor.' The volume is well illustrated, eight of the reproductions being in colour, and the remainder in half-tone—the most entirely satisfactory of the latter being some of the slight and delicate outline sketches by Mrs. Stanhope Forbes, which seem to us more effective in reproduction than the larger compositions.

The National Gallery: The Flemish School. With an Introduction by Frederick Wedmore. (Newnes.)—Messrs. Newnes are extending the original scheme of their well-known "Art Library" by issuing in it a number of volumes containing representative plates of the various different schools in the great national collections, together with critical introductions. The idea is excellent, and the fulfilment of it should be of distinct value to the student. It is, for example, extremely useful to have such a work as the present at hand to refer to when visiting the exhibition of Flemish art now on view at the Guildhall. The utility of the volumes would, however, be much increased if the quality of the reproductions were improved. The misty and blurred effect of some examples in the present volume causes them to fail altogether to suggest the delicacy of the originals. This is especially the case with Memlinc's 'Virgin and Child Enthroned' and Gheeraert David's 'Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine.' In others the contrasts of light and shade are much exaggerated. In the plate of Mr. Salting's portrait by Bartholomaus Bruyn the exquisitely worked collar of the vest is invisible, as the result, apparently, of too-long exposure; and in that of Rubens's 'Peace and War' the masterly modelling of the figures has suffered the same fate. The plate of the 'Chapeau de Poil' is too dark in its shadows and half-lights, and conveys no suggestion of the intense clearness of the flesh tints.

Mr. Wedmore's Introduction is not an altogether favourable specimen of his power

as a writer on art. True, it contains some very apposite criticisms, but these are interspersed with somewhat captious digressions. Its agreement with the other portion of the book leaves something to be desired. The 'Man's Portrait' by Jan van Eyck, dated 1433, of which Mr Wedmore states in so many words that it is not reproduced, is actually the first of the plates which follow. In speaking of the 'Chapeau de Poil' he observes in a parenthesis, "The 'Chapeau de Paille' it has been called absurdly in the by no means remote past." The error is in fact perpetuated on p. xxiii, in the list of Flemish pictures in the National Gallery as well as on the plate itself, of which the title is 'Portrait of Susanne Fourment, known as the "Chapeau de Paille."'

COINS.

Coin Types, their Origin and Development: being the Rhind Lectures for 1904. By George Macdonald, LL.D. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)—One of the most difficult questions in Greek antiquities is the interpretation of types, and the state of affairs is not unlike that which prevailed in Homeric criticism after the publication of Wolf's 'Prolegomena.' For generations interpretation followed the same general lines: it was mystical, religious, and allusive. Then came the iconoclast, who threw everything into the melting-pot, proposing a new solution, which shocked the older school and raised loud clamours of disapproval. By-and-by the new leaven began to leaven the lump; exaggerations were pruned off, improvements were suggested, and the world settled down to something like a compromise. It is probably not far from the truth to say that scholars are now much less inclined than formerly to interpret Greek art on a mystical principle. In the matter of coin types the innovator was Prof. Ridgeway, whose brilliant work on the 'Origin of Coin and Weight Standards' threw a flood of new light upon the question, as our readers know. Prof. Ridgeway, without denying altogether the religious element, set about to connect the types of coins with the units of value which preceded coins—the ox, the measure of corn, the tunny fish, the axe, the tripod, and so forth. These units of value differed in different places. But, although this principle did excellent service by sweeping away allegorical and sophisticated explanations, and by substituting an explanation in itself reasonable and simple, so much was left unexplained that it was clear that there was work yet to be done. For example, if we may assume that a certain coin bearing the device of an ox represented the value of the ox in silver, we might expect to find that the device of half an ox would represent half the value. But this is not so: sometimes the half device is found on coins of a higher value than those bearing the whole device.

Dr. Macdonald comes before us with a new explanation. He has observed that there is no difference in principle between the coin types and the marks which are frequently used to denote the magistrates who struck them. Often, in fact, the very same types are used for both; and to put the matter briefly, he regards these marks as derived from seals, coins being pieces of metal of fixed quality and weight sealed by some responsible person who vouches for the quality and weight.

The beauty of this explanation is that it at once makes intelligible the enormous variety of these designs. If the object of seals was to distinguish their owners, they must obviously have been many in number, and they may have been chosen on many different principles. An exhaustive examination of the devices on Greek shields discloses the fact that a large number of them appear to be arbitrary, and the designs, whether or not they were the same as those on the owners' private seals, were at any rate chosen for the same reasons as governed the choice of magistrates' marks. No doubt there was a reason for their choice; but there is often nothing to show what that reason was. Others, again, are "canting symbols," forming a pun on the owner's name, or the like. Again, it seems occasionally as if the symbol chosen was something connected with a god, the owner's name being also connected etymologically with the name of that god, or his family connected with its worship.

What is true of the individual is true of the State. The city name sometimes recalled the name of some common object, as Rhodes; and the coin type of this city is the rose. Others, again, might be indicated by some device which would recall them at once to any who saw it. A city famous for any given worship might have the image of the god who was the object of that worship, as Athens with the image of Athena or her favourite owl. It might be some local legend that the types represented. Such are the coins of Pheneus, which show a head of Artemis on the obverse and a horse feeding on the reverse—alluding to the story that Odysseus lost his mares, and searched for them all over Greece until he found them at this place, where, in gratitude, he founded a sanctuary of Artemis. Many of the devices which puzzle us may refer to stories which have been forgotten. Then, again, the staple product of a district may be used to indicate it, as the silphium at Cyrene, and the ear of corn at Metapontum. These do not by any means exhaust the different kinds of types; but if the explanation be true, whatever the type selected may have been, it served as a kind of shorthand note which was meant to be easily intelligible.

It will thus be seen that the principle on which the types of coins were chosen is one; but it is not necessarily the same as that which caused the original choice of a design by the individual or the State. That difficulty still remains: Dr. Macdonald does but push it back one step; but it is an enormous gain to have the problem settled for the numismatist. It is settled, if the explanation be accepted; and it does in one respect make the general problem less complicated: it becomes clear that the Greek did not look upon these symbols on coins with any religious awe. In fact, they ought not to be called symbols at all, if we use the word in its strict sense as implying something more than a shorthand mark, something sentimental or reverend. If this be true of the coin types, it may also be true of the types in their relation to their owners. We have here another indication of the soberness and sanity of the Greek mind.

We have now sketched the principle which these lectures set forth. It may be worth while to indicate the subjects with which they respectively deal. A brief introduction describes the invention of coins, and the various hypotheses which have been put forward to explain their types. The author then proposes his own view, with remarks on the principles of ancient heraldry. In this section a reference would have been useful to the important monograph of Mr. Chase in the "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology," xiii. (1902). The rest of the book is taken up with a discussion of the various kinds of types, and the inscriptions upon the coins, including those of Greece, Rome, and the Byzantine Empire. Many interesting questions are touched on, with which we have no space to deal: such, for instance, as the use of portraiture; and the author, with much tact, traces, in a fine example of the modern coin, the "bonnet-piece" of James V., reminiscences of its ancestry:—

"The type of the reverse, the Scottish lion, is heraldic, representing a return to what was probably the original form of type. Round the margin is a good specimen of the coin motto—Honor Regis IVDICIVM Diligit—'The king's power loveth judgment,'—serving to recall the money of Byzantium, and the influence exercised upon it by the currency of Mohammedan peoples, itself a protest against the image-worship of seventh-century Christians. The obverse, with the portrait of the king and an inscription recording his name and titles, with the date, takes us back to a Roman original, and to an even more distant past. Although portraiture on coins is a purely secular thing now, we must not forget that it is a standing record of the deification of living rulers, and of the once all-powerful influence that religion exercised in determining the selection of coin types."

In the last sentence the writer shows that he has not wholly shaken himself free from tradition; for his book is designed to prove that this is not the case.

The reader will see that this is an eminently suggestive book, which calls for serious attention not from numismatists only. The explanation commends itself as well by its simplicity as its comprehensiveness, and each step is supported by evidence. It would not be profitable to offer a criticism on the details; but one suggestion we may make, because it is a question of interpretation. On a coin of Selinus which seems to commemorate deliverance from a plague, Apollo is represented in the act of discharging an arrow, "directed, no doubt, against the powers of evil"; but the scene in the first book of the Iliad surely would show that Apollo is conceived as causing the plague. The river-god Selinus on the reverse would, no doubt, be offering sacrifice to Apollo himself, the plague having been stayed by turning fresh water into a stagnant marsh.

Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow. Vol. III. By G. Macdonald. (Same publishers.)—Dr. Macdonald is to be congratulated on having completed his laborious task of cataloguing the Hunterian collection of Greek coins. In the Preface he tells us that the work represents twelve years of strenuous leisure, by which we understand that this catalogue, in three volumes and extending to nearly 2,000 pages, has been compiled during such time as he was not engaged in his professorial duties, which in a university like that of Glasgow are by no means light. It is a work which does great credit to the author and to his University, and also to Mr. James Stevenson, who so munificently offered to bear the whole expense of printing and publication, but who, alas! with others who took a great interest in the work, did not live to see its final accomplishment.

The series included in this last volume are those of Further Asia, Northern Africa, and Western Europe, and they comprise the extensive coinages of Syria, Seleucis and Pieria, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Parthia, in Asia; Egypt, Cyrenaica, Zeugitana, Mauritania, &c., in Northern Africa; and Spain, Gaul, and Britain in Western Europe. The coinages of these districts are much more varied than those in either of the preceding volumes, and though artistically they may be inferior, yet historically their importance is certainly equal, if not greater. In the completeness of the various series this portion of the collection is fully equal to the rest, and the extent of some of

them has enabled Dr. Macdonald to effect some important modifications in the chronological order of the coins. Amongst these is the classification of the early issues of the Seleucid kings of Syria, which has always been a crux to Greek numismatists. On this subject the author has written a special memoir in the pages of *The Hellenic Journal*, and the results of his inquiries are embodied in the Catalogue. The difficulties in the classification of these early coins arise from the circumstance that the first three kings who bore the name of Antiochus only added the title of "Basileus." By dint of close comparison of a large number of examples brought together from all possible sources, a division of the coins into the separate reigns has been effected. This could only be done by noting minute variations in the portraits and by slight differences of style. The notes which are given in the Catalogue are scarcely sufficient to convey to the reader the lines on which Dr. Macdonald bases his conclusions; but the admirable plates which illustrate this series obviate to a certain degree this difficulty.

In the classification of the coins of Judæa we note that the early shekels have been restored to the period of the Maccabees, from which an attempt was recently made to remove them and to place them in the first century A.D., *i.e.*, in the time of the so-called first revolt. On the evidence of recent finds, in which some of these shekels were discovered with silver coins of a later date, it was proposed by M. Théodore Reinach to bring them down nearly two centuries later. The views expressed by M. Reinach were generally accepted by numismatists in England as well as on the Continent, and there, perhaps, the matter would have rested for a while; but M. Reinach suddenly changed his views, on account of the archaic aspects of the coins and of the existence of shekels of the year 5, and now has practically restored them to their former date—not, however, to B.C. 143, when Demetrius II. granted autonomy to the Jews, but to B.C. 138, when it is recorded (1 Macc. xv. 5, 6) that Antiochus VII. specially granted to Simon Maccabæus the privilege of striking money with his own dies. This sudden change of front is, to say the least, amusing, and it will be interesting to learn what other numismatists may have to say on this subject, and whether they are equally ready to accept M. Reinach's latest dictum.

These are a couple of points which have arrested our attention in glancing through the pages of this important contribution to Greek numismatics. Many other series would supply material for reflection, had we space to notice them.

The relegation of the coinages of Spain, Gaul, and Britain to the end of the volume seems, from a numismatic point of view, not to require any justification. In a geographical classification of the coinages of the Greek world these series are placed first. The coinage of Spain, after all, is mostly of Roman times, and those of Gaul and Britain are chiefly degraded imitations; so that their true position is at the end, and not at the beginning, of the series. This appears to be the order adopted for the catalogue of Greek coins in the British Museum; but, so far as we are aware, these coinages have not yet engaged the attention of the officials of that institution.

In taking leave of this most excellent contribution to Greek numismatics we cannot refrain from again offering our congratulations to the author on having accomplished, in so satisfactory and scholarly a manner, his arduous and self-imposed task. We would at the same time venture to express a hope that the work of publishing the contents of this unrivalled collection privately brought together, so well begun, may be completed, and that the authorities of the Glasgow University will be able to find the necessary funds and the workers to undertake the duties of publishing the remaining sections. In Roman coins the collection is very rich, and contains many unpublished and rare pieces; and the same may be said of the British section, whether Anglo-Saxon or English coins or historical medals. We cannot help thinking that if this were done, many coins which have long been considered as lost would again come to light. Such a publication would earn the further gratitude of numismatists of all sections and tastes, and, besides that, would probably prove of considerable historical value.

CONTEMPORARY GERMAN ARTISTS AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

This exhibition displays the powers of modern German artists more satisfactorily than the one at the Grafton Gallery, as might, indeed, be expected from the distinguished committee whose names adorn the title-page of the catalogue and to whom is due this graceful recognition of how much advanced English artists have owed to German appreciation of their work. We are not sure whether German pictures will be bought in England so freely as English work has been in Germany, nor, pretty as would be such an exchange of courtesies, are we certain that it is desirable; for though there is much here that challenges momentary attention, there is little that rewards it with more than a passing interest.

Our first impression is that of a race of men extremely apt at picking up from other people tricks of technique, striking peculiarities in the general aspect of a picture. The nineteenth century was very prolific in painters absorbed in narrow and specialized researches which, pushed to extreme lengths, produced from time to time pictures sincerely meant, perhaps, but of grotesque oddity if judged from any large-minded point of view. Scarcely one of these eccentric products but is here represented with an added extravagance, but hardly the same saving sincerity; and amid the spots and dashes of *vibriste* and *pointilliste*, the thin mannerism of the primitive, the exaggerated impasto of the devotee of *trompe l'œil*, one becomes almost grateful for the old-fashioned brown portraits of Lenbach, who is rather better represented here than at the Grafton, his *Prince Regent of Bavaria and Delbrück* having a homely thoroughness of modelling that would be rather sympathetic were it approached in somewhat quieter mood. The keenly competitive spirit that makes the German business man the best commercial traveller in the world, makes the German painter anxious above all that his picture should *emerge;* and even here, where in colour, lighting, and pose our German painter does not depart from the customary, the desire to be striking mars the serenity of wholesome characterization with a curious mannerism. Lenbach, in studying the rugged old men who are his best subjects (beautiful women he always treats in meretricious fashion), seems to have felt how often the striking, salient feature of the face—the accent which the whole structure leads up to—was to be found in some trenchant, almost straight line of pressed lip or overhanging brow or quaint facial fold; and, connecting in his mind the telling quality of this harshly dug-in trench with the final force and carrying power it imparts when it is put in the right place, he appears to have allowed his hand to run away with him and scatter such strokes everywhere, till in a typical head by Lenbach the whole structure is scored and broken up by a series of rectilinear gashes in every direction. This recipe for producing a powerfully modelled head spoils his best work here, and we see it handed on to his followers—to Carl Marr, for example, who softens somewhat the knife-like edges of his original, or to Leo Samberger, who in a series of terribly staccato performances, worthy of the lightning artist of a popular show, reduces the idea frankly to an absurdity.

The other more or less indigenous influence that more potently than Lenbach's shapes modern painting in Germany is represented most genuinely perhaps by Arnold Böcklin, most flagrantly by Franz Stuck, and, as in the case of Lenbach, its root idea is to eliminate the more quietly coherent elements of a picture and make up a work solely of the sensational ones. So we see Franz Stuck in his *Procession of Bacchantes* seizing on the violent action and strong character that Rubens handles in his bacchanalia as elements worth having; but the complex logic of form whereby this violent action is graduated into a rhythm of subtly articulated movement is left behind as not sufficiently startling—left behind also the moderation, even affection, that gives to Rubens's types at their utmost vehemence an unctuous humanity benignant in comparison with the manner of rendering this crew of grimacing lunatics, prancing along under a garish illumination filched from the modern impressionists. But the best of these men had always behind their glare some consoling observance of the permanent laws of light with its reflection and counter reflection, catching the rude shock, the partisan falsity of momentary illumination, and cradling it into equilibrium and truth.

The modern German artist is a sensational eclectic, devising novel and piquant combinations of whatever strikes him as weird or outlandish in other people's pictures. He offers you a banquet, consisting wholly of highly seasoned titbits, much as a parvenu, marking how in one instance it is an emerald that flashes supreme, in another a ruby, in a third a diamond, tears each from the setting that is a foil to it, and heaps them all together in hopes of achieving something still more transcendently thrilling. Of this school Böcklin is the head, having, indeed, a kind of gift for such exercises. He has a genuine feeling for landscape, though, as might be expected, with a taste for the startling accidents of nature rather than for those no less wonderful, but more constant factors, which win our love rather than our astonishment. The *Pietà* lent by the Berlin National Gallery is a vapid and flavourless performance, but the *Elysian Fields* is a good example of the painter and of his methods.

"It would be very startling," we fancy him saying, "to take that mythical creature the centaur out of the atmosphere of dreamy generalization which he has hitherto dwelt in (and which, to say the truth, suits him best), and to depict him in the plain, unmysterious daylight, set in your presence, with all the resources of modern realism—down to the very texture of his hide; still more startling if we should undress and set on his back the plump and luxurious wife of a modern Viennese shopkeeper of the wealthier class, the artificial pallor of her nudity pressed against the skin of the upper half of the monster, which skin, for purposes of coarse contrast, shall be the dun and spotted skin of a toad. How much more effective, too,

this fantastic combination becomes if set in a landscape of studied sobriety in which almost photographic details corroborate and enforce the actuality of the incongruous group in the foreground." These expectations are realized to a sensational degree, and yet it would be unjust to Arnold Böcklin to rank him entirely with the others of this school, whose claim to originality rests on their thus thrusting into your face an objective realization, raw and literal, of fancies that maintain a certain validity in more abstract spheres. In the darkly stagnant water that makes so fine an expanse of restful black, in the manner in which that black permeates the picture, merging solemnly into the sombre mass of soberly painted trees breathless against the quiet sky, the silence not even broken by the smooth thread of falling water that slips unnoticed into the lake, in the painter's absorbed interest in the facts of Nature as apart from her "effects," there is an imaginative value. It exhibits a technical refinement, gained at no cost of objective force, which is very rare in modern art, which is true enough sometimes to visual appearance, yet lacks reality. The Whistlerian phantoms of Mr. Sauter, *Spring Mood* and *Morning Call*, are beautiful examples of this flimsier presentment. We know what the objects represented are meant for, but the imaginative sense of what they would feel like if we approached and handled them is wanting, and this sense is what gives the painting of the landscape of the *Elysian Fields* a certain dignity in spite of the want of imagination in the figures.

It testifies, perhaps, to the relative modesty and good taste of English exhibitions that Mr. Neven du Mont, whose work amongst that of our own painters seemed somewhat abrupt and posterlike, is seen here amongst his compatriots as a delicate and reasonable, and indeed a very charming portrait painter. The remaining works do not call for prolonged notice, as, with the exception of Max Liebermann's *Flax Cleaning*, which is seriously studied in its colourless and laboured fashion, the pictures that emerge do so by offering you the more sensational qualities of some form of painting that may be seen in London or Paris with just the backing of reasonableness that is here lacking—the reasonableness that tells of a past devoted to studies in other directions than the one that produced the picture. In fact, instead of the inspiriting sight of a painter forced to develope a simple technique to express new aspirations, we see here a painter placed in the position of being able to acquire means of expression ready-made faster than he has need for them. Impressionism, mysticism, a thousand other isms, are all ready at the hand of a man whose modest ambition were best devoted to such work as Menzel did in his youth—work which for a long time to come is likely to remain the best, because it is the most self-absorbed and studious that Germany has done in art.

In the narrower field of black and white the exhibition is rather better (Sattler's *Equality* might be mentioned, or Peter Behrens's *Dehmel*—the ideal sort of drawing for a daily paper); but the German painter seems in the position of the *nouveau riche* whose desires are too easily and promptly sated; he makes a great parade of liberty, but of a liberty without zest.

The exhibition of the work of Mr. John at the Chenil Gallery in Chelsea might have been noticed this week, but Mr. John, devotee of liberty also in his way, is too serious a phenomenon to discuss at the tail end of an article. The attractions and dangers of liberty for an English painter are a theme worthy of separate notice.

JACOB JORDAENS AT THE MARLBOROUGH GALLERY.

Visitors to the Guildhall will naturally, while their enthusiasm is on them, go to the Marlborough Gallery to see Jordaens's very interesting work *Peter finding the Tribute Money*. It is not such a masterpiece as Van Zurpelan and his wife, but is a virile and splendid essay at the great task that Jordaens faced in company with Rubens. The great Venetian decorator Tintoretto achieved a tremendous power of handling groups of figures in large architectonic fashion, treating heads and limbs, as it were, as mere steps in the measure, units in a grandly moving design. He did this often at some expense, sacrificing something of the close and homely truthfulness to character that gives to the work of earlier painters so challenging an actuality, as though the painted figures were indeed living entities like ourselves. The task of Rubens and of Jordaens was to restore this individual vitality of the figures, and yet keep the constructive rhythm of the whole composition which they had learnt in Italy. Jordaens's great sketch is invigorating, but shows somewhat of the contest between the two intentions, notably in the figure of the punting oarsman, which is poor Italian and monochromatic painting projected against a group of highly coloured, violently characterized figures painted in the Flemish taste. The towering group to the left, on the other hand, absorbed in the catch, is capitally conceived and carried through.

STUDIES BY GAINSBOROUGH AT COLNAGHI'S.

It is a sign how closely connected are the message of an artist and the technique which expresses it that almost all the painters who founded their work more or less directly on the study of the practice of Rubens were, or got the reputation of being, wild devotees of liberty, creatures of impulse. Really, they were successful largely in proportion as they had enjoyed some severer training previously, just as a bullet flies true because it has been confined in the gun-barrel. When it is remembered how lightly, and without thought for the drawing itself, Gainsborough's sketches were done, it is surprising that he rarely mistakes the free for the slipshod, yet in some of the landscapes at Messrs. Colnaghi's some such confusion is suggested. This is perhaps due to a selection preferably of what are called characteristic drawings—often done when an artist, for some reason or other, falls back on material that has become a little commonplace to him. *Van Gieront, Captain of a Trading Vessel at Amsterdam*, *The Royal Princess descending Steps*, and the ragged *Jack Hill* point the lines on which, with less pretence at elaboration, news-drawing might again become interesting. *Mrs. Moody and her Children* is perhaps the most beautiful and stately design in the collection.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 31st ult. the following pictures: Bernardino di Conti, Portrait of a Nobleman, in mauve dress, holding a dog, 120*l*. L. Defrance de Liége, A Booth at a Country Fair, with a tight-rope dancer, 152*l*. Greuze, Benjamin Franklin, in dark dress, 136*l*.

One of the most interesting of the recent sales in Paris was that of the late Paul Meurice, the lifelong friend of Victor Hugo. A total of 304,672fr. was realized. The highest price was fetched by a terra-cotta group by Clodion, 'Nymphe assise tenant un Enfant,' which sold for 59,000fr. A large panel of Gobelins tapestry, "faisant partie de la tenture des Mois dits de Lucas," and symbolical of the month of May, executed in the seventeenth century from a design of the previous century, went for 64,000fr. There were also some other good prices, notably a bas-relief in terra-cotta by Clodion, 'Cortège de Bacchantes,' 12,500fr.; a picture by Delacroix, 'Hamlet hésitant à tuer le Roi,' 7,000fr.; and a sketch by the same, 'Le Christ en Croix,' 3,500fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Last Thursday there was a press view at the Mendoza Gallery of water-colour drawings of 'The Thames in Sunshine,' by Mr. A. R. Quinton; and yesterday we were invited to view at Mr. Paterson's gallery, 5, Old Bond Street, 'Choice Japanese Colour Prints of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries.'

Yesterday was the press view at the Modern Gallery of pictures of 'Egyptian Temples,' including some new discoveries by Mr. F. F. Ogilvie.

To-day is the private view of the Summer Exhibition of the Goupil Gallery, consisting of pictures and drawings by British and foreign artists, and statuary by M. N. Aronson, of Paris.

To-day is also the private view of 'Portrait Drawings,' by Mr. C. E. Ritchie, and 'Sketches at Home and Abroad,' by Count Seckendorff, at the Fine-Art Society's rooms; and water-colours 'At Home and Abroad," by Mr. Arthur Severn, at the Leicester Galleries, where there are also water-colours and paintings of 'Dutch Life and Landscape' by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Knight, and water-colours of India by Mr. R. Gwelo Goodman.

At the Brook Street Art Gallery paintings by Early English, French, Italian, and Dutch Masters, and a selection of English water-colours, are on view.

Messrs. H. Graves & Co. hold to-day a private view of 'Pictures of English and Colonial Sport,' by Mr. Lionel Edwards, and water-colour and chalk drawings of Venice and Dordrecht by Mr. A. Y. Whishaw.

Messrs. Leggatt Brothers are showing at 30, St. James Street, for the benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, their collection of engravings, pastels, drawings, &c., formed by Mr. E. E. Leggatt.

At the Little Gallery, 40A, Victoria Street, Mr. W. A. Macdonald is showing water-colours of Venice, Como, Lugano, &c., and London in springtime.

Mr. E. M. Hodgkins is showing at 158B, New Bond Street, during June and July, English miniatures from the sixteenth century to the eighteenth, and drawings by Bartolozzi.

Yesterday there was a private view at the Alpine Club, Mill Street, of some large decorative panels by Mr. J. Kerr-Lawson.

The fortunate winners of the *médaille d'honneur* of this year's Salon are: for painting, M. Rochegrosse (a pupil of MM. Lefebvre and Boulanger), for his 'Joie Rouge'; for sculpture, M. Antonin Carlès; and for engraving, M. Victor Louis Focillon, a student at the École des Beaux-Arts of Dijon. M. Focillon's exhibit was an etching entitled 'Hommage à Delacroix,' after Fantin-Latour.

The once famous French caricaturist "Crafty"—his real name was Victor Géruzez—has just passed away in the sixty-sixth year of his age. For a long

period his clever and amusing views of Parisian life appeared in many journals, particularly in *La Vie Parisienne*. He was not only versatile with his pencil, but also clever with his pen. His books on the horse and on cavaliers are still in considerable demand at good prices.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan may be congratulated upon having bought "cheap" the Rodolph Kann collection, for which he has paid little over one million sterling (26,000,000fr.). The undoubted masterpieces of Van der Weyden, Memlinc, Pater, and Fragonard, and the fine Bellini, Lancret, and many others, would be cheap at any price.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Richard Wagner to Mathilde Wesendonck. Translated, prefaced, &c., by William Ashton Ellis. (Grevel & Co.)—Otto and Mathilde Wesendonck settled in Zurich in 1857, and remained there until 1872. To Wagner they were very kind; Mathilde especially showed herself an intelligent admirer of his genius. The sympathy and love between her and the composer were of no ordinary kind; there are proofs of it, so far as Wagner was concerned, on almost every page of the letters in question. Minna, Wagner's first wife, took umbrage at this, and acted in a manner which compelled Wagner to cease his visits to the Wesendoncks. There were, of course, faults on both sides, but Mr. Ellis in his introductory chapter seems to take a certain pleasure in presenting Minna in an unfavourable light. Let us, to justify our statement, give one instance. Minna, after she had left Switzerland and gone to live at Dresden, writes to a friend that Wagner had promised her money at the new year; "yesterday, however, he writes me that he will want it himeslf." Mr. Ellis tries to show that when she wrote these words she was in possession of a letter from Wagner announcing that money was promised. The fact of her having received such a letter is not fully proved, and Minna ought therefore to have had the benefit of the doubt. Anyhow, our author dwells at too great length on Wagner's virtues and Minna's failings. It is Wagner's great works that interest the world at present. These letters of Wagner to Mathilde Wesendonck are full of intense expressions of love and longing; but they must be read as poetry rather than prose: Wagner, like Beethoven, was apt to express himself in uncommon terms. In one of the letters in question he, indeed, describes himself as of "an almost exaggerated sensibility." And in another he says: "It is inborn in my nature to swing from one extreme of temper to another"; and this pains him, for, as he naively adds, "to be understood is so indispensably important."

How far Wagner went in his affection for Mathilde Wesendonck is a question which will no doubt be answered differently by different persons. Apart from this, the main interest of the volume lies in the references of Wagner to his art-work; there are also several poetical descriptions of Venice. Wagner, if we mistake not, sneers in one of his essays at piano-composers, *i.e.*, those who compose at the instrument. The following is therefore curious. He writes in his Venice diary about an Erard, a "sweet melancholy instrument," which wooed him back to music, and he adds, "Thus did I begin the composition of the second act of 'Tristan.'" Composers may not always be good critics of their own works, but sometimes they are right, as, for instance, Wagner when he declared of 'Tristan,' "I have never made a thing like this," and even when he added, "In it will I live for aye."

In a Lucerne letter Wagner discourses on the Grail, "the most pregnant symbol ever yet invented as physical garb for the spiritual core of a religion." And he speaks of the invertebrate character of the early French Grail romances, and describes what is *his* task, viz., "to compress the whole into *three* main situations of drastic intent." But when he wrote this he was in a despondent mood, and somewhat sarcastically suggests that Geibel shall write the poem and Liszt set it to music. The name of Liszt reminds us that in another letter Wagner says he is reading Liszt's 'Music of the Gipsies,' and finds it "rather too turgid and phrasy." Mr. Ellis points out that Wagner was unaware that Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein had a large share in the making of this book.

We have referred to descriptions of Venice. Here is one brief extract:—

"After sunset I regularly took a gondola to meet it [the moon], toward the Lido, for the battle 'twixt day and night was always an entrancing vision in this limpid sky: to the right, amid the dusk-rose æther, gleamed kindly bright the evening star; the moon in full splendour cast its flashing net to me in the sea."

The letters from Paris before and during the 'Tannhäuser' performances are very interesting. He meets Gounod, "a suave, good, purely but not deeply gifted man"; and Rossini, "the old Epicurean." Wagner refers to the translators of his 'Tannhäuser' poem into French, and Mr. Ellis names Rudolf Lindau as one of them; it was, however, not Rudolph, but that gentleman's brother Richard. Mr. Ellis's statement that an article in *Die Musik* deals exhaustively with this matter of translation is not strictly correct. The volume contains a handsome portrait of Mathilde Wesendonck from a painting of 1860.

The Standard Operas: their Plots, their Music, and their Composers: a Handbook. By G. P. Upton. (Hutchinson & Co.)—A brief notice of this book will be sufficient. 'Sonnambula' and 'I Puritani,' we read, "still freshly hold the stage"! Of Mozart we are told that he composed the "famous" Requiem in 1789, and the 'Zauberflöte' in the same year! Verdi's 'Aida' is described as his last opera, and the author adds: "Should he break his long silence, some new work may show that he has gone still farther in the new path." After this follows an account of Verdi's "last" opera, 'Otello' and then one of 'Falstaff' (1893). The date of the production of Wagner's 'Ring' is given as 1875. The book, being full of errors of this kind, is untrustworthy.

Folk-Songs from Somerset. Gathered and edited, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, by Cecil J. Sharp and Charles L. Mason. Second Series. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.) — In certain quarters interest in folk-music is on the increase, so that these charming Somerset songs will be welcome. In the Introduction it is explained that "the only editing the melody has received consists in the fact that one form rather than another has been chosen for the harmonies and for the procrustean bed of print." The words, on the other hand, "have been recast without hesitation where they were mere doggerel or obscure." There are some valuable notes on the songs by the musical editor. The pianoforte accompaniments are cleverly written, though here and there somewhat too modern in character.

Musical Gossip.

Wagner's 'Flying Dutchman' was performed at Covent Garden on Monday for the first time for seven years. 'Rienzi,' so far as stage performances of it in this country are concerned, seems dead, but the 'Dutchman' still lives, for with much that is old, there is much that is new; and, besides, Wagner's heart and soul are in the music. The performance was fine. Fräulein Destinn was excellent as Senta, while Herr van Rooy as the Dutchman was impressive, though here and there a touch of melodrama marred his acting. Herr Burgstaller, the new tenor, impersonated Erik, but the small part did not suit him, or rather he made too much of it. Herr Knüpfer was an excellent Daland; and a good word must be said for Fräulein Grimm as Mary. The orchestra under Dr. Richter was admirable.

On Wednesday evening 'Tristan' was given with a new Isolde, Fräulein von Mildenburg, and a new Tristan, Herr Burgstaller. Both are able actors, although with the lady the art was not always concealed. Her voice did not sound very sympathetic, nor very rich in the lower notes; while that of Herr Burgstaller was evidently not in good condition. To render them justice we must wait for their next appearance.

Mr. Harold Bauer gave a pianoforte recital at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday afternoon. In Handel's Suite in G he displayed fine technique and a delightful touch. His reading of Schumann's 'Carneval' was interesting, although a little more restraint in the loud passages would have been an improvement; the tone was at times hard. The first movement of Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 111, was interpreted in an impassioned manner, but at a somewhat hurried rate. Mr. Bauer, if he only possesses the power of self-criticism, will gradually become a truly great artist as well as what he is at present, a great pianist.

Mr. York Bowen's Concerto in D for pianoforte and orchestra was produced at the sixth Philharmonic Concert last Thursday week. The music is clever, and full of storm and stress, as is natural to a composer only twenty-three years old. Throughout the work, indeed, there is striving rather than achievement. In the pianoforte part, too, there is a tendency to showy rather than to solid writing. The composer was at the piano, and the performance was very successful. The programme included César Franck's emotional and dignified Morceau Symphonique, 'Rédemption.'

The Cambridge University Press will publish shortly a study by Mr. Sedley Taylor, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, entitled 'Handel's Indebtedness to the Works of other Composers,' which seeks to place before musical readers, in an easily appreciable form, all the evidence necessary for forming an independent judgment on this interesting problem in the history of music. The author maintains that, wonderful as were the audacity and extent of Handel's appropriations, his power of infusing into what he borrowed an incomparably higher spirit than had before dwelt in it was more astonishing still. A discussion of the moral questions raised by Handel's procedure terminates the volume.

The Lincoln Festival will take place on the 20th and 21st inst. Among the choral works to be performed are Brahms's 'Requiem,' Handel's 'Israel in Egypt,' and Sir Hubert Parry's 'Voces Clamantium'; and among the orchestral Sir Hubert Parry's 'Overture to an Unwritten Tragedy' and Dr. F. H. Cowen's 'A Phantasy of Life and

Love.' The orchestral concert will take place at the Corn Exchange, and the oratorio service at the Cathedral. Dr. George J. Bennett will be the festival conductor, but the British composers named will conduct their own works.

MADAME CLARA BUTT will not be able to sing at the Handel Festival, but Madame Ada Crossley will take her place.

THE Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, under the conductorship of Herr Franz Schalk, will give concerts at Queen's Hall on the evenings of the 26th and 28th inst., and one at the Albert Hall on the afternoon of the 30th.

WE regret to record the death on the 30th ult., at the premature age of thirty, of Mr. William Yeates Hurlstone, a promising composer. He studied composition under Sir Charles Stanford at the Royal College of Music. His Fantasie-Variations on a Swedish Air, produced at the first Patron's Concert, May 20th, 1904, and his Pianoforte Quartet performed at the second Patron's Concert, December 6th of the same year, were noticed in these columns.

ON July 29th, the anniversary of Schumann's death, a tablet is to be affixed to the house at Düsseldorf in which the composer lived from 1850 until he was placed in the asylum at Endenich.

THE title of Docteur-ès-Lettres has been conferred on M. Jules Écorcheville by the Sorbonne. He presented twenty orchestral suites by French composers of the seventeenth century, published for the first time, and preceded by an 'Étude historique'; also an essay, 'De Lulli à Rameau: l'Esthétique musicale.' Among the judges were Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns and M. Romain Rolland, the latter of whom has made a special study of the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

A MONUMENT to Richard Nordraak, who set to music the Norwegian national hymn, was recently unveiled at the Jerusalem Cemetery, Berlin. A speech was delivered by Björnstjerne Björnson, author of the hymn. Nordraak, who died in 1866, at the early age of twenty-four, also wrote incidental music to Björnson's two dramas, 'Marie Stuart' and 'Sigurd Slembe.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON. M. A. de Greef's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Mischa Elman's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Lhombino's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
TUES. Mr. Hardy-Thé's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— M. Pintel's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
— Miss Arctowska's Song Recital, 3.30, Salle Erard.
— Mlle. Raunay and Mr. H. Bauer's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
— South Hampstead Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Oriana Madrigal Society's Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
WED. Miss Henrietta Schmidt's Quartet, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Floris's Violin Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. M. J. Gerardy's 'Cello Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Patti Concert, 3, Albert Hall.
— Mr. John Coates's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Isoline Harvey's Violin Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
— Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— The Misses Brony and Moggridge's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
FRI. Miss Ethel Leginska's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. Alexander Markwell's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Lily West's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
SAT. Mr. Mark Hambourg's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mozart Society Concert, 3, Portman Rooms.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE THIRD TIME OF ASKING,' a one-act rustic comedy of M. E. Francis (Mrs. Blundell), produced at the Garrick Theatre, has its scene laid in Lancashire. Bob Leatherbarrow, the hero, having cast his eye upon Catty Lovelady, carries out his love-making in sufficiently masterful fashion, puts up the banns without consulting her, and drags intrusive rivals through the horsepond. These somewhat primitive fashions fail in the anticipated result, and more normal proceedings have to be adopted before the lady's favour is won on a third time of asking. This trifle has some dramatic grip. Ably expounded by Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Pamela Gaythorne, it was accorded acceptance, and is not unlikely to be followed by other pieces from the same source.

MISS MARY MOORE has appeared at the Coronet Theatre as Mrs. Gorringe in 'Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace,' supported by Mr. Yorke Stephens in the part originally played by Sir Charles Wyndham.

A NEW rendering of 'Faust' is being prepared by Mr. Stephen Phillips, with a view to its ultimate production by Mr. Alexander.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL has begun at the Criterion rehearsals of 'The Macleans of Bairness,' a romantic drama by the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, concerned with the life of the Young Pretender. In this Mrs. Campbell will play an Italian girl.

MOST of the dramatic parts essayed by M. Coquelin at the Royalty, including that he sustains in 'Notre Jeunesse,' by M. Alfred Capus, are the same in which the actor was seen last year at the Shaftesbury. In 'L'Arlésienne' of Alphonse Daudet, a melodrama in three acts, first given at the Paris Vaudeville in October, 1872, with symphonies and choruses by Bizet, the music constitutes the principal feature. M. Monteux played with much passion the suicide, M. Coquelin contenting himself with impersonating the rather fatiguing shepherd Balthazar. The experiment was not too promising.

ON Shakspeare's birthday the students of the Melbourne University gave a performance in Greek of 'The Wasps' of Aristophanes.

'LE REFORMATEUR,' a three-act play by M. Édouard Rod, produced at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre, has for its hero Jean Jacques Rousseau, played by M. Camille Bert.

'THE LION AND THE MOUSE' has been withdrawn from the Duke of York's, where this evening will be revived 'The Marriage of Kitty,' with Miss Marie Tempest and Miss Ellis Jeffreys in their original parts.

ON Tuesday next at the Savoy a new third act will be substituted for that originally provided in 'The Shulamite.'

MR. EDWARD MILES, who died very suddenly at Wisbech on Thursday last week, claimed the title of England's oldest actor. He was ninety-two years of age, and began his theatrical career seventy years ago.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. M. H.—R. B. J.—D. C.—W. B.—Received. C. C. P.—Not wanted.
W. M.—Have written. A. R.—No vacancy.

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Societies.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.—MEETING, JUNE 20, 8 P.M. The following Paper will be read: 'THE ROMAN RESIDENCY AT DARENTH, KENT,' by RICHARD MANN, Esq. GEO. PATRICK, } Hon.
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THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The CONCLUDING MEETING of the SESSION will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 8 P.M., when a Paper, entitled 'CUSTOM AND BELIEF IN THE ICELANDIC SAGAS,' will be read by Miss L. WINIFRED FARADAY. F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
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Applications, with copies of three Testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than JULY 2, 1906.
DAVID SAVAGE, Secretary.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.
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Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained from the Clerk to the Education Committee, Katharine Street, Croydon, to whom they must be returned not later than 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, July 7, 1906, accompanied by copies of at least Three Testimonials of recent date. JAMES SMYTH, Clerk.
May 29, 1906.

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HILDA WALTON, Secretary.

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HILDA WALTON, Secretary.

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JAMES SMYTH, Clerk.
Education Office, Katharine Street, Croydon,
June 11, 1906.

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WALTER MUSGROVE, Town Clerk.
Municipal Offices, Haslingden, June 12, 1906.

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"for the present age. The number of memoir writers and newspaper correspondents is legion; and I have come to believe that they are fully as trustworthy as similar witnesses have been in any age. The very keenness of their rivalry is some guarantee for truth....I will go further, and say that if we could find out what were the sources used by Thucydides, we should notice qualms of misgiving shoot through the circle of scientific historians, as they contemplated his majestic work. In any case I may appeal to the great Athenian in support of the thesis that to undertake to write contemporary history is no vain thing."

True it is that Thucydides produced an immortal work; but do we not read it rather as the first masterpiece of an historian gifted with the scientific mind than as an accurate record of facts? Has not Thucydides been detected in precisely those errors of detail which a writer dealing with contemporary events finds it hard to avoid? And should we not know far more about fifth-century Athens if he had left us his own political autobiography, rather than an encyclopædic account of the Peloponnesian war? What would we not give to be able to exchange a few chapters dealing with petty expeditions to Ætolia or Caria for a frank confession as to how and why the author himself let Amphipolis fall into the hands of Brasidas, and for what reasons the Athenian assembly thought fit to banish him? Should the modern historian set before himself for imitation the man who gave no account of the rise of Cleon, and deliberately left out of his narrative the whole career of Hyperbolus?

But we must not press Dr. Rose's line of justification for his book too hardly; probably it is necessary that some much daring man should summarize the history of each generation as that generation is drawing towards its close. Such authors cannot claim finality; they know that a certain proportion of their work will require to be rewritten in a few years, as new memoirs are published, and new State documents are opened to the man of research. Meanwhile it is well that some sort of a continuous history should be compiled: it reflects at least the impression which contemporary events have left upon an intelligent observer; it is specially useful to the younger generation, to whom there is always a gap between the authorized and ascertained annals of the past and the events which they have themselves witnessed and pondered over. It is profoundly true that most men know less of the twenty years before the date at which they began to read their newspapers than of any other period in modern history. Here lies the value of Dr. Rose's book and similar works.

It is hardly necessary to say that any work of this author will possess its merits. Dr. Rose has a sound judgment and a clear lucid style; any theory of modern events that he forms is sure to be sensible and coherent. Our only doubt is whether in every case he can have obtained certain data on which to found his conclusions. A statement of M. de Blowitz or an "inspired" article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* is not conclusive evidence; yet often nothing more convincing can be procured to back a suggestion otherwise probable. Putting his conspectus of the European history of the thirty years 1870–1900 into the shortest possible phrases, we find it to run somewhat as follows:—The first section of the period, the space between 1870 and 1878, is the epilogue of the crisis that immediately preceded it, the main feature of which had been the working out of the unity of Germany and Italy by Bismarck and Cavour. The last event of this period is the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–8, which must be regarded, much as Gladstone regarded it at the time, as a genuine Crusade against Moslem oppression, into which the Russian Government was forced by national feeling. "Alexander II. could no more have stayed the impulse of his people than Charles Albert could have checked that of the Italians in 1848" (p. 587). Lord Beaconsfield, as Dr. Rose concludes, made a political as well as a moral mistake in intervening on behalf of the Turks at the time of the San Stefano Treaty. Not only was the national honour impaired by the subsequent abandonment of the British pledge to introduce reforms into Asia Minor, not only was the disgraceful career of Abdul Hamid rendered possible, but England also made an enemy of Russia for the next twenty years:—

"There are grounds for believing that the influence which worked unchangeably against England for the remaining years of the nineteenth century was the influence of Russia, and this hostility resulted mainly, if not solely, from Lord Beaconsfield's policy in the Eastern Question. The foreign policy of the Gladstone Cabinet of 1880–85 was often weak; but in all fairness we must remember that its difficulties were the heritage bequeathed by the Earl of Beaconsfield."

Fortunately for Great Britain, Russia lost the sympathy of her allies, and outraged European public opinion, by her handling of the Bulgarian question in 1885–6. Thereby Alexander III. wrecked the league of the three Emperors, which "promised to be a potent instrument for the humbling of England," and the grouping of the continental States presently took a new form—that of the Triple and Dual Alliances—which (owing to the equal balance of power between the two aggregations of States) was much less perilous to the United Kingdom. Down to this day we have contrived "to muddle along somehow," escaping grave dangers, not by any merit of our statesmen, "for British policy in the years 1887–1900 was provokingly undecided and timidly passive, save in the one case of the Fashoda Incident." Our ministers proceeded for some twelve or fifteen years "in a hand-to-mouth fashion, trusting to the chapter of accidents, which has so often been serviceable" (p. 591). It mattered not whether Liberals or Conservatives were in power: the one party was as weakly opportunist as the other.

"The fault lay ultimately not with them, but with the nation as a whole, obstinately preoccupied as it was, and is, with sport or petty politics, and scouting questions of vital import because they do not appeal immediately either to the pocket or to the craving for sensation."

A gloomy conclusion, it may be said; and indeed the whole period wears a somewhat dismal aspect for Dr. Rose. Europe is disillusioned of its old ideals of liberty, nationalism, and material progress:—

"After struggling for a generation through a wilderness of plots and punishments, the peoples have reached the Promised Land, only to find it a parade ground....The present state of armed peace combines the worst evils of war with an emasculating torpor. It is neither a time of rest, which builds up the fabric of Humanity, nor a time of heroic endeavour such as sometimes mitigates the evils of war....The state of things begets no joy in life—nothing but a

feverish resolve to snatch at passing sensations. The individual is crushed by a sense of helplessness as he gazes on the armed millions on every side of him."

There are a fair number of slips in this interesting volume, but they are inevitable when so many small detailed facts have to be set forth. Suleiman Pasha's army descended to the sea in January, 1878, at Kavala and Karaagatch, not at Enos (p. 219). The English diplomatist mentioned on p. 45 was not Lord Loftus, but Lord Augustus Loftus. The Germans had many more than 87,000 men in the field at Wörth (p. 59). The 1st Grenadier Guards were not present at the battle of Maiwand (p. 411)—indeed, they have never been in India. The 1st Bombay Grenadiers is the corps meant—a very different battalion. To talk of "the hordes of Ed Din" (p. 498)—cutting an Arab name in half—is not permissible. Remembering the reigns of Frederick William II., III., and IV., we cannot concede that "the house of Hohenzollern, since the days of the Great Elector, has always displayed the qualities of courage and honesty of purpose" (p. 153). If the storming of the Peiwar Kotal takes two pages (396–7), the considerable battle of Ahmed Khel ought at least to have been mentioned by name. The Turks lost at Loftcha (Sept. 3rd, 1877) not 15,000, but 2,500 men: they had not more than 5,000 present at the fight (p. 210). But these are mainly trifles, to be corrected in a later issue. We notice that Dr. Rose's volume on the preceding period, 'A Century of Continental History, 1780–1880,' has already reached a fifth edition, which has been carefully revised and corrected throughout.

A New English Dictionary.—Matter—Mesnalty. (Vol. VI.) By H. Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE prospects of getting to the end of the letter M in a few years are becoming brighter, as the portion from 'M.B.' to 'Mesn-' occupies only about half the space—203 pages—filled by the articles from 'Ma' to 'Masn.' The latter half of the double section before us contains 1,230 main words, the former only 709, among which are several requiring comparatively lengthy treatment, *e.g.*, 'Measure' and 'Meat,' with many of medium length, *e.g.*, 'May' (the fifth month), 'Mean,' adj. and adv., and 'Meal' (ground grain and an occasion of taking food, food eaten at a repast). The form "meal" stands for five distinct substantives and three verbs.

To select a few specimens as worthy of special attention out of an exceptional abundance of interesting and instructive articles is embarrassing; but in addition to those already mentioned we may suggest 'Matter' (sections 10–26), 'Maturation,' 'Maturity,' 'Maul,' vb., 'Maundy,' 'Maxim,' 'May'=maid, 'Maze,' vb., 'Maze,' sb., 'Meagre,' 'Meddle,' vb. (seven obsolete senses earlier than the current use), 'Meed,' 'Member,' 'Merchant,' and 'Mercy.' Among the 464 obsolete words are 'Meinie,' 'Meng'=mix, mingle, 'Mensk' (Northern)=humanity, honour, dignity, and 'Mere'=boundary. The colourman's "megilp" seems to stand out as the one English word which has no pretensions to a correct spelling, about thirty different variants being recorded; so that it is doubtful whether Dr. Bradley's lemma owes its form to ratiocination or chance. Caxton is given as the earliest authority for the verbs "merit," "medley," and "melancholy," and for "maw," vb.=mew, "mecop," "meerkat," "meese"=tomtit, "melote"=monkish garment of skins, "mendiant," "mermoyse"=marmoset, "meschantly," and "meschyne"=a bad woman.

Dee's "menadry," a kinematical art, may be derived from *menada*, an early variant of Ital. menata, motion; no etymology is attempted in the article. In the etymological account of "merry"—referred to an Old Teutonic type *murgjo-*, and connected with Middle Dutch *merchte*, mirth, *mergelijc*, joyful—is the following confident suggestion:—

"It is....probable that the word is identical with the OTeut. **murgjo-* short, represented by OHG. *murg-fâri* lasting a short time, and by the Gothic derivative *ga-maurgjan* to shorten, and presumably descending, with Gr. *βραχύς*, from an Indogermanic *mrghu-*. The transition from the assumed original sense 'short' to the OE. sense 'pleasant' is somewhat difficult, but may have been brought about through the intervention of a derived factitive verb, meaning 'to shorten,' and hence 'to shorten time,' 'to cheer'; cf. ON. *skemta* to amuse, f. *skamt*, neut. of *skamm-r* short."

A cursory survey of the etymology of words meaning "amuse" in the Indo-European languages shows that it is unsafe to support a suggested derivation of "merry" by citing an instance of a passage from any earlier sense into that of "amuse." A connexion with English "morn" from Anglo-Saxon *morgen*—perhaps, as Prof. Skeat suggests, an extension of the root *mer*, shine—is as likely as that proposed by Dr. Bradley; but whether the original extended form was *mergh* or *merk* cannot be settled. There is no difficulty in the connexion of the idea of "bright" with those of "pleasant," "pleased." The order of meanings in "mediterrane" and "mediterranean" is inverted, though in the article on the latter the earliest quotation for the Late Latin and modern sense is in the second section, which ought to be the first; while the Latin *mediterraneus* should be translated "midland," "inland," instead of this sense being half suggested in a remark: "The notion expressed by the proper name (late L. *mare Mediterraneum*, 7th c. ....) may originally have been 'the sea in the middle of the earth' rather than 'the sea enclosed by land.'"

A "member" in our political usage is undoubtedly "one who has been formally elected to take part in the proceedings of a parliament"; yet substitute this definition in the phrase "I durst not stand for member of parliament last election" (1712, *Spectator*, No. 326), and "who has been" seems at least awkward, so that the addition of "a parliamentary representative of a popular elective constituency" would have been acceptable. Senators of the United States are formally elected, but are not usually called members of Congress any more than peers of Great Britain are called members of Parliament. 'Member of Congress' and 'Master of Ceremonies' should have been given under M.C.; also the article on early Middle English "merow," adj., referred to under 'Mellow,' is omitted, unless "meruw" is a misprint for "merow." Richardson gives an earlier quotation (from 'Piers Ploughman') than Dr. Bradley for "memento"="either of the two prayers (beginning with *Memento*) in the Canon of the Mass, in which the living and the departed are respectively commemorated," which might have been borowed. For "memento mori" quotations from Beckford and Beresford, to fill the gap between 1738 and 1850, and an earlier instance of "Mavors" than "about 1592," were available. 'Meaning' (sb.), 2c, "Of a dream, symbol, phenomenon," requires—"1844, H. E. Manning, 'Sermons,' ix. p. 118, the Gospel....put a continuous meaning into the great movements of the world we see"—for the shade of signification as well as to fill a gap from 1702 to 1885. For the same article (section 2d) Scott's 'Legend of Montrose' (1819) yields "I demand to know the meaning of this singular convocation" (ch. viii.), before 1828–32; "he was naturally by no means the most modest man in the world" (ch. xii.), between 1782 and 1893 in 'Mean,' sb.², section 14c; and "through the means of such a fellow" (*ib.*), section 14f, where the latest quotation is dated 1807. The use of 'Matter,' 10, "The subject of a book or discourse," is marked as obsolete; but Mr. Phillpotts in the 'Portreeve' (1906), ch. iii. p. 19, writes: "When speaking of this, his voice sank, as a voice sinks if religion is the matter." In the article on 'Measure,' sb., 22b, the phrase "measures, not men," is traced back to Lord Chesterfield; but the latest quotation is 1839, though it was many years later a political party cry. A reference to 'Mazy,' quotation dated 1797, would have improved 'Meander,' vb., 1a.

Under 'Meason' "? variant of *Maison*, *obs.*, house," there should be a reference to "mesondieu," "meason de dieu," "masoun de Dieu" under 'Measondue'—hospital, poorhouse; the form, moreover, is rather a variant of "meson" from old French *meson* or a variant of French *maison*. Under the references from "Menagerie, -ery," and "menagry" a misprint gives "Menagery" for *Managery*. For the sarcastic use of "merciful" only *The Medical Journal* (1805) is quoted. The phrase "all in a melt"=in a state of perspiration, used with an apparent allusion to tallow in the play 'Caste,' is not noticed under 'Melt.' The only quotation for "Mede" is dated 1632, in spite of Byron's "The flying Mede, his shaftless, broken bow"; though there are, of course, references to the "laws of

the Medes and Persians." For "Median," Mitford's 'History of Greece' might have been quoted; for "mend," vb. 5, T. Moore (1818), 'Fudge Family,' Let. viii., "While old Donaldson's mending my stays," to fill a gap from 1757 to 1878; Macaulay's "His [Wharton's] mendacity and effrontery passed into proverbs" ('Hist. of Eng.,' chap. xx.), would fill a gap from 1660 to 1877. The phrase "at meals" is illustrated only from Keats (1818), "They could not sit at meals but feel how well It soothed each to be the other by," which the fat boy in 'Pickwick' must have read and taken to heart before he exclaimed to Mary, "How we should have enjoyed ourselves at meals, if you had been [*i.e.*, going to come here regular]!"

The registration and investigation of a fairly complete English vocabulary are of incalculable value to students of English; but the unique exhibition of sense-development in a single language must prove of signal service to comparative philology generally, by helping the infant study of semasiology towards the attainment of scientific method. Most of our readers, however, will probably be contented with the services of the great dictionary to the study of their own language and its rational development.

Its steady advance is most gratifying. A portion of the letter P from 'Pfennig' is announced for July 1st.

Buck Whaley's Memoirs. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart. (De La More Press.)

"BUCK" OR "JERUSALEM" WHALEY was a great creature. To extracts from the Roderick Random and Barry Lyndon of fiction add strong smacks of the Beau Nash and John Mytton of fact, and you get some idea of his radiant Irish personality. Sir Edward Sullivan has earned the gratitude of all lovers of the eighteenth century by giving Whaley's manuscript memoirs to the world, after they had disappeared for over a century, to be recovered in a London auction-room. Of their authenticity there can be no question. Apart from internal evidence, Sir Edward has had access to what is virtually a duplicate copy, in the possession of Mr. Greenfield, of Sutton, possibly transcribed by Whaley himself. Further, he has inspected the independent account of the journey to Jerusalem written by Capt. Moore, the Buck's companion in travel. This gives in full names which Whaley had left in skeleton, and contains a *résumé* of the whole adventure from Gibraltar to the Holy Land, and thence to Dublin.

Whaley is nothing if not edifying. An exordium on the vanity of gallantry and dissipation leads up to eloquent homage to his mother, in whom, "to a person remarkably handsome, were united captivating manners, a well-cultivated mind, and the most incorruptible virtue," and later to the sterling merits of his stepfather. Unfortunately, Whaley was cursed with a disposition which led him to avoid impending evil by "plans so wild and extravagant, and for the most part so impracticable, that what I had before dreaded appeared light when compared with the distress I incurred by my own precipitate folly." The finishing touches administered to his education forcibly recall those inflicted on Charles James Fox. In his sixteenth year his mother sent him to France with a well-lined purse and an easygoing, raffish bear-leader. The volatile Irishman promptly rushed upon a Don Juanesque progress, which he relates with an unctuous solemnity that by no means disguises the gusto of recollection. It is pure Gil Blas. The field of his exploits lay in the south, and there he oscillated between the châteaux of the great and imprisonment for the grievous crime of giving an Abbé a public caning; the tradesmen eased him of his money at Marseilles, and sharpers pillaged him at Lyons. An affair of the heart with an adventuress in Paris, whence he escaped somewhat luckily, "500*l.* minus in pocket," and an elaborate hoax to which he fell an easy victim, bring this portion of his memoirs to a fitting conclusion.

Sir Edward Sullivan's admirable Introduction informs us that, on his return to Dublin, Whaley grew into a finished buck, the associate of Lord Clonmell and Higgins, the "Sham Squire." He was also, as became a young man of means, elected a member of the Irish House of Commons. Whaley himself treats this period of his career with brevity, passing on to the famous wager of 15,000*l.* for which he undertook his journey to Jerusalem, a place which many of the company present at the Duke of Leinster's house averred to be no longer in existence. Whaley, by no means an illiterate fellow, knew better, and on September 20th, 1788, he set out for Deal. He devotes the bulk of his memoirs to his Eastern travels, and we are bound to confess they are rather disappointing. To an age familiar with the fascinating pages of Kinglake, Burton, and many more, Whaley's elaborate pictures of caravans and caravanserais hardly possess the charm of novelty. He is an industrious topographer, but mostly at second hand, with occasional aberrations like the location of Athens in Eubœa, and the Mæander, with Ovid duly quoted, near Smyrna. But his description of Jerusalem, in particular, is curiously bald, and it is only on occasions that we get an illuminating observation. It is interesting, for instance, to read of the Russian Ambassador being in confinement in the Castle of the Seven Towers at Constantinople, because his country was at war with the Porte, and receiving an allowance of a thousand pounds a month from his jailers. An arrant coxcomb when "the fair sex," as he delights to call it, is concerned, Whaley sums up the characteristics of the male inhabitants of Eastern climes with shrewd veracity. His account of a visit to the terrible Jezzar Pasha, of Acre, during which he succeeded in getting the punishment of a wretched victim mitigated from hammering on the backbone to a severe bastinado, is not ill done. Of his numerous drinking bouts, the most Homeric was with a very respectable-looking Mussulman at Fotcha Nova, who, beginning with bottled porter, proceeded to consume a whole bottle of rum, and finished with copious libations of lavender water.

Though interesting pieces occur in Whaley's chapters on the East, he becomes much more entertaining when, after a triumphant return to Dublin, he establishes himself in London, subscribes to all the fashionable clubs, and becomes in a short time "a complete man of the *ton* at the West End of the Town." The apogee of the Buck included a dinner with the Prince of Wales at the Brighton Pavilion (where the royal hospitality was so potent that had he met with his deserts he would, he candidly confesses, have been kicked out of the ball-room), and play with the Duke of York and Charles Fox at Newmarket. He parted with two thousand guineas to the orator, and six thousand to the rest of the party, and handsomely reflected that, "of all the severe losses I ever sustained, this is the one I least regretted; as I had not the most remote idea of suspecting the honour or integrity of my antagonists."

From London the Buck migrated to Paris, and beheld the progress of the Revolution with an observant eye. His readers must regret, in fact, that he has not given them a good deal less of Constantinople and Jerusalem, and a good deal more of such scenes as the King's return after the flight to Varennes, and the preparations for the execution, whence Whaley, much to his credit, fled before the arrival of the chief actors in the drama. As interludes we get various animated adventures at the gaming table, and a trip to Switzerland, where he met the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire; Beckford, living, not without cause, in Epicurean retirement; and Gibbon, whose conversation he describes as insipid, confirming thereby the general opinion. Whaley much overrates the influence of the Duke of Orleans, and represents one of his friends as having taunted that renegade to his face with the murder of Louis XVI. The memoirs tell in spirited style the story of Whaley's escape from France in the character of an American; this section is, in fact, a vigorous piece of writing, proving its author to have been far from a fool, except when his weaknesses came into play.

The memoirs close abruptly with some philosophic thoughts on the vanity of human wishes:—

> "Removed from the noise and bustle of the world, I have lost all relish for the tumultuous pleasures of life; and little remains of all that is past, but the melancholy reflection of having applied to an improper use the gifts with which nature and fortune had richly endowed me."

But Sir Edward Sullivan tells us that there was yet another efflorescence of the Buck. He did uncommonly well by the Union, his election expenses having been apparently paid by the Opposition, after

which the Government bribed him to vote for the measure. Settled in the Isle of Man with "a tender and beloved companion," his mistress, Miss Courtney, he built himself a luxurious mansion, Fort Anne, and played as Master of the Ceremonies in Douglas the part of Beau Nash at Bath. The resuscitation of his finances cannot be completely explained. Local gossip asserted that he won vast sums from the Prince of Wales, a conjecture which would imply another London campaign. But is not the clue to be found rather in the career of Beau Nash, who is known to have had an interest, and a lucrative one, in the Bath gaming houses? Whaley tells us that he acquired in Paris the useful lesson that the man who holds the bank at cards runs a better chance than the punter, and that, just before the Revolution became serious, he set up an establishment in the vacant *chancellerie* of the Duke of Orleans, and won 50,000*l.* in two months. He may well have conducted similar operations in the Isle of Man. Be that as it may, when he died suddenly in an inn at Knutsford, a brother Irishman danced a hornpipe on his coffin, and *The Freeman's Journal*, then owned by the "Sham Squire," commemorated his virtues and weaknesses in mellifluous phraseology. "His fault," we read, "was the generous failing of an exalted mind." It is good to have encountered Buck Whaley, though his portrait unfortunately represents him in the callow stage, not in his full magnificence.

A Grammar of New Testament Greek. Based on W. F. Moulton's Edition of G. B. Winer's Grammar. By James Hope Moulton, D.Lit.—Vol. I. *Prolegomena.* (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

DR. MOULTON seems in some respects peculiarly fitted for the task which he has here undertaken. He has the requisite scholarship in a high degree; he is unwearied in his study of the subject; he is familiar with his father's work; and he has unbounded enthusiasm. But the book which he has published raises the question whether he has not made a wrong start. The facts are these. In regard to the Greek that occurs in the New Testament the general opinion in the last century was that it was the κοινή, or common Greek language, which, in some way not yet clearly ascertained, had become the spoken form prevalent in all parts of the world in the third century B.C. We may gather an idea of the notion formed of this language in the middle of the last century from the two principal Biblical cyclopædias then published—Dr. William Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' (1860) and Kitto's 'Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature,' edited by Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander (1864). In the first Westcott, who wrote the article, says :—

"The flexibility of the Greek language gained for it in ancient time a general currency similar to that which French enjoys in modern Europe; but with this important difference, that Greek was not only the language of educated men, but also the language of the masses in the great centres of commerce."

Then, after expounding fully his own ideas in regard to the origin of this form of the language and the rise of what he calls Jewish Greek, he says :—

"For disregarding peculiarities of inflexion and novel words, the characteristic of the Hellenistic dialect is the combination of a Hebrew spirit with a Greek body, of a Hebrew form with Greek words. The conception belongs to one race, and the expression to another."

The writer in Kitto's 'Cyclopædia' says :—

"While Attic thus became the literary language, the various communities spoke Greek as they had learned it from their parents and teachers. This spoken Greek would necessarily differ in different places, and it would gradually become very different from the stationary language which was used in writings. Now it seems to us that the language used by the Septuagint and N.T. writers was the language used in common conversation, learned by them, not through books, but most likely in childhood from household talk, or if not, through subsequent oral instruction....The common Greek thus used is indeed considerably modified by the circumstances of the writers, but these modifications no more turn the Greek into a peculiar dialect than do Americanisms or Scoticisms turn the English of Americans and Scotsmen into peculiar dialects of English....The modern Greek grammar of our own time is only a full development of the tendencies which shew themselves in the Septuagint and N.T."

At that time no books had come down to us known to be written in the "common Greek," and accordingly the historians of the Greek language, especially those interested in the Septuagint and the New Testament, had to search for traces of it in inscriptions and in mediæval and modern Greek. The Greeks themselves did splendid work in this direction, headed and inspired by Korais; many valuable contributions appeared in the *Pandora* and the Ἀθήναιον, and the Greeks are still contributing much in the periodicals of the day. But a special stimulus with new light was supplied by Hatzidakis in his 'Einleitung.' Mediæval and modern Greek contained numerous forms that looked as if they had been taken from the old Greek dialects, such as the Doric, Æolic, and Ionic, and, indeed, a modern Greek grammar published in 1805 by Christopoulos is entitled 'The Grammar of Æolodoric, or the Language of the Greeks spoken at the Present Time.' Hatzidakis proved conclusively that these dialectic peculiarities could not have been borrowed by modern Greek from the old dialects, for these dialects had fallen into desuetude before modern Greek was formed, and that it must have been the "common Greek" that had absorbed them. The "common Greek" was thus the only predecessor and original stock of the modern, and thus the Greek of the New Testament stood in close relationship with the modern.

While this was the prevalent opinion of philologists in regard to the Greek of the New Testament, there was no unanimity among theologians; for some of them agreed with the philologists, others held that the language as well as the thought was the creation of the Divine Spirit, and that the Greek of the New Testament was an isolated phenomenon. Prominent amongst these was Cremer, who produced a Lexicon of New Testament Greek to carry out this idea, his work being translated into English. There were other theologians who, though not believing in verbal inspiration, thought that New Testament Greek was different from the ordinary Greek, especially in having a strong Hebrew element in it. Deissmann seems to have shared this idea to a limited extent, for his thesis on the New Testament formula 'In Christo Jesu' maintained that this formula was "the favourite idea of the religious language of the Apostle." "Paul," he says, "had formed it to express something peculiar which alone interested him." And he speaks of a "Profangräcität" and a "Gräcität stehende unter dem Einflusse des semitischen Sprachgeistes." Dr. J. H. Moulton confesses that he was in a similar position, and that he defined the New Testament language as "Hebraic Greek, *colloquial* Greek, and *late* Greek."

The discovery of papyri in Egypt gave a new turn to the question. These papyri, so far as they related to contemporary events, were all written in the "common Greek," and thus a large body of documents or literature became accessible to us, with which we could compare the language of the New Testament. They proved conclusively that the philologists were right in asserting that the "common Greek" was the language in which all the New Testament books were written, and that the forms which were found in the MSS. of the New Testament written in the fourth or fifth century belonged to the "common" of the first. Theologians had therefore to change their opinion. Dr. Moulton describes this as a revolution :

"The disappearance of that word 'Hebraic' from its prominent place in our delineation of N.T. language marks a change in our conceptions of the subject nothing less than revolutionary."

But it is revolutionary only for the theologians. Deissmann has taken a prominent part in this revolution. His 'Bible Studies' and other works have done admirable service in showing that Cremer is entirely wrong. He has made quotations from the papyri demonstrating that words that were ἅπαξ λεγόμενα in the New Testament occur frequently in documents of ordinary life, and that this holds true also of forms and constructions that were matters of doubt. Dr. Moulton is a follower of Deissmann. But we think he is wrong in supposing that the examination of the language of the papyri will throw much new light on the meaning of the New Testament It will only confirm certain renderings which philologists have already advocated. In Deissmann's book we cannot discover a single passage to which he has been able to assign a *new* meaning. The evidence of the papyri has,

it seems to us, awkward results for Dr. Moulton's book. His Prolegomena really prove that there can be no grammar of New Testament Greek, and that the grammar of the Greek in the New Testament is one and the same with the grammar of the "common Greek" of the papyri. There is therefore no New Testament Greek. The writers of the New Testament have styles of their own, but they all use the same language. It might be advantageous to produce monographs on each writer, showing how his style has been influenced by his surroundings and training, by his knowledge of the literary language of the period or of previous ages, by the Hebrew literature with which he was familiar, by the Aramaic which he may have spoken and translated, by his acquaintance with Latin, and by other such circumstances; but these peculiarities do not make the language that is employed a new language, and they require separate treatment in each case.

Dr. Moulton has done admirable work in producing the result which we have mentioned. His arguments that "common Greek" is the language of the New Testament writers are convincing, and he has marshalled them with great skill and learning, but he is inclined to be too sure of some of them. And though no new meaning has been evolved, there is much in his book to convince readers that renderings which eminent commentators had rejected on the score of the language are permissible and probable, and that other renderings which were thought sound can no longer be admitted. But besides this Dr. Moulton's book ought to be of great interest to the scholar. He will find there for the first time the fruits of the discussions that are now taking place in Germany in regard to the "common Greek." The investigation of this subject has arisen mainly through the publication of papyri, and is still in its infancy. The questions which it involves are numerous and exceedingly difficult What is the date of the origin of the "common"? Did it exist before the Macedonian period? What is its relation to Attic? How did the dialectic forms find entrance into it? Can the productions in the "common" be divided into various classes? and what should these classes be? On these and similar questions treatises are being issued in great numbers. Witkowski, in his article on the literature of the Koine for the years 1898–1902, records seventy-six productions relating to the "common" as it is seen in the period before Christ. The period after Christ would show a still greater number. Dr. Moulton has thrown himself heartily into the study of all these, and the reader will find the latest results on all the points we have mentioned.

The defect of the book is that he has confined himself too much to what is recent. He would have prepared himself better by a comprehensive examination of what Hermann and Bernhardy, Lobeck (especially in his 'Phrynichus'), and earlier philologists have done in regard to the Greek language. But the defect is still more marked in regard to the authors who have laboured at the history of Greek from New Testament times to the present day. He takes no note of Psichari, Pernot, and other French scholars who have made thorough investigations into certain parts of the subject. He seems to have bestowed no attention on the long list of Greeks who have written on their own language in the past and present centuries, taking no note, for instance, of Politis, and referring only to the work of Hatzidakis which is written in German. He would have profited if he had consulted the few English books which have treated of modern Greek, such as those of Geldart. The result of this abstention is that some of his assertions are surprising. We quote one :—

"There is a familiar rule that μή is used with present imperative or aorist subjunctive; but the distinction between these, expounded by Gottfried Hermann long ago, seems to have been mostly unnoticed till it was rediscovered by Dr. Walter Headlam in *C. R.* xvii. 295, who credits Dr. Henry Jackson with supplying the hint."

Now the curious thing here is that no one could have supposed that he had made such a discovery if he had known modern Greek, for the distinction appears not only in the imperative, but also in the future, θὰ γράφω means "I shall write and go on writing," and θὰ γράψω means "I shall write once for all." And if any scholar had been learning modern Greek, he would certainly have studied Mullach's 'Modern Greek Grammar,' as it is by far the best philological work of the kind, and there he would have come upon a full discussion of the whole question (pp. 343–347), with references to Hermann and the usage in the best Greek writers.

This neglect of the modern Greek writers may explain to some extent the violent attitude Dr. Moulton has taken up in regard to a question which agitates them. The Greeks are at present divided into two camps, the purists and the anti-purists. The anti-purists wish to declare the vulgar dialect the only true modern Greek, and to reject as artificial the efforts made to purify the language from the barbarisms which crept in during the period of the subjection of the Greeks to the Venetians and Turks. Dr. Moulton ranges himself with the anti-purists. Thus he states that the preposition ἐκ "is obsolete to-day, except in the Epirot ἀχ or ὀχ." But ἐκ is mentioned among the prepositions in the grammars of Sophianos, Christopoulos, Vlachos, and many of more recent date. Psichari says of ἐκ τόν, "C'est bel et bien une forme vivante." while Jannaris describes it as "literary and colloquial." Dr. Moulton makes his assertion because he follows Thumb and a few others who lay down an impossible line of demarcation between the vulgar language and the language of the more or less educated classes. In fact, these merge into each other; and the language of the educated classes is as much a national product as the language of the less refined. It sprang from a national movement. When Greece gained her independence, there was a universal feeling that all the Italian and Turkish words which had become common in the period of slavery should be expelled from the language. In the Ionian islands, for instance, a catalogue was drawn up of all the Greek words for household furniture and similar objects that might be substituted for the Italian words then used by the inhabitants, and it was circulated among the people, who adopted the change proposed. When the Exhibition of 1851 attracted the world to London, a descriptive catalogue of the objects in it was prepared by Xenos and beautifully illustrated, and here again purely Greek words were employed in naming the various articles, with the purpose of expelling foreign words. And so began the purist movement, which found a splendid instrument in a language which lends itself so easily to all forms of compounds. Surely this was the expression of a national aspiration. But Dr. Moulton throws contempt on this entire movement. Here is what he says of the Greek philologists and their language :—

"Equally unknown was the scientific study of modern Greek. To this day, even great philologists like Hatzidakis decry as a mere patois, utterly unfit for literary use, the living language upon whose history they have spent their lives. The translation of the Gospels into the Greek which descends directly from their original idiom is treated as sacrilege by the devotees of a "literary" dialect which, in point of fact, no one ever spoke! It is left to foreigners to recognize the value of Pallis's version for students who seek to understand N.T. Greek in the light of the continuous development of the language from the age of Alexander to our own time."

Dr. Moulton makes a curious mistake in calling Palli Pallis. He treats the word as a purist would, but, of course, Palli would strongly object. Surely this paragraph is very hard on Greek philologists, for the statement is inaccurate in the highest degree that the scientific study of modern Greek was unknown among them. And it is likely that they are much better judges of what ought to be the relation between the *Vulgarsprache* and the literary language than foreigners, who cannot feel the full force of national words and idioms. We think Dr. Moulton is peculiarly unfortunate in his reference to Palli's translation, and shows in it forgetfulness or ignorance of the history of the Greeks. In the Greek Church it has always been the custom to read the New Testament in the original language, and in this way the great mass of the people have come to know it and love it in this form. We have heard a humble merchant from Alexandretta, who could neither read nor write, repeat the first five chapters of the Acts of the Apostles in the original without a mistake; and he added that he could repeat the whole book and other books of the New Testament. He said also that many of his fellow-countrymen could do the same. Then the priests of the Greek Church have been loyal to the nation, and took an active part in

procuring its independence. They have been proud, too, of their connexion with the old Greek language. Meletius first wrote his 'Ecclesiastical History' in ancient Greek; and several of them, Oikonomos for example, wrote a beautiful style in it. But the idea of a rendering of the New Testament into the *Volkssprache* is associated in the Greek mind with efforts to convert the Orthodox Greek to Calvinism. It is no wonder, therefore, that indignation was felt at Palli's translation. And it does shock even a foreigner to find in that version Christ delivering speeches which abound in Turkish words. The attempt is as if the editor of *Ally Sloper* had translated our Authorized or Revised Version into the dialect of Whitechapel or the Dials, in order that it might be read in all our churches.

We hope that Dr. Moulton will reconsider this question, and try to feel a little more sympathy with the Greek people. His book shows rare qualities for the prosecution of linguistic study; and we trust that he will continue his inquiries into the Koine and the Greek of the papyri, and soon present the results to the public.

NEW NOVELS.

The Prey of the Strongest. By Morley Roberts. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A VARIED experience in life has given Mr. Morley Roberts the exceptional advantage of diverse backgrounds; and his latest tale, which is a primitive epic in its way, paints life in a milling town in British Columbia. Human nature is apparently very rude and barbaric on Pitt River—so rude and barbaric as almost to overshadow the wild external nature amid which it lives and fights and dies. The admixture of Indian blood in such outland places invests civilization—if it may be complimentarily termed so for a moment—with new interest and strange aspects. The Siwash strain in the men and the women produces incongruous results. It is a place of naked passions, of raw whisky and illicit love. The women, for some reason which must remain a mystery to stay-at-homes, go under the style of "klootchmen"; and this tale is the tale of a klootchman, a pretty half-caste who took the fancy of a formidable mill-owner. It is a tale of genuine power and dramatic qualities, and cannot fail to hold the attention. The world the author opens up to us is new and rather terrifying, and it sounds so real. This may be accounted one of the best books Mr. Roberts has written. We have only to object that he will persist in writing in a lingo of his own, when he can write forcibly and correctly in a way all can understand.

The Lost Earl of Ellan. By Mrs. Campbell Praed. (Chatto & Windus.)

MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED'S latest story of the Australian bush is certainly not lacking in dramatic situations. There is, indeed, more than a suggestion of melodrama in the position of the lost Earl, with whom two sisters fall in love, successively and unknown to each other, whilst he is masquerading as James Wolfe, a tramp from the bush. The characters of the two girls are cleverly contrasted: "In the elder the fatefulness of the North was reproduced in a sort of 'book of beauty' style, Southern passion and Gaelic mysticism making a fiery blend in the younger. Obviously Susan's well-regulated sentiment for the aristocratic Englishman had small chance against her sister's passionate, headlong wooing, a few weeks later, of the man whose life she saved, while they drifted together for many hours on a small raft after the wreck of the Quetta. This terrible catastrophe, occurring as it did in 1889, is described with much painful and realistic detail. The stepmother Patsy, with her kind heart and homely ways, is a wholesome and breezy personality, a real daughter of the bush; and in all that concerns bush life Mrs. Campbell Praed holds a position unassailable by the critic.

The Bar Sinister. By J. Morgan-de-Groot. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS is a Dutch village drama of surprising *naïveté*, and the author's appeal must, we think, be based upon the sheer simplicity of his work. Our impression is that this quality is rather natural than artistic, and due in large part to the naive use of the most stereotyped properties and conventions of fiction. Atmosphere and scenery are supplied with the ability of the trained writer. The detail is not true to life, in England, Holland, or any other country; but the whole is broadly true and human, holding its own charm and interest for readers.

Anthony Britten. By Herbert Macilwaine. (Constable & Co.)

SUDDENLY grown rich by a stroke of luck after a life of failure in the colonies, Anthony Britten comes back to England, "unintellectual and life-hardened," to find his old home and its life—humorously and effectively sketched—a sham and a fraud. Shaking its dust off his feet, he wanders out into London to find an interest in life; and the author is chiefly concerned in telling how he fares. The hero's character is both original and true to nature, and his friend Grant, "the minister for common sense," forms a satisfactory foil to his whims and Bohemian tendencies. Of the other characters, Alice Hyde, an old friend of Anthony's, whom he is disappointed to find ranged on his mother's side, is the most natural and effective. The book undoubtedly shows clever and thoughtful work; but the very long, rambling dialogues, wandering further and further from the point at issue, grow wearisome, and really lead nowhither. A considerable portion of the narrative, which is concerned with slum life and a curate, is dull and smells of the lamp. In the last few chapters, where events move faster, we find more vivacity and power. The whole is worth reading, though the characters show an irritating tendency to speculative thought on the slightest pretext.

Mrs. Grundy's Crucifix. By Vincent Brown. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. BROWN (whose work has hints of femininity about it, but has shown ample signs of promise) ought now to become a writer of achievement. This, his fifth book, while partaking of the nature of its predecessors, with their cleverness and their shortcomings, marks, upon the whole, a distinct advance. There are signs of a mellowing progress in an author of considerable literary ability and a rather morbid spiritual sensitiveness. Perhaps the chief of these signs is that 'Mrs. Grundy's Crucifix' has the essence of comedy in it. We are not sure that the author is aware of this; his inclination is all toward psychological tragedy, and he persists still in a trick he may have acquired from his reading of Mr. Henry James, of declining to admit the littleness of a molehill; he treats all molehills as veritable Alps, and brings an Alpine gravity of analysis to bear upon them. But he has a ripening sense of humour, which, though he may not encourage it, is broadening his outlook, and strengthening his grip of things, and his present novel is well above the average.

Things that are Cæsar's. By H. N. Dickinson. (Heinemann.)

THIS novel has missed being a first-rate piece of character-drawing by just half its contents. In the first 150 pages the unfolding of the untutored character of the hero is well done, but with regard to the remainder we think that so intellectual a man would not long have allowed his primitive brain to run riot as it here does, but that, taking advantage of his freedom of outlook on life, he would have chosen between the conventionality of to-day, which is largely ephemeral, and that higher conventionality which is the heritage left to us by the best thinkers of all time. Of plot there is none; but the book should be read by that minority who care to have something worth thinking about, if only for the author's felicity in putting some frequently ignored facts of our modern life.

Le Sacrifice. By Maxime Formont. (Paris, Lemerre.)

M. MAXIME FORMONT never does justice to his talent. All his novels are read, by those who begin them, from the first page to the last, but always with irritation produced by mixture of the real with the impossible. 'Le Sacrifice' describes the romantic love of the young girl for the man who can never be hers, and is full of well-drawn character, though some of the persons are snap-shot photographs and some are merely conventional. The house is Dampierre, and the hero bears a superficial likeness to the Duc de Luynes; the

dowager-princess, his mother, is compounded of the Duchesse d'Uzès and the late Duchesse de Chaulnes. We are becoming used to such indiscretion. May we add that the British "aristocracy," after Goodwood, do not navigate the Thames in their yachts, and that we draw a distinction between yachts and the "*maison navale* (*house boat*)"? The failure in this novel begins with the repeated overhearing of outdoor and other secret conversations by unlikely people—inadmissible since Dumas—and becomes complete when the husband of the heroine resolves to burn down the castle of which he is steward in order to revenge himself upon his employer. Arson to rob insurance companies is of all time, but arson by an author to kill his heroine is out of date.

The Undying Past. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Beatrice Marshall. (John Lane.)

'Es War,' the longest and most ambitious of Sudermann's novels, was not published till 1894, but most of it was written, we believe, some ten years earlier, and this no doubt accounts for a certain immaturity and want of harmony apparent in portions of the work. However, if from the artistic point of view it is hardly equal to some of the author's novels that appeared before it, it is none the less a fine and forcible romance, and contains some of his best writing. The hero, Leo Sellenthin, one of those robust, full-blooded sons of East Prussia whom Sudermann is so fond of depicting, is a really convincing character, and the way in which his philosophy of life, as exemplified in his motto "nichts bereuen," is put to the proof, provides a thoroughly interesting theme, which is effectively, though perhaps too sensationally, worked out. The consequences of sin, he discovers, are not to be evaded by simply ignoring them, but neither is a cure to be found in remorse; only after he has made full confession of his guilt, and put the past behind him once for all, can he start a new life hopefully and courageously, "high festival in his heart." Compared with him, most of the other characters in the book are more or less conventional. Much care has been bestowed upon the siren lady, Felicitas, but in spite of it all she remains a stage type and is never completely alive. The author is happier with Hertha, a rather charming specimen of the sentimentally innocent "Backfisch" so dear to German hearts; and in Pastor Brenckenberg he has produced an original and humorous sketch of an old-fashioned country parson. It is well that a writer so prominent in Germany as Sudermann should be presented to English readers. The translation as a whole moves freely and naturally, and will satisfy the general reader, but hardly a more exacting critic. It is not nearly scrupulous enough in following the text, and often unpardonably thoughtless or perfunctory: to give a single instance, the letter which Felicitas sends to Leo after his return closes with the characteristically melodramatic sentence, "Dich ruft das Unglück," which cannot be considered satisfactorily rendered by "Our unhappiness makes it imperative that you should come." We have also noted several passages in which the German has not been properly understood.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate. By G. Le Strange. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Every one who has studied an Arabic or Persian historical text of almost any description must have felt the want of a scientific and clearly arranged geographical handbook which should enable him to follow the narrative with intelligence and to solve the obscure questions of identity which continually present themselves. Mr. Le Strange, whose 'Baghdâd under the Abbasid Caliphate' and 'Palestine under the Moslems' have established his reputation as one of the first living authorities on Mohammedan geography, is to be warmly congratulated on his latest work, where, as he says,

"an attempt is made to gather within a convenient compass the information scattered through the works of the medieval Arab, Persian, and Turkish geographers, who have described Mesopotamia and Persia, with the nearer parts of Central Asia."

This laborious task he has accomplished with remarkable skill, so that his volume, in spite of the immense number of facts which it contains, is not merely a work of reference, but also deserves to be read for its own sake by all who are interested in Mohammedan history, literature, and commerce. The authorities for each statement are added in foot-notes, and there are ten excellent maps, which the student will find extremely helpful. The index, so far as we have tested it, is full and accurate.

The "E. J. W. Gibb Memorial Series" promises to confer a great benefit on all students of Mohammedan literature by rendering accessible many rare and important works, hitherto existing only in the MSS. which are preserved in various European libraries, and which, in some cases, cannot be consulted without considerable inconvenience and loss of time. The first of the two volumes which have already been published is the Turkî text of the *Bâbar-nâma*, reproduced in facsimile from a MS. belonging to the late Sir Sâlâr Jang of Haidarabad, and edited, with preface and indexes, by Mrs. Annette S. Beveridge. The second is of more general interest. It is an abridged translation of a Persian *History of Tabaristân* by Ibn Isfandiyâr, who wrote early in the thirteenth century. This work, of which Prof. E. G. Browne has provided an excellent abstract based on a MS. in the India Office, makes important additions to our knowledge of the literary and political history of the Caspian provinces, which maintained their independence and national character long after the rest of Persia had been subdued by the Arabs. We find, for example, notices of eminent natives of Tabaristân, such as Mâzyâr and the celebrated historian Tabarî; a copious account of the dynasties of Washmgîr, Buwayh, and Bâwand, which throws light on the state of Persia during the Middle Ages; also numerous anecdotes and verses, including several poems in the dialect of Tabaristân and at least one literary curiosity—an ode in macaronic verse, made up of Persian and Arabic, which is far older than any European specimen of this style. Valuable critical and historical notes are contributed by Mr. A. G. Ellis, of the British Museum. As is generally the case with Persian MSS., the proper names require constant attention; but the editor has left very little to correct. Abû Sa'îd Khwâr (p. 10) almost certainly refers to the well-known Sûfî, Abû Sa'îd Kharrâz. The volume is provided with an admirably full index, comprising titles of books mentioned in the text as well as names of persons and places; and in order to facilitate identification Prof. Browne has adopted the useful device of indicating in brackets after a name the century of the Christian era in which the owner flourished, or, in the case of place-names, the district with which the place is identified.

SHORT STORIES.

Women and Circumstance. By Netta Syrett. (Chapman & Hall.)—These stories are a long way below the high-water mark of the author's capabilities. They are clever and well written, but they bear too plainly the impress of a groove—the slightly discredited groove of the 'Yellow Book.' Circumstance is hard on Miss Syrett's women, and they conscientiously set themselves in each case to extract the maximum of unhappiness from the situation. One is a typist who, emulating the East-End factory girl in her devotion to feathers, starves herself that she may buy artistic furniture. Another is a high-souled *demi-mondaine* with a secret sorrow rather after the style of Marguerite Gautier. A third—a married woman this time—drives her husband to suicide by her unfaithfulness with a man whom she afterwards refuses to marry. These are only a few of the lamentable cases presented, but our sympathy for the puppets is rather diminished by the evident enjoyment which they, after all, derive from their miseries, and by the still more cogent consideration that none of them seems to us to resemble flesh and blood.

Sons of the Milesians. By the Countess of Cromartie. (Eveleigh Nash.)—The stories herein contained move without variation on the lines usually adopted by the author. Jealous Eleanors and persecuted Rosamonds, heroic pagans and grovelling Christians, reincarnated Celts and modern Philistines, encounter us at every turn. We can forecast with some confidence what each of them will do in any given contingency, and the (not over-grammatical) terms in which their sentiments, noble or otherwise, will be expressed; but we cannot truthfully say that they gain by a closer acquaintance.

Pinch, Potty & Co., by W. G. Yarcott (Harpers), is a collection of eighteen journalistic sketches of the humorous variety. They are supposed to embody the conversations and doings of a number of London cabmen, as revealed, for the most part, in a cabmen's shelter. Half a dozen of them are naive essays on such subjects as 'Love,' 'Life,' 'Pessimism,' and so forth; and these, to be frank, are rather wearisome. But those which aim at depicting action, as described by the cabmen themselves, are fairly funny, and should win approval. One gathers that the author has taken Messrs. Jacobs and Pett Ridge for his models; but his work would have been the better for a little more first-hand study of life. What is demanded in a book of this class is either genuine humour and originality, or genuine realism, or both combined. Judged by this standard, Mr. Yarcott's effort falls a little flat; but it contains indications of better things.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. NEVINSON, on whose account of the siege of Ladysmith we commented at the time of its appearance, has now written *The Dawn in Russia; or, Scenes in the Russian Revolution*, which is published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The cover and most of the illustrations of this volume form its least satisfactory points. They are what is commonly termed "sensational," and do not inspire confidence. But for a certain prejudice which they cause in the reader's mind, there would be a greater chance that the author's careful account of the horrors which he himself has witnessed would receive respectful attention from critics. The volume contains a diary of the revolutionary acts which have followed in all parts of Russia the disasters of the war with Japan. A fuller careful examination of such events in any one portion of the empire, such as that relating to the Caucasus which we recently reviewed, is perhaps more interesting, and a collection of such narratives more valuable than an attempt to survey the entire field. The latter of necessity becomes in some degree stale journalism, or a mere catalogue of well-known horrors. Mr. Nevinson's book contains both a list of this kind and much personal evidence of his own, drawn from visits, necessarily short, to widely separated parts of European Russia. The book may be of use to any who survey the whole of the events which have led to the birth of the Duma, but we should prefer a treatment of the subject in which the record of the writer's own observations was distinct from his chronological account of events which passed during his journeys, but of which he was not a witness.

The Boyhood of a Great King, by Mr. A. M. Broadley (same publishers), answers to the familiar description that for those who like this sort of thing, this is just the sort of thing they will like. An account is given of the early years of his present Majesty down to his seventeenth birthday, drawn from such obvious sources, for the most part, as Sir Theodore Martin's 'Life of the Prince Consort,' *The Illustrated London News*, and *Punch*. Mr. Broadley displays industry and accuracy, but his volume, in spite of some rare illustrations, is rather a futile affair.

THE translation of Goethe's *Iphigeneia in Tauris*, by Elizabeth D. Dowden (Dent & Co.), which has appeared in the popular series of the "Temple Dramatists," is a most competent piece of work. Mrs. Dowden displays the two qualities essential for the making of a good translation—the capacity for taking pains and a cultivated literary taste. The former gives her patience to follow the original closely, and the latter supplies her with a well-chosen vocabulary, and so saves the literal rendering from becoming inept. Thus her version is one which will be read with approval by students of the text, and with pleasure by those who are unacquainted with German. The only respect in which she does not strike us as altogether successful is in her handling of the blank verse, which is occasionally somewhat wooden and devoid of charm; but metrical excellence is almost too much to expect in translation of this sort. A graceful introduction to the play is contributed by Dr. Edward Dowden.

The Mirror of the Century. By Walter Frewen Lord. (John Lane.)—Mr. Frewen Lord is a clever talker, whose ambition exceeds his industry. "The mirror of the century" is a just phrase to apply to the leading novelists of the century under inspection, but it is not a happy title to bestow upon a book which ignores the art of George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, Charles Lever, or even Besant (plus Rice and *solus*), William Black, and other artists, living and dead.

As a revelation of temperament the volume is not striking. Mr. Lord describes himself as a "crusted old Tory"; he dislikes dialect; he is unmercifully British towards gush; he is unfair to realism. George Eliot is his idol, and on his first page we read that her work towers over that of Charlotte Brontë and Jane Austen "like a cathedral over a cottage"; yet on his ninety-third page he very properly remonstrates with Mr. Howells for unpleasantly comparing artists on different planes. He informs us that George Eliot had "the force and grandeur of Milton," yet he affirms that she might have been "proud" to have written an ungrammatical apophthegm by Mr. W. E. Norris. He asserts that Mr. Norris's novels are "all of high merit," an encomium which judicious critics cannot, we think, endorse, though we do not agree with the wit who observed that the only thing you can say about Mr. Norris is that he "writes like a gentleman." Mr. Norris is Mr. Lord's hero, and his paper upon him is valuable as a digest, and because there is a tendency to make too much of Mr. Norris's tepidness, too little of his verbal charm.

With the Brontës, who had the courage of expletives, our critic has no sympathy, and confronts 'Wuthering Heights' with 'Treasure Island,' with a view to levelling the former with the plain. To Mr. Lord we simply oppose Heathcliff's smile, that ex-human smile which gives an eerie light to the end of Emily Brontë's novel. Mr. Swinburne's comparison of 'Wuthering Heights' with the masterpieces of Shakspeare, Webster, Scott, and Hugo may be offered to him as much for amusement as for instruction.

In his essay on Thackeray Mr. Lord describes as "one matchless touch" a "wheeze" as traditional as the story of the man who asked if he might borrow the shilling he was to be cut off with; but the essay in question is a clever arraignment of the novelist as a student of ignobility.

In dealing with the first Lord Lytton Mr. Lord almost convinces one that he has alighted here and there on the "Caxton" novels, but hardly that he has read them. In 1833 'Godolphin' was deemed worthy of a temperate column or so in this journal. It furnishes Mr. Lord with one quotation which has not even flatness to distinguish it, and yet, by some hidden spring, it elevates the critic to the height of an inverted tub. He describes 'The Haunters and the Haunted' as "the most terrifying ghost story ever written, not even excepting 'The Mark of the Beast' and 'At the End of the Passage.' But we would say interrogatively, Not excepting Sheridan Le Fanu's 'Mr. Justice Harbottle' and 'Green Tea'? And is 'The Mark of the Beast' a "ghost story"? Where is the ghost? Lytton's story is very clever, but he retires into explanation. If Lytton could have testified his imagination with the inventiveness of Dr. M. R. James, he would not have been ingenious in the wrong place.

Mr. Frewen Lord is at his best when he has found a quotation upon which to exercise his humour. We are amused when, after a rather treacly passage from Dickens, he quotes against the master, "And what did Lord Nobley say to that?" "Why, he didn't know what to say. Damme, sir, if he wasn't as mute as a poker." It is rather hard on Phiz, by the way, to say that we do not remember his Pecksniff; as a caricature of hypocrisy his Pecksniff is not easily surpassed. The assertion that "as a rule the dialogue in Dickens's novels is not very remarkable" is only true if we add that, when the rule is broken, the dialogue is remarkable indeed.

In fine, to read Mr. Lord is, in strict imagination, to heckle him.

Fisherman's Luck. By Henry Van Dyke. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Mr. Van Dyke adds as a sub-title to his moralizing on 'Fisherman's Luck' "some other uncertain things." In fact, the book is one of pleasant saunterings—we must not call them "maunderings"—amid rustic scenes and their suggestions, rather than a deliberate treatise on sport. A leisurely book, and rather prolix, it is written in good English on the model of Lamb. The setting, of course, is American, and the point of view that of an inhabitant of cities, who is delighted with the rest and the spectacles afforded by the country. "There is no social directory in the wilderness" is a very American touch. It occurs in the pleasant discourse of which 'A Wild Strawberry' is the text, perhaps as characteristic as any in the book. Another good chapter is 'Fishing in Books,' a handy bibliography, which vindicates Transatlantic anglers from the strange accusation of reticence. Incidentally we learn that "Hello!" as a salutation is a product of the telephone. The book is well illustrated.

Points of View. By L. F. Austin. Edited by Clarence Rook. (John Lane.)—A livelier *causeur* than the late Mr. L. F. Austin would be a noteworthy discovery, for his was a talent which exhibited itself like the soul of good wine. The papers collected in this memorial volume are fresh, witty, and shallow in the sparkling way of champagne. The *causeur* had Mr. Carnegie rather too often at the tip of his tongue; but, on the whole, the volume charms by its freshness. Good stories are abundant. One of them makes Tennyson say to Mr. Meredith, "Apollodorus says I am not a great poet," and nothing else of interest during a walk of several miles. It would certainly take a self-absorbed poet so to forget that he was walking with a satirist not renowned for mercy in phrase. Mr. Austin was a purist who would have died, he tells us, rather than say "'buses," but he inspires a friendly feeling towards fashionable slang when he quotes "the dimpy was divvy." This jewel of speech means that the dinner was divine. He affected a desire to reform the dress of men, but writes: "I do not undertake to appear at an evening party, or to sit in Mr. George Alexander's stalls, in my suit of softly glowing plum without a little backing." That is a sentence which shows that he possessed the art of smiling with words.

Mr. Rook's prefatory note conveys an impressive idea of Mr. Austin's strenuous life. It is, indeed, ironical that a man should be strenuous in chatting with his pen; but it is also tragic. Mr. Austin died at fifty-three. Fortunately, the touch of the vanished hand survives in what he wrote. Not always can this be said.

Rituale Armenorum: being the Administration of the Sacraments and the Breviary Rites of the Armenian Church, together with the Great Rites of Baptism and Epiphany. Edited from the Oldest MSS. by F. C. Conybeare, and the East Syrian Epiphany Rites translated by the Rev. A. J. Maclean. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The title of this book gives a fair idea of its contents, but, as Mr. Conybeare notices in his preface, it may seem to include more than the words might imply. He says:—

"I have not included the central rite of the Eucharist: first, because it is adequately repro-

duced in Mr. Brightman's recently published 'Eastern Liturgies'; and secondly, because I could not well have given it apart from all the other Eucharistic Liturgies which exist in old Armenian."

Mr. Conybeare has produced a book extremely valuable to the student of ecclesiastical ritual. He has done his work with remarkable accuracy and scholarship, and he has presented his readers with materials which illustrate rites that are not accessible in any other English production. His object is to give the rites in the form in which they occur in the "oldest accessible codices," "not as they may be seen to-day in the churches of the East." He has used as his principal Armenian source an uncial codex belonging to the library of San Lazaro in Venice. He translates the text as it is found in this MS., and records in notes the results of the collations of other MSS. Then he translates passages from other MSS. which throw light on the rites contained in the San Lazaro codex. In this way the student is supplied with the means of comparing the ritual in different forms. Where it is necessary, the editor also appends notes bearing on the history of the rites. The text itself reveals the condition of ecclesiastical affairs at a comparatively early period of the Armenian Church. Thus in the earliest MS., and in some others from which translations are made, there is no form for the ordination of a bishop in contradistinction to that of a priest; and Mr. Conybeare remarks that "bishops do not seem to have been separately ordained before the thirteenth century."

The book is profoundly interesting. It reveals a peculiar current of religious thought somewhat alien to the Western mind, and contains many noteworthy prayers and celebrations. There are prayers over those polluted by food and over those addicted to swearing, and the prayers used at the dedication of churches and their furniture refer to the smallest details. There are also several remarkable prayers of exorcism in the Greek Baptismal Service from the Barberini 'Euchologion.' Mr. Conybeare's original intention was to prepare a minute comparison of the Armenian rites with the corresponding uses of other churches, especially of the Greek. In reading the various services one is continually inclined to examine the offices in other churches; but no one could do this work more satisfactorily than Mr. Conybeare, and we trust that he will carry out his original intention.

The renderings of the various rites and prayers deserve high praise. They throughout preserve a reverential tone, and the style is appropriate, and, where it is possible, graceful. Some of the prayers could be profitably transplanted to the service books of churches throughout the world.

The Assemble of Goddes. By John Lydgate. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The latest volume of this series of facsimiles is of equal technical excellence with its predecessors, and will be welcomed by students of English all over the world. This little poem of some 2,100 lines, attributed to Lydgate on the authority of Wynkyn de Worde, seems to have been a great favourite with the reading public at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Three editions of it are known from Wynkyn de Worde's press, all undated, but before 1500. Two of them are in the British Museum, the third, the subject of this reprint, in the University Library, Cambridge. The poem has been edited for the Early English Text Society by Dr. Triggs. It is a dream allegory dragging in the heathen gods, the Christian virtues and human vices, and generally testifying to its author's wide, if shallow erudition. Mr. Jenkinson dates this edition 1499, and speaks of it as printed in type 3 Wynkyn de Worde. As it certainly is not printed in Proctor's type 3, it would have been as well to indicate the authority followed. We should, from the condition of the woodcut, have been inclined to put the date earlier—between the second edition of Chaucer and the folio edition of the 'Assembly'; and this would be supported by the fact that the latter is the first to contain an attribution of authorship. Sortes the philosopher, whose name has puzzled many editors, is simply the Socrates of Aristotelian physics filtered through Arabic-Latin translations.

The Unity of Will: Studies of an Irrationalist. By G. A. Hight. (Chapman & Hall.)—It is rather hard to review Mr. Hight. He writes a chapter on 'Aberrations of the Mechanism' (*i.e.*, the mind) which culminates in a list of "sophistical tricks," which include (1) "ridicule," involving "pity or contempt for the opposing argument," and (2) "misuse of the word 'amateur,' where a person who works for love and not for pay is confounded with the smatterer and charlatan." Therefore, lest our mechanism aberrates (for in truth we suspect ourselves of being no better than what Mr. Hight succinctly terms "ist-ites," professional, sophistical, and all the rest of it), we limit ourselves to the citation of a crucial passage:—

"Let us suppose an original primordial immaterial pattern, an *Idea* contemplated by a mind, as a rhythmic movement. Further, let this primordial Idea be capable of reproducing itself in offspring which shall again be self-reproductive in the same way without limit. The rhythmic offspring will be completely and easily intelligible to the mind through its forms of Time and Space, but, continuing to multiply, the different Ideas will collide with each other, producing cross-rhythms, then conflict, and at last discord—for the present only potential, since there is no material vehicle to give them body. Each is a member of an ideal hierachy [*sic*] or genealogical tree, traceable through complex ramifications back to an original parent of all, which is One."

Und so weiter.

Œuvres complètes de Paul Bourget.—Romans: VI. *Le Luxe des Autres; Le Fantôme; L'Eau Profonde.* (Paris, Plon.)—Of the three novels contained in the latest volume of the cumbrous *édition définitive* of the works of M. Paul Bourget, one, 'L'Eau profonde,' is the study of a tragic misunderstanding, and is a sort of "much ado about nothing," ingeniously worked out, but with something rather superficial and mechanical in its minute analysis. 'Le Luxe des Autres' is the study of a social disease, "cette maladie toute contemporaine, le constant, le passionné souci du luxe des autres," and of the preying of that disease on the whole mental and physical existence of a married journalist, who, "dans ce récit, ne représente pas l'écrivain. Il représente le mari." It has the interest of a good emotional story—good and emotional in rather the English way—and can be read rapidly, not as literature, but as plot. One turns the long pages of analysis a little hurriedly, taking them in at a glance, and not needing to go deeper into them. The third novel, 'Le Fantôme,' holds the attention, and holds it closely. The subject is "une si lamentable aberration morale," "une anomalie d'âme si criminellement pathologique," that it can hardly be read with the same careless attention to a plot as plot. It is a piece of moral casuistry, the study of a conscience; and though this study is diffuse, and in parts sentimentalized, it is honest and acute. The subject is what 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' might have been if the interest of the piece had been concentrated on the young man and the girl, rather than on the mother and her husband. But the problem is carried further than any English playwright would have ventured to carry it, and it is worked out with sympathetic curiosity. M. Bourget is always at his best when he leaves the "five o'clocks" and "the usual three," in their struggle with society, for the problems of conscience alone with itself. And, above all, he is at his best when he sets himself, as in this novel, to study a tragic tangle for its own sake, and not for the sake of some theory which is its foundation, or some moral which is its conclusion.

Mr. Frowde is well known for his enterprise, and one of the latest signs of it is a charming small edition of *Aylwin* with the author's portrait. Oxford India paper and leather make this little book an exquisite affair, and there are several other forms of it—elaborations of the issue in "The World's Classics," we believe—which offer great attractions.

We are glad to see *Plutarch's Lives*, 4 vols., in "The York Library" (Bell & Sons), which continues to offer attractions to all sorts of readers. Stewart and Long's translation here given is deservedly popular, and will, we expect, go far in this neat form.

George Crabbe: Poems. Vol. II. Edited by A. W. Ward. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The second volume of the complete edition of Crabbe comprises the 'Tales' and the first eleven of the 'Tales of the Hall.' These, though not so generally read even as 'The Parish Register' or 'The Borough,' are by no means to be neglected, for they exhibit the poet's narrative power at the period, perhaps, of its greatest facility. "We pass," he says, defending the scheme of his work in the Preface to the 'Tales,' "from gay to grave, from lively to severe, not only without impropriety, but with manifest advantage"; and the contrast between such gentle humoursomeness as abounds in 'The Lover's Journey,' and the vivid tragedy of everyday meanness in 'The Brothers,' fully justifies the claim. Moreover while there is no stinting of apt line and epigram, and the eye for character and foible is as shrewd as ever, the satire is—with advancing years and easier circumstances—becoming more kindly. The editing of the present volume shows the same scrupulous care which characterized its predecessor. There is, as before, a list of readings to which have been added certain variants—omitted from the first volume—of 'The Library,' 'The Birth of Flattery,' 'Sir Eustace Grey,' and 'The Hall of Justice.' There is, too, a complete list of Errata, taking note, among other things, of Crabbe's numerous misquotations from Shakspeare, which, as the editor points out, may or may not have been wilful. The third volume will, it is announced, contain a considerable amount of hitherto unpublished verse.

Pictorial London (Cassell & Co.) presents a very extensive set of views with brief text. The volume is of a catholic character, including scenes of current life, pleasure, and labour as well as the usual sights. It gives the best idea that we have seen between two covers of the varied attractions of the great city, and includes also some beautiful things within the Londoner's reach, such as Burnham Beeches. It is a wonderful farrago, presenting, for instance, the workers both at the Central London Post Office Exchange and the Reading-Room of the British Museum.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Black (K. M.), The Scots Churches in England, 5/ net.
Drawbridge (C. L.), Is Religion Undermined? 3/6 net.
Gwatkin (H. M.), The Knowledge of God and its Historical Development, 2 vols., 12/ net.
Lucas (H.), At the Parting of the Ways, 3/6 net.
Neumann (A.), Jesus, translated by M. A. Canney, 2/6 net.
Religious Opinions of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 2/6 net.
Thomas (W. H. G.), The Catholic Faith, Second Edition, 1/ net.

Law.

Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation, edited by Sir J. Macdonell and E. Manson, 5/ net.
Kerly (D. M.), The Trade Marks Acts, 1905: 7 Edward VII., ch. 15, 6/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Bell (Mrs. A. G.), Picturesque Brittany, Illustrations by A. G. Bell, 10/6 net.
Bloom (J. Harvey), English Seals, 7/6 net.
Calthrop (D. C.), English Costume: II. Middle Ages, 7/6 net.
De La Croix, 3/6 net.
Fletcher (B. F.), Large Lecture Diagrams on Architecture and Decorative Art, 1,200/ net.
Macalister (R. A. S.), Bible Side-Lights from the Mound of Gezer, 5/
National Gallery: Early British School, 3/6 net.
Noetzli (E.), Practical Drapery Cutting, 12/6 net.
Pictures in Colour of the Isle of Wight, with Descriptive Notes, 2/6 net.
Taylor (T. J.), Collection of Furniture, Wood-Carving, and other Branches of the Decorative Arts, 25/ net.
Womdle's Heliger Land, 15/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Broughton (R.), Carmen Coleridgianum: Senex Nauta, 1/net.
Coulton (G. G.), Pearl, a Fourteenth-Century Poem, 1/ net.
Cust (M. E. V.), Lucem Sequor, and other Poems, 2/6 net.
Davidson (J.), The Theatrocrat, 5/ net.
English Hymnal, 1/ net.
Keats (J.), Poetical Works, edited by G. Sampson, 3/6
Keble (J.), Lyra Innocentium (Newnes's Devotional Series), 2/6 net.
Milton (J.), Poetical Works, Biographical Introduction by A. Waugh, 3/6
Osmaston (F. P. B.), Cromwell, Drama in Five Acts, 5/ net.
Pain (Mrs. Barry), Short Plays for Amateur Acting, 2/6
Price (J. M.), Thoughts for Quiet Moments, 2/6 net.
Realms of Gold, selected from the Works of John Keats, 3/6 net.
Robertson (F. W.), Lectures on the Influence of Poetry and Wordsworth, 2/6
Shakespeare: Julio Cezaro, translated into Esperanto by D. H. Lambert, 1/6 net.
Troilus and Cressida, edited by K. Deighton, 2/6 net.
Wilde (Oscar), Salome, a Tragedy in One Act, 2/6 net.

Music.

Baughan (E. A.), Music and Musicians, 5/ net.
Ellis (W. A.), Life of Richard Wagner, Vol. V., 16/ net.

Bibliography.

Savage (E. A.), Manual of Descriptive Annotation for Library Catalogues, 5/ net.

Philosophy.

Bosanquet (B.), The Meaning of Teleology, 1/ net.
Musings of a Chinese Mystic, Selections from Chuang Tzu, 2/ net.

History and Biography.

Allegations for Marriage Licences, issued by Commissary Court of Surrey, 1673–1770, Part I., edited by A. R. Bax, 10/
Bayard (Chevalier), History of, translated by S. Coleridge (Newnes' Pocket Classics), 2/6 net.
Brodrick (Hon. G. C.) and Fotheringham (J. K.), The History of England, 1801–37, 7/6 net.
Brown (A. L.), Selwyn College, Cambridge, 5/ net.
Decle (L.), The New Russia, 7/6
Indian Records Series: Old Fort William in Bengal, edited by C. R. Wilson, 2 vols., 24/ net.
Lee (I.), The Coming of the British to Australia, 1788–1829, 7/6 net.
Scherer (W.), A History of German Literature, translated by Mrs. F. C. Conybeare, 2 vols., 3/6 net each.
Walker (T. A.), Peterhouse, 5/ net.
Williams (H. N.), Five Fair Sisters, 16/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Cooke (F. B.), London to Lowestoft, 3/6
Jerrold (C.), Picturesque Sussex, 2/6 net.
McHardy (E. A.), Iona, 1/ net.
Mitton (G. E.), Clerkenwell and St. Luke's, edited by Sir W. Besant, 1/6 net.
Moore (F.), The Balkan Trail, 10/6 net.
Rees (D. J.), The Briton in France; in Germany; in Italy, 3 vols., 1/ each.
Where to Live round London (Northern Side), 2/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Climber's Note-Book, 1/ net.
Spalding's Cricket Guide, by Prince Ranjitsinhji, 6*d.* net.

Educational.

De Montmorency (J. E. G.), National Education and National Life, 3/
McCabe (J.), Secular Education, its History and Results, 6*d.*

Philology.

Aristotle, De Sensu and De Memoria, translated by G. R. T. Ross, 9/ net.
Longinus, Libellus de Sublimitate, edited by A. O. Prickard, 2/
Prælections delivered before the Senate of the University of Cambridge, 25, 26, 27 January, 1906, 5/ net.

School-Books.

Blunt (G.), General Intelligence Papers, 2/6
Goldsmith, Gray, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Selections, 1/ net.
Plutarch: Life of Cæsar, edited by R. L. A. Du Pontet; Life of Coriolanus, with Introduction and Notes, 2/ each.

Science.

Cosand (Rev. J.), A New Theory of the Universe.
Craig (R. A.), Diseases of Swine, 4/ net.
Farming in the Canadian North-West, by an Old Settler, 1/
Haeckel (E.), Wanderbilder, 2 series, 12/ net each; The Riddle of the Universe, translated by J. McCabe, 6*d.*
Hinton (C. H.), The Fourth Dimension, 4/6
Lockyer (Sir N.), Stonehenge and other British Stone Monuments, Astronomically considered, 10/ net.
Newman (G.), Infant Mortality, 7/6 net.
Phillpotts (E.), My Garden, 12/6 net.
Robinson (E. K.), The Religion of Nature, 3/6
South (R.), Butterflies of the British Isles, 6/ net.
Struthers (J. W.), Notes on Local Anæsthesia in General Surgery, 2/6 net.
System of Gynæcology (A), edited by T. C. Allbutt and others, 25/ net.
Thorburn (W.), Course of Instruction in Operative Surgery in the University of Manchester, 2/6 net.
Thresh (J. C.) and Porter (A. E.), Preservatives in Food and Food Examination, 14/ net.
Walker (S. F.), Electricity in Homes and Workshops, Rewritten and Revised, 5/ net.
Wells (H. G.), Mankind in the Making, 6*d.*

General Literature.

Bullock (Shan F.), The Cubs, 6/
Burmester (F. G.), Clemency Shafto, 6/
Carey (H.), De Beauvoir the Masterful, 1/
Cullum (R.), The Devil's Keg, 6*d.*
Evans (H. R.), The Old and New Magic, 7/6 net.
Garnett (R.), De Flagello Myrteo, Third Edition, 2/6 net.
Gerard (D.), The Compromise, 6/
Gissing (G.), Our Friend the Charlatan, 6*d.*
Godfrey (E.), The Bridal of Anstace, 6/
Harrison (Mrs. Burton), Latter-Day Sweethearts, 6/
Howard (K.), The God in the Garden, 6*d.*
Kelly's Directory of the Wine and Spirit Trades, 25/
King (A. R.), The Agony of Love and Hate, 6/
Livingstone College Year-Book, 1906, 6*d.*
Long (J. L.), The Way of the Gods, 6/
MacMahon (E.), Jemima, 6*d.*
Macphail (A.), The Vine of Sibmah, 1dol. 50.
Maud (C. E.), Felicity in France, 6/
Mifflin (L.), My Lady of Dream, 3/
Moore (G.), Memoirs of My Dead Life, 6/
Pennell (M.), Amor Veritatis, 5/
Russell (Dora), The Curate of Royston, 3/6
Rutari (A. von), Lontloner Skizzenbuch, 4/ net.
Saltus (E.), Vanity Square, 4/6 net.
Speight (T. W.), Under a Cloud, 6/
Stranger (Poynton), Toll Marsh, 6/
Thurston (E. T.), The Apple of Eden, 6*d.*
Wallace (H.), Hasty Fruit, Second Edition, 6/
Watts-Dunton (T.), Aylwin, India Paper, 5/ net.
White (F. M.), The Corner House, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Bossert (A.), Calvin, 2fr.
Hubert (M. H.), Étude sommaire de la Représentation du Temps dans la Religion et la Magie.
Pfleiderer (O.), Religion u. Religionen, 4m.
Soltau (W.), Das Fortleben des Heidentums in der altchristlichen Kirche, 6m.
Walter (J. von), Die ersten Wanderprediger Frankreichs, neue Folge, 4m. 80.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Bouchaud (P. de), Tableau de la Sculpture italienne au XVI. Siècle: Jean de Bologne, 1524–1608, 3fr. 50.
Ritter (W.), Études d'Art étranger, 3fr. 50.

Music.

Prod'homme (J. G.), Les Symphonies de Beethoven, 1800–27, 5fr.

Philosophy.

Lessing (T.), Schopenhauer, Wagner, Nietzsche, 5m. 50.

History and Biography.

Denis (E.), La Fondation de l'Empire Allemand, 10fr.
Hauser (H.), Les Sources de l'Histoire de France, 1494–1610, Part I., 5fr.
Lenotre (G.), Paris Révolutionnaire: vieilles Maisons, vieux Papiers, Series III., 5fr.
Meister (A.), Die Geheimschrift im Dienste der päpstlichen Kurie von ihren Anfängen bis zum Ende des XVI. Jahrh., 24m.
Noailles (Vicomte de), Épisodes de la Guerre de Trente Ans: Le Cardinal de La Valette, 7fr. 50.
Picot (É.), Les Français italianisants au XVI. Siècle, Vol. I., 7fr. 50.
Piton (C.), Paris sous Louis XV., 3fr. 50.
Terrage (Baron M. de Villiers du), Rois sans Couronne, 5fr.

Philology.

Hoffmann (O.), Die Makedonen, ihre Sprache u. ihr Volkstum, 8m.

Science.

Boletin del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú, Nos. 32, 33, 34.
Neumayer (G. von), Anleitung zu wissenschaftlichen Beobachtungen auf Reisen, Parts 13–15, Third Edition, 10m.

General Literature.

Cervantes (M.), El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha, edited by C. Cortejón, Part I. Vol. II., 20ptas.
Couvreur (A.), La Famille: Le Fruit, 3fr. 50.
Fogazzaro (A.), Le Saint, traduit de l'Italien par G. Hérelle, 3fr. 50.
Nesmy (J.), Les Égarés, 3fr. 50.
Revue germanique, Mai–Juin, 4fr.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

NEW LIGHT ON MURAT AND NAPOLEON.

COMMANDANT WEIL, known to us as a learned writer on military history of the eighteenth century and more especially of the commencement of the nineteenth, has been the first to publish important new information bearing on an interesting intrigue. He had previously written on the events connected with the rivalry and with the warfare in Italy between the three causes represented by the Viceroy Eugène, Murat, and the Austrians. Murat's wife, Napoleon's sister, our readers will remember, had conducted with the Austrians negotiations—kept secret from the Powers, but known to Murat—during the absence of the King of Naples in command of the cavalry of the Grand Army. Napoleon shut his eyes to the police information which made him acquainted with the fact that Murat was thinking of becoming one of the kings arrayed against him. It was also known that after the interference of Lord William Bentinck, which prevented the complete acceptance of a treaty between Murat and Austria, the King of Naples had exchanged communications with the French authorities and half promised to turn against Austria for Napoleon. The new discoveries, on which a review article has been privately reprinted for separate circulation by Commandant Weil, reveal the details of the secret negotiations between Murat and Prince Eugène in March, 1814, during the campaign of France. Their chief historical interest lies in the proof that Napoleon proposed at the last to Murat, through the Viceroy of Italy, a division of the peninsula which would have added Tuscany and the Papal States to Naples. The offer came too late, and Murat had raised his terms and asked for the retirement of all French troops from Northern Italy and the destruction of the military roads across the Alps, as the condition of his suddenly attacking the Austrian army.

'THE OPEN ROAD.'

June 11th, 1906.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS'S lengthy reply studiously evades my only point. To wonder that I raised no objection to 'The Voice of the Mountains' is beside the mark, for that book resembled mine only in inessentials; nor should I have objected to 'Traveller's Joy' had any other firm issued it in an independent form. Indeed, it would be more pertinent to wonder that Mr. Grant Richards himself, since he claims to own the format of the original 'Open Road,' did not object to 'The Voice of the Mountains'; but as a matter of fact that format, if it belongs to any one, belongs, I imagine, to Mr. Moring, who bought Mr. Grant Richards's business, and from whom I have just acquired the blocks of the original end-papers to 'The Open Road.' I never considered the format mine, and refrained from using it, although, when the unchallenged appearance of 'The Voice of the Mountains' suggested that it was common property, I might have been tempted to do so.

The point of my letter (which it seems necessary to restate) was merely this: that in the best interests of publishing it is not desirable that a publisher in Mr. Grant Richards's position should, when he starts anew, include in his list any book that is likely to injure the sale of one of his previous books on which he still owes money—whether a large or a small sum is irrelevant. That 'Traveller's Joy' is calculated to in-

jure 'The Open Road' would be evident to the most casual eye, even without the assistance of Mr. Grant Richards's advertisements, wherein its kinship to my book is insisted upon.

Apart from considerations of personal property, I would submit on general principles that when a distinctive format has once been united to a distinctive book by a living author or editor, it is not well, either for the author or for the book-buying public, that a transference of that format should be made to another book precisely similar in literary intention and scope. The result of such a transference in the present case is that 'Traveller's Joy' becomes a "double" of 'The Open Road,' and "doubles," however amusing they may be in life, are in literature troublesome and can be the cause of legitimate distrust.

Since no written law seems to be infringed by such a doubling, I put the proposition forward a fortnight ago, and repeat it and amplify it now, in the hope of interesting public opinion in the matter. It is simply a question of taste. E. V. Lucas.

In a letter in your issue of the 2nd inst. Mr. E. V. Lucas shows himself displeased at the publication of 'Traveller's Joy,' my little collection of English verse and prose. From my first cursory reading of his letter I took away the impression that his complaint lay only against the publisher who had ventured to use once more the type, paper, binding, and fashion of lining paper which had already been consecrated to the service of 'The Open Road.' I disclaim all responsibility for the format of the volume, and I should have taken no notice of Mr. Lucas's letter, had it not been pointed out to me that, at least by implication, he charges me with having imitated 'The Open Road' "in idea" and in "system of arrangement."

First as to the idea. I do not concern myself with other people's ideas and motives, but this apparently is not Mr. Lucas's way. In my preface I have set forth my own idea of an anthology such as I thought might be welcome to the ever-increasing crowd of independent travellers: one in which I might lay before these certain favourite bits of my own, largely taken from the lesser-known writers of the past. This idea I carried out to the best of my ability, and if Mr. Lucas finds it a plagiary of his own as revealed in his book, I can only say I differ. With regard to the "system of arrangement" there will be found strongly marked differences.

A dispute between Mr. Lucas and myself as anthologists recalls the strife of the pot and kettle. If I have imitated him, are his withers unwrung as to the anthologists who have gone before him? (*Vixere fortes*). At this rate a cry of plagiary might echo back to Elizabethan times till Tottel, with his 'Miscellany,' should knock the latest complainant on the head. W. G. Waters.

LOST IRISH MEMOIRS.

337, Sandycombe Road, Kew Gardens.

I should be hopefully under obligation if you would give publicity to these facts:—

In 1905 Nora Chesson (*née* Hopper) was in Ireland, and travelled between Dublin, Limerick, Killarney, Tralee, Glengariff, Cork, Blarney, Youghal, Armagh, Portrush, the Giants' Causeway, and Londonderry. She wrote her impressions of her travels, and informed me that she sent them to the editor of *The Daily Express*, Dublin. The editor asserts that he did not receive them, and it is suggested that the author misdirected her parcel, which remains lost despite energetic attempts to trace it. The MS. is perhaps anonymous and is shelved—or, in the expressive vernacular, "slummed"—by some one who does not edit an *Express*. I trust that these lines may be read by him. W. H. Chesson.

STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION.

40, St. James's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

In the review of 'Canada: the New Nation,' which *The Athenæum* has done me the honour of publishing, your writer says: (*a*) "Mr. Whates is a little wild in his emigration scheme"; "Mr. Whates proposes his scheme," &c.

May I say that I have no scheme, and have propounded none in the book? What I have done is to suggest the appointment of a Royal Commission and to set forth in detail (pp. 200–1) imaginary "terms of reference" covering the chief topics of investigation.

Your reviewer adds: (*b*) "It is difficult to discover whether Mr. Whates proposes State emigration for our benefit, or for that of Canada, or of the Empire as a whole." Why this difficulty? May I quote from p. 198?—

"The time is ripe for an inquiry with the object of eliciting definite recommendations to facilitate, on an organised system, the settlement on the unutilised Crown Lands of the Empire—not alone of Canada—of such people in the United Kingdom as may desire to emigrate, or for whom emigration would be advantageous to the community in England and to those in lands over-sea. Such recommendations might supply the basis of an Imperial policy with regard to emigration.....The first step.....is an inquiry into the facts relating to all parts of the over-sea Empire where the white race can thrive. An adequate examination of them could only be made by men of trained minds, accustomed to deal with masses of sociological evidence, and impressed by the necessity of evolving a working plan for the better distribution throughout the Empire of the white population of the Empire."

I have so deep a respect for the thoughtful and painstaking reviews published in *The Athenæum*, and so keen a sense of the authority exercised by your critics, that I venture to trouble you with this letter; but not in any controversial spirit, for I am gratified that so slight a contribution to a great subject should have been deemed worthy of your attention.

Harry Richard Whates.

*** The complaint of Mr. Whates deals with the first and less important part of our notice of his book, and naturally omits the second part, in which, reviewing his later essays, we expressed strong approval of their interesting character, and commended their account of the political situation of the Dominion to all our readers. With regard to emigration, we regret that we are unable to modify our statement of the well-known fact that no party in this country has attempted, since Sir George Grey's campaign of 1870, to recommend a large scheme of State-aided emigration in the interest either of any colony or in that of the mother country, or is likely to do so.

THE LATE DR. W. G. BLACKIE.

I should like to add to the notice of this venerable gentleman which appeared in *The Athenæum* last week, the fact that his father, John Blackie, the founder of the publishing house, who was born in 1782, also reached his ninety-second year. He was the only son of John Blackie, who came to Glasgow in 1781, and married Agnes Burrell in the same year. Dr. W. G. Blackie received the degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University. He was Lord Dean of Guild in 1885–7, and Principal of St. Mungo's College from its foundation until 1898. He was a member of the Universities Commission appointed under the Universities Act of 1889. E. B.

THE BIRTH-YEAR OF HENRY V.

I am sorry to have to join issue with my friend Mr. Wylie on a point of accuracy. But when he states that I have, in the Introduction to my 'Chronicles of London,' unfortunately drawn a wrong inference that Henry V. was born in 1387, he has himself fallen into a simple error. The years in Vitellius A. xvi., as in other London chronicles are mayoral, not regnal. Consequently 10 Richard II. began on October 29th, 1386, and ended on October 28th, 1387; and as we know that Henry was born in August, it follows with certainty that his birthday fell in August 1387. This date is supported by the earliest authorities, who state positively that Henry was in his twenty-sixth year when he began his reign on March 20th, 1413, and in his thirty-sixth year when he died in the early morning of Sept. 1st, 1422. (The precise references are given on p. 13 of my 'Henry V.') Whatever the soundness of Mr. Wylie's conviction may be, the Vitellius Chronicle will give him no help.

C. L. Kingsford.

Literary Gossip.

We welcome a new series destined to throw light on the Dark Ages. Messrs. Dent & Co. are preparing four volumes on the history of culture and civilization, roughly from the age of Diocletian to that of Charlemagne. The volumes will be edited by the Rev. A. J. Carlyle, well known as a writer on mediæval thought, and the first, 'The Last Centuries of the Ancient Empire,' will be by Mr. H. Stuart Jones; while the second, by Mr. C. J. B. Gaskoin will deal with 'The Barbarians and the Carlovingian Empire.' The third volume, by Mr. E. C. Quiggin, discusses 'The Civilization of Ireland'; and the last, by Miss Alice Cooke, 'The Empire from Charles the Great to the Death of Henry III.' There will probably be two further volumes, studying the relations of Europe with Scandinavia and Byzantine Life. The scheme promises well, and we are glad to notice that there will be several chapters on literary and artistic matters.

Messrs. Sonnenschein will publish shortly for Prof. J. M. Baldwin, the well-known psychologist, the first of three volumes on 'Thoughts and Things; or, Genetic Logic: a Study of the Development and Meaning of Thought.' 'Functional Logic' is the title of the first instalment, which traces the development of knowledge through the sense, memory, play and image modes, discovering the motives and meanings of the great dualisms of inner and outer, subjective

and objective, mind and body, &c., and carrying the research into the rise of the processes of reflection and thinking proper, with which the second volume deals.

MR. UNWIN has in the press a work entitled 'The Nature and Purpose of the Universe,' by Mr. J. Denham Parsons, author of 'The Non-Christian Cross.' The book is at once an argument for the survival of human personality in all its identity and integrity, and an attempt to provide a system of philosophy capable of brief and intelligible statement.

MR. JOHN WILLCOCK has given the title 'Scotland under Cromwell and Charles II.: being the Life and Times of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll,' to a sequel he has written to his book 'The Great Marquess.' It is hoped to produce it during the present year.

DR. HOLLAND ROSE is engaged upon a work dealing with the later years of William Pitt, in which his foreign policy, especially, will be elucidated by researches at the Foreign Office and by the aid of other unused sources. His economic policy will also be discussed. Any persons possessing private documents illustrating the public life of Pitt will greatly oblige Dr. Rose by communicating with his publishers, Messrs. George Bell & Sons, York House, Lincoln's Inn.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS have in preparation for this autumn a book by Mr. Clarence Rook entitled 'Switzerland: the Country and its People.' It will be illustrated with eighty full-page plates, covering a wide range both of locality and subject, the majority being reproductions in colour of water-colours by Mrs. James Jardine. The aim of the author has been to give its due place to that Swiss national life which the traveller is too ready to forget. Author and painter are working separately.

A NEW volume of verse by Mr. G. L. St. M. Watson is to be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will be entitled 'With Brandished Bauble,' and will consist chiefly of pieces of light verse and parody, some of which have appeared in *The World*, *Punch*, and *The Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Stock will also publish some poems by Mr. Alec C. More, under the title 'Radia; or, New Light on Old Truths.'

THE West Strand Publishing Company will issue next week, under the title 'Saturday Bridge,' a number of the articles on bridge contributed to *The Saturday Review* by Mr. William Dalton; which have been revised by the author. This is not a book for beginners, but is intended for those who, having attained to mediocrity, wish to improve their play. It will contain a 'Bridge Bibliography'—so rankly has the "literature" of the game grown.

THE prize of one hundred guineas offered by Dr. Peddie Steele, of Florence, for the best essay on sixteenth-century humanism as illustrated by the life and work of George Buchanan, whose quatercentenary occurs this year, has been awarded to Mr. Thomas D. Robb, of Auchinsale, Potterhill, Paisley. The competition was open to all *alumni* of the four Scottish universities, and twenty-four essays were submitted to the committee.

Chambers's Journal for July will be strong in literary interest. Mr. Wybert Reeve supplies some fresh 'Recollections of Wilkie Collins'; Mr. Lewis Melville has two papers upon 'Exquisites of the Regency'; and Mr. T. H. S. Escott writes upon 'Some Talkers of my Time,' including Lady Currie, Charles Reade, Abraham Hayward, John Oxenford, and Mrs. Grote.

PROF. GEORGE G. RAMSAY, who has filled the Humanity Chair of Glasgow University since 1863, has just resigned. He is well known for his work on Tacitus and an excellent 'Manual of Latin Prose Composition.' Prof. John G. McKendrick has also given up his Glasgow chair, that of Physiology, which he has held since 1876.

A NUMBER of interesting books and MSS. have recently been arranged for temporary exhibition in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Among these are the MSS. of 'Marmion' and of 'Waverley'; autographs of James V. of Scotland, Mary of Lorraine, Mary, Queen of Scots, James VI., and Queen Elizabeth; the Scots Covenants of 1580 and 1638; a Mazarin Bible; and the volume containing the Library's unique set of the earliest productions of the press of Chepman and Myllar, the first Scottish printers.

'THE BOOK OF FAIR WOMEN,' by Federigo Luigino of Udine, has been translated from the Venetian edition of 1554 by Miss Elsie M. Lang, and will be published by Mr. Werner Laurie.

'A BOOK OF ENGLISH SONNETS' is to be published in a limited edition by Mr. S. Wellwood. Recent and living poets will be represented as well as earlier writers, and paper, type, and binding have all been selected with a view to producing a beautiful book.

NO book published in the United States has brought about such remarkable results as Upton Sinclair's novel 'The Jungle.' The National Beef Inspection Bill, which has aroused the whole country, was a direct result of its disclosures concerning the packing industry in Chicago. The agitation for pure meat in 'The World's Work' aided materially in the movement too.

ALTHOUGH the late Sir Halliday Macartney was not a literary man in the sense of being the author of any published work, his dispatches, which were exceedingly voluminous and covered a wide range of subjects, were characterized by an incisive force that sometimes ruffled the plumage of staid and precise Foreign Office clerks. It is believed that Sir Halliday has left abundant materials for a memoir, and they should prove a mine of information about the secret history of politics and diplomacy in the Far East during the last half century.

WE are sorry to notice the death of Mr. James F. Spriggs, the representative in London of the well-known publishing houses of Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, of Edinburgh, and the Fleming H. Revell Company, of New York and Chicago. Mr. Spriggs was a familiar figure in the advertising world of London journalism, and a keen worker in other ways, being much interested in mission work among the poor children of South London.

MR. R. M. SILLARD writes:—

"In your notice of 'A Book of Memory' (p. 700, June 9th) you claim for its compiler originality in the idea of a Birthday Book of the Dead; but, if only as a bibliographical fact, it is worth noting that in 1886 Denis Florence McCarthy's daughter compiled and published through Gill of Dublin a book which bore the title 'A Birthday Book of the Dead.' It was so successful that it went through a few editions, and gave rise to other imitations than the one under notice."

THE death, in his eighty-fifth year, is announced from Weimar of the classical scholar Dr. Otto Heine.

LAST week, after we had gone to press, the news came that a distinguished German philosopher had passed away at Grosslichterfelde, Berlin—Eduard von Hartmann. He was born at Berlin in 1842, and entered on a military career; but owing to ill-health he was obliged to resign his commission in 1865. From that time he devoted himself to philosophy and science, and in 1869 published the first of a long list of books, 'Die Philosophie des Unbewussten,' which at once established his reputation. Among his other works are 'Wahrheit und Irrtum im Darwinismus' (1875; second edition 1890), 'Phänomenologie des sittlichen Bewusstseins' (1878; second edition 1886), 'Die deutsche Aesthetik seit Kant' (1886), 'Die Philosophie des Schönen' (1887), and 'Weltanschauung der modernen Physik' (1902). His select works appeared in thirteen volumes, 1886–1901. He also published 'Aphorisms on the Drama' (1870) and a collection of dramatic poems (1871). The reaction against many of Darwin's theories has of late years re-established Hartmann's waning popularity.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY'S sale on the 30th inst. will include, in forty-one thick folio volumes, the official correspondence of Charles, Lord Whitworth, consisting of letters, credentials, dispatches, decrees, drafts of treaties, and other documents addressed to him or collected by him during his various diplomatic missions at Ratisbon (1701–5), Moscow (1704–11), Berlin (1719–22), Cambray (1722–4), Paris (1725), and elsewhere. The correspondence seems to be for the most part unpublished, and the thousands of papers should prove of great historical interest. The Russian section is in eight volumes, and it is probably upon this material that Lord Whitworth based his 'Account of Russia as it was in 1710,' printed by Walpole at the Strawberry Hill Press in 1758.

OUR French friends are always fêting one or another of their great men. Last

week it was Corneille; this week it is Alexandre Dumas *fils*, of whom a statue, the work of M. R. de Saint Marceaux, was publicly inaugurated on Tuesday at the Place Malesherbes. The literary supplement of the *Figaro* on Friday in last week was almost exclusively occupied by souvenirs and articles concerning the author of 'La Dame aux Camélias,' the contributors including MM. Jules Lemaître, Paul Bourget, R. Poincaré, and Henri d'Almeras.

THE Académie Française has awarded the first Prix Gobert, of the value of 9,000 francs, to General Bonnal for his work in four volumes with the general title of 'L'Esprit de la Guerre Moderne,' and with the sub-titles 'De Rosbach à Ulm,' 'La Manœuvre d'Jéna,' 'La Manœuvre de Landshut,' and 'La Manœuvre de Vilna.' This prize is given for "le morceau le plus éloquent d'histoire de France." The award of the second prize of the same foundation, of the value of 1,000 francs, will be declared at the next meeting of the Académie.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers include a Report of the Historical MSS. Commission on the Franciscan Manuscripts preserved at the Convent, Merchants' Quay, Dublin (1*s.* 4*d.*); Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (1*d.*), which notes the progress made in researches at the Vatican; Report on Quaker Charities, County of Lancaster (9*d.*)—these have not been previously described in any published Report; Regulations for Secondary Schools (2*d.*); Regulations providing for Special Grants in aid of certain Local Education Authorities in England and Wales (½*d.*); Report on Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain (1*s.* 9*d.*); Reports relating to Continuation Classes and Central Institutions, Scotland (8½*d.*); Annual Report by the Accountant for Scotland to the Scotch Education Department (6*d.*); Report of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland (3*d.*); Accounts of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland (1*d.*); and Annual Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland for 1905 (5½*d.*).

SCIENCE

ETHNOLOGY.

The Euahlayi Tribe: a Study of Aboriginal Life in Australia. By K. Langloh Parker. With an Introduction by Andrew Lang. (Constable & Co.)—Mrs. Langloh Parker, who has already published two volumes of tales of the same tribe, presents here the result of twenty years observation of a single tribe residing near the Narran river, at the northern frontier of New South Wales, about a hundred miles from Brewarrina, and possessing much in common with the Kamilaroi, who are to the south-east of them, and have been much studied since the Rev. W. Ridley, fifty years ago, reported on their classificatory systems. Though the Euahlayi have the same system as the Kamilaroi, and the languages of both are nearly allied, in some other respects the ideas and usages of the former resemble those of the Arunta, further west, which have been recently investigated with such excellent effect by Messrs. Spencer and Gillen. Mrs. Parker's book is first-hand evidence of the best kind.

She reports the belief of the tribe in a supernatural, though anthropomorphic being named Byamee (corresponding to the Baiame of the Kamilaroi), or "the great one," but known to their women and the uninitiated as "Boyjerh," or "father." She was first told of him in whispers, by a very old native "Bald Head," said to have been already grey-haired when Sir Thomas Mitchell discovered the Narran in 1846. It does not appear whether this is the same person with "Paddy, a man already grey in 1845," "who had no English but a curse," and who was communicated with through two native women as interpreters. However that may be, if he was instructed as to Byamee at his initiation, as he said, it must have been long before any missionary influence could have introduced the belief in an "all father." Kindliness towards the old and sick is strictly inculcated as a command of Byamee, to whom all breaches of his laws are reported by the all-seeing spirit at a man's death, and he is judged accordingly; indeed, the care of the natives for the aged seems to have been remarked by Sir T. Mitchell. This and other ethical teachings are given to the boys at their initiation ceremonies; though, no doubt, the main object of those ceremonies is to harden them and teach them endurance. Even the babies are early taught lessons of generosity and kindness. When a baby offers anything to the person nursing it, the gift is accepted and a charm sung to inculcate generosity:—

Give to me, baby;
Give to her, baby;
Give to him, baby;
Give to one, baby;
Give to all, baby.

As soon as a baby begins to crawl, the mother croons to it:—

Kind be,
Do not steal,
Do not touch what to another belongs,
Leave all such alone
Kind be.

This evidence is strongly in favour of the views taken by Mr. Andrew Lang, who has contributed an excellent Introduction to the volume. He points out the great advantage that Mrs. Parker has had over the most scientific of male observers in her intimate familiarity with the women and children of the tribe. He says truly that the Euahlayi are a sympathetic people, and in her have found a sympathetic chronicler. He proceeds to a criticism of the views of Dr. J. G. Frazer as to the development of certain ideas and practices among the Australian tribes, and the order of their succession—a question of the greatest difficulty, partly from the defects of evidence; partly from the impossibility of determining what is a real advance, and which of the ideas and practices in question was in fact the primitive one; and partly from the presence in a tribe like the Euahlayi, as compared with other tribes, of some elements that appear to be in advance with others that appear to be in arrear. Mrs. Parker's book is full of material for discussion on all these abstruse points.

She has also some good stories to tell. Bootha, an old witchwoman, had a great reputation for wonderful cures, and it seems she deserved it. A man named Matah was lame from a pain in his knee. Bootha sang a song to her spirits, and said, "Too muchee water there; you steam him, put him on hot rag; you drink plenty cold water, all lite, dat go." As it happened, a medical man was passing a few days afterwards, with an insurance agent, and Matah consulted him. "H'm: yes, yes. Hot fomentations to the place affected, poultices, a cooling draught. There 's a stoppage of fluid at the knee-joint, which must be dispersed." As Mrs. Parker says, Bootha ought to have been called in consultation. Riddles play a great part in the social life of the tribe, and he who knows many is much sought after. One specimen will suffice: "The strongest man cannot stand against me. I can knock him down, yet I do not hurt him. He feels better for my having knocked him down. What am I?" Answer, sleep.

The book is illustrated by six sketches, drawn by a Euahlayi artist, representing a native carrying a message stick; two natives ready for a corroboree; the funeral of a native, who is carried in a coffin of bark, slung on the shoulders of two men, while women and children are wailing; a native singing to his own accompaniment, lying on his back, the musical instrument being two boomerangs, clicked together; a native grinding grass seed; and a native with shield and waddy in front of his camp.

Mrs. Parker says, with much truth and humour:—

"I dare say little with an air of finality about black people; I have lived too much with them for that. To be positive, you should never spend more than six months in their neighbourhood; in fact, if you want to keep your anthropological ideas quite firm, it is safer to let the blacks remain in inland Australia while you stay a few thousand miles away."

She urges upon missionaries some degree of respect for the religion into which the black is born, and by which he lives, in much closer obedience to its laws than we pay to those of our religion. Elimination of some savageries would leave enough good to form a workable religion understood by the natives.

Every page of Mrs. Parker's book indicates her kindly and genial nature—even the description of her house-girls as the "black-but-comelies"—and it is not only readable and interesting, but also a substantial contribution to our knowledge of the Australian aborigines.

Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1901–2. J. W. Powell, Director. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)—Though the name of the late Major Powell appears on the title-page of this Report, the letter of transmittal, dated February 23rd, 1904, is signed by Mr. W. H. Holmes as "chief." The Report itself was transmitted by the acting director on July 1st, 1902. It contains the usual full statement of the manner in which the Bureau has administered the 10,000*l.* appropriated to it by Congress for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. Special attention was given during the year to physical ethnology and aboriginal economics.

It appears to have been intended (see Twentieth Report, p. ccvi) to issue the memoir by Dr. F. Russell on the Pima Indians of Arizona as an accompanying paper to this Report, forming Part I. His investigation covered aboriginal industries, local types of habitation, food sources, &c. A special memoir on technology will probably appear in bulletin form, and a general monograph on the social organization, mythology, and æsthetology of the Pima Indians and on the antiquities of their habitat in a future Report.

Mrs. Stevenson's memoir on the Zuñi Indians, their mythology, esoteric fraternities, and ceremonies, is accordingly the only accompanying paper to this Report, which appears in one volume. It is a treatise of 634 pages, royal 8vo, illustrated

by 139 plates (many in colours) and 34 woodcuts in the text. We have already referred in *The Athenæum* (Nos. 3538 and 3558) to the high competence of this lady for the work she has undertaken. She accompanied her late husband, Col. James Stevenson, in his visits to New Mexico on behalf of the Bureau, which gained thereby several valuable papers in its Reports. After his death from mountain fever in 1888, in his forty-eighth year, she spent a long time in intimate association with the Indian tribes, sharing their daily life and habits. She was thus enabled to acquire information which could only be obtained by a woman living in friendly sympathy with their women. The late Mr. F. H. Cushing also spent much time among the Zuñi people, and related his experiences not only in the Reports of the Bureau, but also in more popular forms. Mrs. Stevenson's paper, elaborate as it is, claims to be, not a monograph on the whole subject, but only a true record of the beliefs and practices of the tribe. Her wish is to "aid the Government to a better understanding of the North American Indians."

In their arid land rain is the prime object of prayer. A Zuñi must be truthful ("speak with one tongue") in order to have his prayers accepted by the gods. He must be gentle and kind, for the gods care not for those whose lips speak with harshness. No rain means starvation; hence their quest for happiness is a quest for physical nourishment and enjoyment. The morning prayer is uttered out of doors, looking toward the rising sun. The rain priesthood consists of fourteen men who do no secular work, having as their special duty to fast and pray for rain; of the elder and younger Bow priests, who represent the gods of war; and of the priestess of fecundity. These symbolize superhuman beings, who in the beginning existed below, while the supreme life-giving power, referred to as He-She, with the sun father and moon mother, existed above. These, and a number of inferior deities, are represented in the ceremonies by men wearing masks. Besides the Bow priests, there are many other esoteric fraternities, established to initiate people into the mysteries of medicine, the art of sword-swallowing, the practice of fire-eating, and the like.

In her zeal for scientific investigation of these matters, and generally of the beliefs and practices of the Zuñi, Mrs. Stevenson seems to have frequently shown a disregard of their prejudices which does great credit to her courage, and adds to our admiration of her success. In 1896 she visited unannounced the gambling den of Zuñi, a dimly lighted room, reached by a ladder through a hatchway, covered with a straw mat to keep out intruders, frequented by the more profligate characters of the tribe. The eight or ten men present appeared to be much annoyed; but when they were informed that she had come to observe the game, and not to denounce them for their profligacy, a sigh of relief escaped them. The tact she displayed in saving, against tremendous odds, the lives of those condemned to death for witchcraft, forms a very interesting story. Her inference from it is that

"primitive man must be approached according to his understanding; thus the prime requisite for improving the conditions of the Indian is familiarity with Indian thought and customs. Those possessing superior intelligence and a love for humanity, and only such, may lead our Indians from darkness into light. The Indian will never be driven."

In October, 1884, Mrs. Stevenson "happened to be passing the ceremonial chamber" of a fraternity,

"and was attracted by a half-circle of white meal before the ground entrance to the chamber. She immediately stepped to the door, and although many Indians protested against her entering, she passed through the doorway before their cries and threats could be heard inside."

The members looked up from their repast with surprise, but made her welcome, and invited her to be seated and to join in the meal. They for the moment forgot that their sacred fetish, a large stone animal, was exposed to the eye of the visitor; and as she was judicious enough to appear unconscious of its existence, they hastened to cover it with blankets. Afterwards, when the officers of the fraternity became better acquainted with her, they did not attempt to conceal it from her view.

Mrs. Stevenson's dwelling was in the upper story of the ceremonial house of the sword-swallowers, but she had great difficulty in getting photographs and in entering the ceremonial chamber. When her perseverance and the help of a friendly native woman had overcome these difficulties, the wrath and distress of the old man in charge of the house knew no bounds, and he declared that the photographer would bring calamity not only on herself, but also on all the household. Another instance in which she overcame a difficulty relates to a more delicate matter; but as she tells the story herself, there can be no harm in repeating it. In the ceremonies of the Shúmaakwe, two men and a boy personate the Saiápa, who

"lived in this world before any kind of raiment was known, and therefore never had any; and it was the strict injunction of those gods that all apparel be dispensed with by their personators."

Their only dress, therefore, was a coat of white paint; but at the request of Mrs. Stevenson, after a discussion continuing over an hour, it was decided that a breechcloth should be added.

In addition to the detailed description of all the ceremonies connected with the various forms of worship, the events of the calendar, the initiation into the fraternities, and the medical practice of the people, the author discusses their history, social customs, games, arts, and industries. She records that Mr. Stevenson, in his first visit in 1879, "inaugurated many changes for the better. Window panes, candles, lamps, and silversmiths' implements were introduced, and larger doors were made." Since then the Zuñis have made great progress in learning English, but the contact thus induced with some phases of civilization has had a bad result on their morals.

Mrs. Stevenson is to be thanked for an instructive and fascinating work, containing ample material for the study of the religious ideas of primitive people. The Bureau is also to be thanked for the liberality with which it has illustrated Mrs. Stevenson's paper, and for the good index of 26 pages. We have come across only one perplexity: in several places a foot-note refers us to p. 416 for the description of the "mili," or ear of corn covered with plumes. When we turn to p. 416, a foot-note again refers us to 416, which cannot be right. Probably 418 is meant, where a beautiful coloured drawing of the object is to be found.

RESEARCH NOTES.

THE current number of *The Philosophical Magazine* contains an article by Prof. J. J. Thomson in which he gives an answer to the problem of the number of corpuscles within the atom, stated, but not solved, by him in his recent lectures at the Royal Institution. Working on the lines there indicated, he claims to have ascertained that the number of intra-atomic corpuscles or negative electrons corresponds roughly to the atomic weight of any element, so that the hydrogen atom would contain only one, that of helium four, and so on. M. C. E. Guye's calculation, before mentioned in these Notes (see Nos. 4069 and 4088), that the atom of hydrogen consists of one positive and one negative electron, although unnoticed by Prof. Thomson, is therefore abundantly justified. Whether the Genevan professor's further conclusion that the positive electron is the smaller is as well founded remains to be seen; but it is evident that if this is the case much of the speculation as to the revolution of the corpuscles falls to the ground. On the other hand, the bearing of Prof. Thomson's latest announcement on the floating-magnet analogy of which he is so fond is not immediately apparent. So simple a constitution for the hydrogen atom does not seem to lend itself to any fanciful groupings, and there is an awkward gap between hydrogen, with an atomic weight of 1, and lithium, with an atomic weight of more than 7, only bridged by helium (4). Yet much of this difficulty would be got over if hydrogen were considered—as M. de Forcrand would have it—as bivalent.

Dr. O. Hahn in the *Berichte* announces a new product of actinium, far more radio-active than its parent, which he proposes to call, by analogy with the radio-thorium announced by Sir William Ramsay, radio-actinium. He tells us that it occupies a place intermediate between actinium proper and actinium X, the last giving birth to an emanation like that of radium. Perhaps a like discovery will be made some day with regard to uranium, which at present seems to undergo far fewer changes than the other radio-active elements thorium, radium, and actinium.

The supposed correspondence of magnetic storms with sun-spot periods has been again carefully investigated by Mr. Walter Maunder, who gives a curve taken from observations extending over twenty-two years. He thinks this entitles him to pronounce dogmatically that the origin of magnetic storms is in the sun, and not elsewhere; but it is doubtful whether all physicists will be equally ready to accept this dictum. Besides Prof. Schuster's contention that the storms in question are really derived from the rotation of the earth, and only indirectly from the sun, there is no plausible suggestion yet as to how the energy developed during the sun-spot period can affect the earth's magnetism. Dr. Olivier, in commenting upon Mr. Maunder's remarks, prudently prefers to them the more cautious statements of M. A. L. Cortie, who asserts that magnetic storms and sun-spots do not depend directly upon each other, but form two groups of phenomena resulting from a common cause not yet discovered.

Not unconnected with this, perhaps, are the phenomena lately noted by M. Bernhard Brunhes and his assistant M. Baldit at the Puy de Dôme Observatory. It has long been known that the leak of negative electricity from, for instance, a charged electroscope increases rapidly with the elevation above sea-level. This they found to be confirmed by very careful observations taken by them with instruments made on the model of those of Herren Elster and Geitel, and carried out at six different stations. It also became evident that this increase of leak was due to the direct rays of the sun, inasmuch as it fell off rapidly directly the sun was obscured by cloud or fog. But they were astonished to find that this was observable with a negative charge only, and was not the case in an electroscope charged positively, the leak in which became rapidly less as

greater heights were reached. More astonishing still, M. Baldit found, on one occasion at least, that an uncharged electroscope, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, acquired a positive charge at the rate of something like 144 volts within an hour. Is there, then, an actual emission of positive ions or electrons from the sun which has a difficulty in reaching the lower and more polluted regions of our atmosphere? Further observations on the subject are greatly wanted, and might clear up many now disputed points. M. Brunhes's paper on the subject will be found in the *Revue Scientifique* of March 17th and 24th.

Messrs. Burton and Phillips have a paper in the Cambridge Philosophical Society's *Proceedings* which goes far to explain the curious behaviour of a colloidal solution of iron in a magnetic field. In the result, they suggest either that the magnetic properties of iron in such conditions differ from those of the same metal in any other state, or that each particle of colloidal iron consists of a core of pure iron surrounded by a layer of hydroxide. In view of the extremely small size of the particles, the first hypothesis is, perhaps, the more likely. But in any event MM. Cotton and Mouton's experiment exhibited at the Société Française de Physique (see *Athenæum*, No. 4097) has now a chance of interpretation.

Some very interesting experiments on the supposed inertness of argon and helium, by Dr. Ternent Cooke, were detailed in a late number of the Royal Society's *Proceedings*. Although these rare gases have hitherto resisted any attempt to force them to combine with other elements at ordinary temperatures, Dr. Cooke found that the case was different when they were raised to a temperature of from 1200° to 1300° C. He shows that in these circumstances argon will form an unstable compound with zinc, and that helium displays a similar affinity with cadmium. Sir William Ramsay, in a note to the paper, apparently approves the result, and points out the likeness between this and the phenomenon of "splashing" observable when platinum, magnesium, or aluminium electrodes are used for argon tubes. If Dr. Cooke's conclusions be maintained, the supposed anomaly of elements with no chemical affinity will disappear, and the arguments drawn from the imagined non-valency of argon and helium will fall to the ground.

In *The Electrician* Mr. G. A. Vosmaer details some experiments made by him with a powerful ozonizer, which go to show that ozone does not, as some German physicists have contended, ionize the gases of the atmosphere. His conclusions are that ozonized air is a worse conductor than air in its ordinary state, and that it will discharge neither a positively nor a negatively charged electroscope.

Some curious statements on the reproduction of eels are made by M. Ch. Perez in the *Revue Scientifique*. He says it is known that eels do not breed in fresh waters, but he quotes from Prof. Grassi, of Rome, the discovery that the case is different in the deep sea, where both eels and congers give birth to larvæ which he calls Leptocephali, and which are lance-shaped, flat, and entirely transparent. These Leptocephali are, he says, never found in the North Sea or the Baltic, but are abundant in the Atlantic and off the south-west of Ireland. This, which looks as if the eel required warm water to reach full growth, leads, on the same authority, to a periodical exodus for conjugal purposes on the part of all the eels from the rivers of Sweden, Russia, and North Germany, an exodus which passes our coasts. The Danish Government has lately tried to arrest it by sinking electric lights in the Sound, the horror of eels for light being well known. Whether the project is successful or not is doubtful, but even if it be, any check upon the multiplication of a food staple seems unwise. F. L.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—*June* 8.—Mr. Maw, President, in the chair.—Mr. Cowell, in reply to the criticisms by Mr. Nevill and Prof. Newcomb on his paper on the secular acceleration, examined the circumstances of the ancient solar eclipses which on the whole appeared to support his theory, which was also in accordance with the lunar eclipses recorded by Ptolemy.—The Astronomer Royal read a paper on the errors in the tabular places of Jupiter as derived from measures of photographs and from transit-circle observations.—Mr. Newall read a paper on polarization phenomena in the solar corona, giving the results of some of his observations during recent eclipses.—The Astronomer Royal showed a series of photographs of the eclipse of August 30th, 1905, taken at Sfax, Tunisia.—Prof. Turner gave some results of polariscopic observations during recent eclipses, dealing with the constitution of the corona and the polarization of its light.—Father Cortie considered that in connexion with the probable course of the corona the effect of explosions on the solar surface should be taken into account, and not only the phenomena of light pressure.—Mr. W. B. Blaikie exhibited and explained an instrument consisting of two superposed stereographic projections of the sphere, for the solution of various problems in spherical trigonometry.

LINNEAN.—*June* 7.—Prof. W. A. Herdman, President, in the chair.—The Rev. J. Lamont was admitted a Fellow.—Dr. R. Brown, Mr. H. R. Knipe, Mr. H. J. Waddington, and Miss E. J. Welsford were elected Fellows.—The President announced that he had nominated the following as Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year: Canon Fowler, Mr. Horace W. Monckton, Lieut.-Col. Prain, and Dr. A. Smith Woodward.—The General Secretary exhibited a small oil painting on panel of Linnæus, after Pasch (sight measure 9¼ by 7¾ in.), the property of Mr. Blackwell, which he had acquired as a portrait of Jean Jacques Rousseau (the Linnæa having been taken for pimpernel). He had detected the error by the close correspondence of a print engraved by C. E. Wagstaff, and published by Charles Knight for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.—Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Hopkinson, Dr. G. H. Fowler, the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, Canon Smith, and Mr. H. Groves took part in the discussion which followed.—The President exhibited tubes showing stages in the metamorphosis of a young flat-fish (*Pleuronectes platessa*), the plaice, leading from the symmetrical larva to the asymmetrical young flat-fish. These fish were hatched and reared in the Port Erin Biological Station.—The first paper was by Mr. H. H. Haines, 'On Two New Species of Populus from Darjeeling,' which, in the absence of the author, was read by Mr. C. B. Clarke, and illustrated by a series of photographs.—Prof. A. Dendy and Mr. Carruthers discussed some of the points raised.—Dr. G. H. Fowler presented two further reports dealing with Biscayan Plankton collected during a cruise of H.M.S. Research in 1900. The first, by Mr. W. E. Hoyle, treated of the Cephalopoda, a group of Mollusca generally represented in ordinary fine tow-nets by young specimens only. The second paper, by Mr. E. T. Browne, dealt with the Medusæ.—The last paper read was by Dr. Maxwell T. Masters, 'On the Conifers of China.'

ZOOLOGICAL.—*May* 29.—Mr. F. Gillett, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. R. H. Burne exhibited, on behalf of Prof. Stewart, some dissections prepared for the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons from material derived from the Society's gardens, including the head of a ki-wi (*Apteryx mantelli*), the head of a crowned crane (*Balearica regulorum*), preparations of the cheek-pouches of a spotted cavy (*Cœlogenys paca*), and the stomach of a fœtal giraffe.—Mr. R. E. Holding exhibited, and made remarks upon, the skull and horns of a male so-called "wild" Irish goat; also the skull of a domestic cat in which the posterior border of the orbit was complete.—Dr. L. W. Sambon exhibited a series of diagrams illustrating the transmission of diseases by insects and ticks.—Prof. R. T. Jackson exhibited a photograph of the Champley collection of eggs of the great auk, and a long focus-lens for museum work and dissections.—The Secretary exhibited the skull of a wild boar that had lately been dug up during building operations in James Street, Oxford Street, W.—Mr. Harold Schwann read a paper, prepared by Mr. Oldfield Thomas and himself, on mammals collected by Mr. C. H. B. Grant in the Zoutpansberg district of the Transvaal, and presented to the National Museum by Mr. C. D. Rudd. The collection consisted of about 250 specimens, belonging to 51 species and subspecies, of which several were described as new. In addition, the old genus Macroscelides was broken up into three, the new name Elephantulus being given to the group of which *M. rupestris* was the type, and Nasilio to that typified by *M. brachyrhynchus*.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper entitled 'On the Vascular System of Heloderma, with Notes on that of the Monitors and Crocodiles,' and one containing a description of the external characters of an unborn fœtus of a giraffe.—Dr. A. Smith Woodward communicated a paper by Dr. R. Broom on the South African Diaptosaurian reptile Howesia.

PHILOLOGICAL.—*June* 1.—Rev. Prof. Skeat, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. W. Chambers and Mr. J. H. G. Grattan were elected Members.—Prof. A. S. Napier laid on the table his printed 'Contributions to Old English Lexicography,' a list of between seven and eight hundred words and compounds not included in prior Anglo-Saxon lexicons, or given in them without quotations. This list included the words dealt with by Prof. Napier in his papers of 1904 and 1905, and he promised to see whether he could add to his list the words found by other editors in their published glossaries, &c., so that the whole might form a complete supplement to the Bosworth-Toller Dictionary. The words he treated in his present paper were *agena*, awns; *ānetnys*, solitude; *ātimplian*, to provide with spikes (a verb which throws light on the sb. *timple* in a list of weaving instruments in the 'Gerefa'); *bisen*, blind (derivation not known); *byccan*, adj., of a goat, goat's (L. *buccinus*, from *buccus*, a he-goat); *byrnete*, a barnacle; *culling*, antenna; *morfleoge*, a moorfly; *egeswin*, a sea-swine, a porpoise; *suhha* for *ruhha*, the ray fish; *hwitling*, a whiting; *cyllfylling*, the filling of a vessel; *dōc*, a bastard (*hornungsunu*), which had been mistakingly translated "the south wind"; *fægennes*, joy, fainness; *fōtsīþgerif*, stoppage of a footpath; *gecwidrædnes*, agreement, covenant (a word from an inscription in the Saxon church at Breamore, Hants, first printed in *The Athenæum* of August 14th, 1897, p. 233); *gladung*, joy, gladness (wrongly translated of old as "word of command"); *hell-heort*, fainthearted, afraid, terrified (translated by Somner "astonied, as one whose heart (we say) is in his heeles for fear"); *lendenrēaf*, a loin-garment, apron; *nōwend*, shipmaster, skipper, mariner (St. Michael is *se wǣla nowend*); *oftþwēal*, frequent washing: *sol-merca*, sundial; *stoc*, house, dwelling-place; *wannian*, to become dark-coloured, turn black; and *wundorhūs*, upper room, solarium. Prof. Napier will have three hundred extra copies of his 'Contributions' printed for circulation among scholars and his students.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*June* 11.—Sir James Stirling, V.P., in the chair.—Mrs. Elgar, Miss Hilda Hanbury, Mr. E. L. Mansergh, Mrs. Morse, and Mr. C. D. Page were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—*June* 11.—Mr. Maurice Wilson, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on 'Submarine Groyning,' by Mr. Gerald Otley Case.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Geographical, 8.30.—'A Fifth Journey in Persia,' Major P. Molesworth.
TUES. Colonial Institute, 4.30.—'The Oilfields of Trinidad,' Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig.
— Asiatic, 5.
— Statistical, 5.—'The Generalized Law of Error, or Law of Great Numbers,' Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth.

TUES. Zoological, 8.30.—'The Nudibranchs of South India and Ceylon,' Sir C. Eliot; 'Description of a New Species of Zebra,' Hon. Walter Rothschild; 'On the Entomostracan Fauna of the New Zealand Lakes,' Dr. G. Stewardson Brady; 'Note on some Crustacea from the Freshwater Lakes of New Zealand,' Dr. C. Chilton; 'A Classification of the Selachian Fishes,' Mr. C. Tate Regan.
WED. Meteorological, 4.30.—Discussion on 'The Development of the Thunder Squall of February 8th, 1906'; Papers on 'The Mean Prevalence of Thunderstorms in Various Parts of the British Islands during 1881-1905,' Mr. F. J. Brodie; 'Note on a Typical Squall at Oxshott, May 25th, 1906,' Mr. W. H. Dines.
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'The Roman Residency at Darenth, Kent,' Mr. Richard Mann.
— Folk-lore, 8.—'Custom and Belief in the Icelandic Sagas,' Miss L. W. Faraday.
— Microscopical, 8.—'On the Structure of some Carboniferous Ferns,' the President.
THURS. Royal, 4.30.
— Linnean, 8.—'On the Botany of Southern Rhodesia,' Miss L. S. Gibbs; 'On the Authentic Portraits of Linnæus,' Mr. W. Carruthers; 'Plantæ Novæ Duwevrie in Uganda Lectæ,' Dr. Otto Stapf; 'On the Genitalia of Diptera,' Mr. W. Wesché.
— Chemical, 8.30.—Cleve Memorial Lecture by Prof. T. E. Thorpe; 'The Constituents of the Essential Oil from the Fruit of *Pittosporum undulatum*,' Messrs. F. B. Power and F. Tutin; 'Mobility of Substituents in Derivatives of β-Naphthol,' Messrs. J. T. Hewitt and H. V. Mitchell.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Physical, 5.—'The Effect of Radium in facilitating the Visible Electric Discharge in Vacuo,' Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton; 'A Comparison between the Peltier Effect and other Reversible Heat Effects,' Mr. A. O. Allen; 'The Effect of the Electric Spark on the Actinity of Metals,' Mr. T. A. Vaughton; 'Dielectric Strength of Thin Liquid Films,' Dr. P. E. Shaw; 'The Effect of Electrical Oscillations on Iron in a Magnetic Field,' Dr. W. H. Eccles.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell on Wednesday next an interesting and extensive collection of early scientific and medical works, the property of the late Sir William Mitchell Banks, of Liverpool. In one lot there is Tyson's 'Anatomy of a Pygmy compared with that of a Monkey, Ape, and Man,' 1751, and in another 'The Anatomy of Consumptions,' 1672. Culpeper's works figure here, and so do those of Galen, Hippocrates, Paracelsus, and Harvey.

MR. W. R. COOPER has accepted the position of editor of *The Electrician*, in the place of Mr. F. C. Raphael, who retires on the 30th inst.

PROF. STARR, of Chicago University, who is now on his way to Central Africa for the purpose of continuing his anthropological studies among the negro races in the Congo region, has written an interesting account of the Colonial Museum at Tervueren, near Brussels. This institution has been installed in a special building, erected on the site of the royal château, which was destroyed by fire some years ago, in the fine park that was once a favourite hunting preserve of the Dukes of Brabant and Burgundy. Prof. Starr describes the ethnological collections of the museum as being exceptionally complete and well arranged. They make it, he says, one of the finest museums of the sort in existence. He also speaks highly of the periodical publication called *Les Annales du Musée de Tervueren*, which records the growth and development of the institution.

THE Report of the Government Astronomer (Mr. E. N. Nevill) of the Natal Observatory for the year 1905, recently received, is chiefly concerned, as usual, with the meteorology of the colony. The most remarkable circumstance was the extraordinary storm which occurred on the night of May 31st and continued throughout the following day. Nearly 11 inches of rain fell in the space of little more than twenty-four hours, and what made it still more exceptional was the continuous great velocity of the wind; the combination of these two causes occasioned severe damage to the trees and vegetation generally. At Umzinto and some other places on the coast the rainfall was even greater than at Durban. The fall for the whole year at the latter place was 44·95 inches, a little above the average. The magnetic variation on January 1st, 1906, was 23° 6′ west, with an annual decrease of 12′.

THE moon will be new about an hour before midnight on the 21st inst.; and the absence of moonlight next week will again afford a favourable opportunity of looking for Holmes's periodical comet, which, according to Dr. Zwiers's ephemeris, is now passing through the constellation Aries. But, as Mr. Lynn pointed out in a paper read before the British Astronomical Association, it is more likely that the comet, although it was in perihelion on March 14th, will not be visible until October or November, when it will be approaching opposition to the sun. It will be nearest to the earth on November 13th, when its distance from us will be 1·88 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, or about 175,000,000 miles. In the year in which it was discovered (1892) it must have undergone a temporary increase of apparent brightness, and, if this is repeated, it may become visible earlier. But at the return in 1899-1900 it could not be seen except with the powerful telescopes at the Lick and Yerkes observatories. At present it rises only about two hours before sunrise, and the early morning twilight will probably prevent its being seen until August. The comet's perihelion distance from the sun is 2·12; its aphelion distance 5·10, very nearly the same as the mean distance of Jupiter.

A SMALL planet was photographically discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 13th ult. With other recent discoveries, it was visually observed by Dr. J. Palisa at Vienna on the 19th.

FINE ARTS

Early Engraving and Engravers in England: a Critical and Historical Essay. By Sidney Colvin. (British Museum.)

A GLANCE at any general history of engraving, whether obsolete or current, will show what need there was of such a task as Mr. Colvin has performed in the essay lately published by order of the Trustees of the British Museum. The only early English line-engraver whom most continental writers deign to mention is Faithorne, and he is lucky if more than a few lines of vague appreciation fall to his share. Duplessis, juster or more careful than the Germans, has a little to say of Rogers, Delaram and Elstracke, Payne, Glover, Marshall, Vaughan, and White; but it is useless to seek in any book published beyond the Channel for exact information about British engravers born before the age of mezzotint. Nor have our own writers, since Walpole's day, done much to redeem the early efforts of their countrymen from obscurity. This is the first serious attempt to write a connected history of the first century and a half of English line-engraving, from 1545, when a copperplate title-page first appeared in an English book, to 1695, when mezzotint had got the upper hand so completely that the elder art was all but expiring.

Such neglect of the earliest period of English engraving is not, however, surprising, for several reasons. The period is not early enough to attract those whose sympathies are with the primitives. There is nothing here corresponding to the splendid work wrought by painter or goldsmith engraver in Germany and the Netherlands—no counterpart to the antique grandeur and severity of Mantegna, or the more popular and charming inventions of the *Quattrocento* Florentines. A century of Gothic and early Renaissance achievements lies behind the first rude beginnings of engraving in England. Its tardy introduction took place in an age of decadence in ornament and an age of revolt against the traditions of religious art, so that it was called upon to attempt no higher task than the production of portraits, maps, and title-pages for the booksellers. Neither then nor later has any considerable amount of original engraving, imaginative or religious in character and also of high artistic quality, been produced in England. Not one of the poets and mystics of English art, with the exception of Blake, has chosen the burin to give utterance to the secret thoughts of his heart. We have never had a Dürer, or any one remotely resembling a Dürer; our early engravers and their patrons were satisfied with much lower ideals than his.

Another cause which may have tended to discourage research is the fact that half our early "English" engravers, and indeed the most notable half, were foreigners. Mr. Colvin's title is prudently worded, and he says much perforce of the Flemings and Germans who formed the majority of the "engravers in England" under Elizabeth and James, though native disciples of these masters came well to the front under the later Stuart kings, till a Dutch invasion, at a later period than this essay takes into account, turned the scale once more. The one really considerable native engraver of the sixteenth century was William Rogers, some of whose portraits of Queen Elizabeth, reproduced among the plates or in the text of the present work, show a mastery of technique which contrasts with the "characteristic English clumsiness and quaintness" of Cockson and the minor craftsmen of his day.

The interest of the study, after all, as Mr. Colvin admits, is mainly archæological and bibliographical rather than artistic, and it is not every one who could write with gusto of the feats of Ryther and the rest of our Elizabethan chart-gravers, with "ships and sea-monsters animating the fringes of the maritime counties," and sirens lifting high the Neapolitan scutcheon over the Tyrrhene Sea.

For one reason or another, the unfamiliarity, to most students, of the region which Mr. Colvin has now resolutely explored was out of all proportion to its remoteness. We may congratulate ourselves that it has been explored, after all, by an Englishman, and that the supposed desert has yielded enough artistic fruit to give a relish to the dry crusts of archæology. The diet prepared by such a skilful hand proves eminently palatable. Cheered by Mr. Colvin's constant felicity of phrase, the reader follows him with undiminished interest over the lengthy track from Geminus to Loggan. The relation of this insular art to what is going on in the larger world overseas is explained now and again by a well-timed digression,

and what might have been in more pedantic hands a bibliographer's dry enumeration of title-pages by Hole and Marshall becomes a liberal commentary, from a fresh point of view, on a glorious age of English literature. The actual labour of research in compiling the materials for this history from the documents themselves was largely performed by Mr. Colvin's junior assistant, Mr. A. M. Hind, who is solely responsible, as we learn from the preface, for the lists of engravers' works which follow Mr. Colvin's essay. Since the publication of the folio these lists have been reprinted, for private distribution only, in a handier form. This solid piece of research should prove a valuable foundation for the early volumes of a 'Peintre-Graveur Anglais,' if such a work ever comes to be written, but inquiry in foreign collections would be needed to make the lists complete.

A few regrettable slips of the pen mar our complete satisfaction with that part of the task which Mr. Colvin has performed unaided. We are surprised to find in this authoritative and scholarly book such errors as "1688" for 1588 (p. 42), "1569, the second year of Elizabeth's reign" (description of Plate I.), "John [for William] Marshall" (pp. 121, 122), and "Robert Carr, Earl of Essex" (for Somerset, p. 78). After "Lord Lisle" (p. 100) the words "and Penshurst" should be deleted. Raphael's 'St. George' was presented by the Duke of Urbino, not to Henry VIII. (p. 116), but to Henry VII., in 1506. We are not told whether the plan of the book was to give some account of every single engraver working in England during the period which it covers. Even if no such exhaustive survey was attempted, the omission of so remarkable an engraver of the Stuart period as Thomas Fullwood must be set down to an oversight. He is known, it is true, by a single engraving, but that engraving is easily accessible in the British Museum. It is a plate of excellent workmanship, and perhaps the most striking *macabre* subject of English origin, representing a skeleton with the curious legend "Omnia Sic Ibant Sic Ivimus Ibitis Ibunt." The plate is undated, but bears the address "Are to be sould by Roger Daniell at the Angell in Lumbarde Streete."

The value of this handsome folio is much enhanced by the fine series of facsimiles of rare prints which account for and excuse its somewhat unwieldy size. It contains forty-one photogravures of great excellence, produced, with one exception, by the Autotype Company, after early English engravings (in the large sense of the word "English" to which we are reconciled by a perusal of the text) in the British Museum, which possesses by far the largest collection of this class of prints. Supplemented as they are by numerous half-tone illustrations in the text, these plates give a very fair representation of the field covered by Mr. Colvin's researches. The series opens well with the extremely graceful and accomplished title-page to the 'Compendiosa totius Anatomie Delineatio' of Thomas Geminus the Fleming, followed by Hogenberg's rare portrait of Elizabeth, and a remarkable portrait of Henri IV., hitherto undescribed, which was engraved in London by Theodore de Bry. Rogers, Cockson, Elstracke, and Delaram are liberally represented; the portrait of Queen Mary I., by the last-named engraver, is a fine plate, and more worthy of publication in so sumptuous a form than some of the large title-pages which follow, or the tiresome allegory on Charles I.'s betrothal. Simon van de Passe's portrait of Henry, Prince of Wales, and the same artist's 'Paul van Somer' are among the most successful of the illustrations. Faithorne, being less in need of resuscitation than his fellows, is not discussed at any length, but the representation of his work in the plates is proportionate to its merit. Loggan's beautiful portrait of Sir Thomas Isham is in the most approved Louis XIV. manner and ostentatiously un-English, but we are far from regretting its inclusion on that account.

ETCHINGS BY MR. JOHN AT CHELSEA.

IT is rare to meet an artist or amateur of the arts who can consider the work of Mr. Augustus John in a calm and critical spirit. As an artist he has a gift which he shares with more than one of the geniuses that have most lately favoured the earth with their presence (Whistler, for example, or Ibsen, or Rodin)—the gift of inspiring violent partisanship or as violent antagonism; and, indeed, any attempt at publicly expressing a sober opinion between these extremes results, in the experience of the present writer, in a harvest of private reproaches from admirers of the artist, and, on the other hand, a bitter public complaint, in the next number of the review that was the medium of the criticism, concerning its failure to denounce Mr. John's innate coarseness and original sin. We owe something to the artist who can thus stir into waves of faction the dull surface of artistic opinion; but the man who provokes the storm usually suffers by our gain. Half-artist, half-revolutionary, he is induced to attach undue importance to those elements of his art which make him an innovator, exaggerating them at the expense of beauty and balance, till in his old age he becomes his own undertaker, demonstrating that the art which promised the revelation of a new heaven and a new earth was after all but another trick to be added to the museum of curiosities.

Technically Mr. John is no innovator, and indeed one of the minor reproaches levelled at him by his detractors is that he apes his betters. We suspect, however, that what has really displeased is not that he has imitated, but that he has imitated out of the usual groove—has taken the liberty of selecting for admiration different traits in this or that old master from those usually selected for modern adaptation. Here, in fact, is no respector of authority, but a vagabond, a wanton, and as such naturally shocking to sedater minds. A fortnight ago, in writing of the Jordaens at the Guildhall, we took occasion to proclaim as one of the prime functions of the artist the breaking down of narrow modern conventions: his work, a stimulus to adventure, an encouragement to shy originality, was to lure us into the wider world from which we are hedged off by timid habit. Well, here is Mr. John with no small share of this lust for freedom, and as we look on his portrait (in the best of the few paintings that are shown along with his prints at the Chenil Gallery) we feel that he should be a useful missionary as he leans, in the character of the Romany Chi, at the door of his caravan, surrounded by the lady members of the family, who are playing gipsy with a thoroughness and conviction amazing in the feminine sex. There he is, gazing in front of him as if at the landscape, but evidently with spirit unfettered by time and space, roaming at will in "lubberlands delectable."

To be free, however, is not necessarily to be a liberator; and indeed, casting our eyes back, we might maintain the paradox that the successful revolutionary has always himself been something of a conservative. If we are to be induced to throw off restraints, it must be by some one who does not shock us by the want of them; and the woman of the world is in vain adjured to cast away her corsets if the advocate of "rational dress" be herself sloppy and invertebrate in appearance. In this collection of Mr. John's prints are a great many strong and sincere drawings that place him at once in the front rank of modern etchers, yet there are others that rouse misgivings lest, not so much from want of gifts as from want of good fortune or care in directing them, Mr. John may fail to achieve the brilliant destiny that might be his.

The traditional pedagogic idea in training the child consists in arming him against his inclinations, developing in him the power of sticking to an appointed task, heedless of flowery bypaths. On this foundation have rested the greatest achievements of the human race in the past, and we should not cast it lightly aside; yet while, as a training, it makes for efficiency, we cannot by now but perceive that after many generations it makes also for narrowness and dullness, and a considerable body of latter-day art teaching has the merit of having recognized this, and adopted, unconsciously, perhaps, as motto medicinal for the time that exclamation of the prophet Blake when in an inspired moment he wrote, "Damn braces, bless relaxes." To the student of this school, inclination is more than purpose, the voice of instinct is the voice of God; and Mr. John's portrait studies show how, on the basis of a previous training in exact draughtsmanship such sensitive readiness on the part of an artist to give himself up to the impulse of the moment may subtilize his work. Compare such a piece of strong realistic draughtsmanship as the *Percy Wyndham Lewis*, which we judge to be an early work, with the later ones, which are gradually more fluent, more loosely articulated, more like a live growing thing, till in such a drawing as *Maggie, a Village Child*, we see the half-consciousness of the stodgy, stunted child rendered with a spirituality quite eerie in quality. The earlier work has a narrow determination somewhat akin to Mr. Orpen's; in the later Mr. John simply gives himself up to the dominant influence of the face before him, merging his own individuality in that of the sitter. It is the kind of art that produces most beautiful and sensitive portraiture, and this, one might almost say, abounds in the Chenil Gallery. It is not the manner of approaching art that leads to the most masculine and creative work, such as we hope for from Mr. John, and such as not a few of these drawings speak of his power to do—witness the *Tête Farouche*, for one example, with its suggestion of more power and executive determination than finds full expression in the mere portrait head.

The imaginative compositions that offer such an outlet for a man of great originating power are not so satisfactory as the drawings from life. There are, of course, a few random sketches such as all etchers do in the course of learning their business (Rembrandt included), simply for practice; but Mr. John seems to have approached others also with an idle hand, the needle poised over the plate at the mercy of any passing impulse, like a listless leaf in the wind. This temper, so favourable to subtle portraiture in the presence of a model, if there is a habit of draughtsmanship behind it, is liable to lead the improvisatore into repetitions of other people's ideas, which hang around in the air with a certain pressing readiness, if only from the fact of their having been already cast into artistic form. Escaping these, he falls sometimes, as in the *Girl with Tambourine*, into the merely disgusting, a coarse impulse having always a sort of preponderating strangeness to a mind new to liberty. One or two little plates like the *Shepherdess* show a rather flimsy vein of pastoral sweetness; and the elegance of dainty draughtsmanship makes *The Valley of Time* an exquisite academic exercise. To unite this constructive composition with the sting and vitality that are undoubtedly in Mr. John's range calls for some sustained effort. It would be sad if, having thrown off the supports of conventionality, he should proceed to refuse himself the backbone of deliberate purpose for which the former are admittedly no substitute, on the plea that merely to have a fixed purpose infringes one's liberty. Clearly, here is an artist who has temperament: we would fain hope that he also has character. Both are necessary to produce a painter who shall wield again the weapons of his sires.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

It would be interesting to know what method, if any, is pursued in connexion with the notice-board that has, in recent years, been affixed to the railing on the staircase of the North Vestibule of the National Gallery. The board in question owes its origin, I believe, to a letter addressed to a leading newspaper, and is supposed to supplement the information of the Catalogue. The information that it purports to impart is, at present, by no means up to date, as the latest picture referred to is "No. 1952, Fantin-Latour: Mr. and Mrs. Edwards." The 'Madonna and Child' by Lazzaro Sebastiani (No. 1953), now hanging in Room VIII., has been in the National Gallery since last July or August. The 'Rokeby Velazquez' (No. 2055) was placed in Room XIV. about March 14th. There is, however, no trace of them on the notice-board. Perhaps, as they were both presented, instead of being bought by the Trustees and the Treasury, they are not entitled to overmuch official recognition.

For a fortnight at least a newly presented picture (No. 2058) has been on view in Room XVII. It is described on the label as "N. Diaz de la Peña: Sunny Days in the Forest," and "presented by the executors of the late Charles Hartree." It is almost incredible, but the authorities have not yet had the grace to inform the press of the bequest in question.

Why should the National Gallery always seem to the foreigner, and to the Englishman, so frightfully behind the times in small matters like this? Fortunately the Directors of the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum are notoriously scrupulous in keeping the public informed as to recent acquisitions.

The *Directeur* of the Louvre Museum sets an excellent example by placing "Nouvelle Acquisition," in staring black letters on a gold ground, over each newly received painting.

The current edition of the National Gallery Catalogue of Pictures of the Foreign Schools is sadly out of date, and certain pictures mentioned in it are not to be seen at Trafalgar Square. Surely, when a painting is withdrawn, or lent to a provincial gallery, its absence might be communicated to the public in some other way than by the mere notification in the Annual Report.

M. W. B.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie sold on the 9th inst. the following drawings: E. Duncan, View of Spithead from the Isle of Wight, 50*l*. Birket Foster, Children gathering Berries, 73*l*.; Children catching Fish, 78*l*. Pictures: J. S. Sargent, Head of a Girl with Red Shawl, 157*l*. Briton Rivière, To the Hills, 409*l*.

The sale on the 12th inst. was notable for the large sum paid for two engravings after Reynolds, Lady Elizabeth Lee, by E. Fisher, and the Duchess of Rutland, by V. Green, which fetched 714*l*. Others after Reynolds were: Mrs. Hardinge, by T. Watson, 105*l*.; Mrs. Williams Hope, of Amsterdam, by C. Hodges, 31*l*.; Mrs. Hartley and Child, by W. Nutter, 39*l*. The following were also sold. After H. Thomson: Crossing the Brook, by W. Say, 43*l*. After E. Dayes: Promenade in St. James's Park, by Gaugain, 54*l*. After Bigg: The Romps, and The Truants, by W. Ward (a pair), 63*l*. After H. Singleton: Going to Market, and Coming from Market, by W. Nutter (a pair), 52*l*.; Mrs. Loraine Smith, by W. Bond, 42*l*. After Boudoum: Le Couché de la Mariée, by Moreau le jeune, 26*l*. After Gainsborough: Henry Beaufoy, by W. Ward, 54*l*. After Hoppner: The Duchess of Bedford, by S. W. Reynolds, 99*l*.; The Salad-Girl, by W. Ward, 42*l*. After Huet Villiers: Mrs. Q., by W. Blake, 25*l*. After Romney: Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough, 39*l*.

A number of sales of pictures by modern artists have been held in Paris during the last week or so. Perhaps the most notable of these consisted of the "atelier Carrière," or, as we should call it in England, "the remaining works" of Eugène Carrière, of whom an obituary notice appeared in *The Athenæum* of March 31st. Carrière's art has been described as that of a man who sees things through the atmosphere produced by a smoky chimney; his medium was one which could attain only success in the hands of a great artist. A total of 176,464 francs was reached. A few of the more interesting "lots" were: A study for the menu of the "banquet de l'Entente cordiale" given to the English Members of Parliament in Paris in 1903, 2,600fr. Portraits: Henri Rochefort, 1,250fr.; Rodin, 1,850fr.; a young girl (No. 49), 2,100fr.; Madame Eugène Barrière, whole length, 4,100fr.; M. Metchnikoff, 1,900fr.; Mlle. Bréval, 2,100fr.; Edmond de Goncourt, 3,900fr. In addition to the portraits there were: Le Sommeil de l'Enfant, 3,200fr.; Les Bagues, 2,550fr.; Repose, 2,200fr.; two panels, Jeunes Filles pensives, 2,900fr. and 2,400fr.; La Prière, 5,900fr.; Recherche sur le Théâtre de Belleville, three figures, 2,900fr.; Le Baiser maternel, 2,500fr.; L'Étreinte maternelle, 2,500fr.; La Peinture, 9,500fr.; La Grande Sœur, 10,500fr.; Mélancholie, 3,900fr.

At the dispersal of the Coquelin collection a total of 402,500 francs was realized by the pictures, of which the more important were several examples by Cazin, *e.g.*, Le Château Rouge, 48,000fr.; La Fuite en Egypte, 25,000fr.; Route de Louis XV., 28,500fr.; Zaandam, 14,100fr.; L'Abreuvoir, 34,100fr.; Mont Saint Frieux, 28,000fr.; Vieille Tour, 11,800fr. Three were by Dagnan-Bouveret: A la Fontaine, 20,000fr.; Bretonne, and La Gardeuse de Vache, each 19,000fr.; Boudin, Le Pont d'Anvers, 5,000fr. Alma Tadema, Bacchus Rêve, 10,000fr.

The Depeaux collection produced a total of 551,457 francs for 245 lots, and was remarkable for including forty-six works by Alfred Sisley, as well as pictures by other artists of the modern French impressionist school. The highest price in the sale was obtained for an example of Renoir, Le Bal, which was sold for 47,000fr.; two others by the same artist were La Jeune Fille, 4,500fr., and Fleurs, 6,100fr. The long series of Sisley's pictures included the following, all above 4,000fr.: Saules et Peupliers au bord du Loing, le matin, 4,500fr.; Moret au coucher du soleil, 6,900fr.; Vue de Moret, l'été, 10,000fr.; La Seine, à la Bouille, coup de vent, 8,000fr.; Le Chantier, près de Moret, 6,100fr.; L'Inondation, 25,500fr.; Coin de Village de Voisin, 6,100fr.; L'Abreuvoir à Marly, gelée blanche, 8,000fr.; Le Passage du Bac, inondation, 8,500fr.; Neige à Argenteuil, 16,000fr.; La Neige à Louveciennes, 10,000fr.; Route de Louveciennes, effet de neige, 17,000fr.; Bateau à l'écluse de Bougival, 6,000fr.; Soleil couchant en hiver, 7,600fr.; Environs de Moret, 6,000fr.; La Place du Village à Marly, 6,100fr.; Tournant du Loing, en été, 5,600fr.; Une Rue à Marly, 4,200fr.; En Normandie: le Sentier du bord de l'eau, à Sahurs, 6,100fr. Of works by other artists the following were the more important: C. Monet, Mer démontée, 5,500fr.; La Cathédrale, 20,000fr.; Rochers de Belle-Isle, 6,000fr.; La Seine près de Vernon, le matin, 18,000fr.; La Berge à Lavacourt, 9,700fr.; Effet de Neige, rue à Argenteuil, 13,000fr.; Les Dindons, 20,000fr.; Falaises, à Pourville, 6,500fr. Berthe Morisot, La Toilette, 18,000fr. Camille Pissarro, Boulevard Montmartre, matin brumeux, 5,500fr. H. de Toulouse-Lautrec, Intérieur de Cabaret, 7,000fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

The appointment of Mr. D. S. MacColl as Keeper of the Tate Gallery is very satisfactory, and looks like the beginning of substantial reform. Mr. MacColl, who was the leader in the protest against the working of the Chantrey Bequest, will now have the arrangement of the pictures selected under that benefaction. We hope his work as Keeper will not interfere with his art criticism, for writers both vigorous and independent are rare in art as elsewhere.

The rejection by the Royal Academy of its Committee's selection for purchase by the Chantrey Bequest is sufficiently foolish. The National Gallery at Melbourne seems better advised, for it has acquired Mr. Will Rothenstein's fine picture 'Aliens at Prayer,' shown by Messrs. Agnew recently at their exhibition of the "Independents." Among the other works purchased for Australia are Mr. Mark Fisher's painting from the New Gallery; Mr. Buxton Knight's landscape 'The Hamlet: Winter Sunshine,' which is No. 156 in Gallery III. of the Academy this year, and was also declined by that body after having been recommended by the Selection Committee; and a picture by Mrs. Swynnerton. The Melbourne Gallery is to be congratulated on its purchases. Mr. Rothenstein's picture will worthily represent to Australian students the modern English school of painting.

The exhibition of the New English Art Club is being held during this month and the next at the galleries in Dering Yard, 67A, New Bond Street, lately occupied by the Guild of Handicraft. The Hanging Committee consisted of Mr. Francis Bate, Mr. Wilson Steer, Prof. F. Brown, Mr. W. Rothenstein, and Mr. A. E. John; and the press view took place yesterday.

At the Carfax Gallery last Thursday there was a private view of pictures and illuminated prints by William Blake.

Yesterday at the Baillie Gallery an exhibition was opened of pictures of China and Japan by Mr. Montague Smyth, and paintings by various artists.

Miss Blanche Jenkins is showing pictures and portraits of children at the Doré Gallery till the 21st inst.

Mr. Dunthorne has on view at the Rembrandt Gallery a collection of oil paintings by Mr. George Hitchcock, 'Springtime in Holland.'

Messrs. Sulley & Co. are showing at their galleries, 159, New Bond Street, paintings by Manet from the Faure Collection.

At the Ryder Gallery Miss Rhoda H. Tinling has an exhibition of water-colour and charcoal drawings, English, Swiss, and Italian.

The proprietors of the Brook Street Art Gallery have sold to the National Portrait Gallery a full-length portrait of Sir Hector Munro, K.B., the Indian general. The painting has been hung opposite Zoffany's portrait of the second Baron Mulgrave.

Signor Attilio Baccani, an Italian artist who had resided in England for fifty years, died in West Kensington last week, at the age of eighty-four. Born in Rome of a middle-class family, he was obliged to leave during the troubles of 1848, when he was already one of the most promising students of Cappaldi. In 1851 he reached Marseilles and worked under Hébert, whose poetic genius moulded the style of his pupil. In later years some of Baccani's best work was considered not unworthy of his master. This was notably the case with a portrait 'Madame R. M.,' exhibited in the Salon of 1877. He frequently exhibited in the Royal Academy after he settled among us in 1856. His portraits of Mario and Grisi in 1858 attracted a good deal of attention. Among his other noteworthy portraits may be mentioned those of the Queen (when Princess of Wales), the Duke of Edinburgh, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Tait), and the Duke of Richmond.

Mr. B. de Bertodano writes:—

"In the notice in *The Athenæum* of the 9th inst. of Mr. Algernon Graves's 'Royal Academy of Arts' I observe you mention a portrait of a General Pattison, while Mr. Graves gives the name as General Paterson. I have a portrait of General Pattison, referred to in Major Duncan's history of the Royal Artillery as 'the gunner who governed New York.' He died in 1805. It was always understood in the family that the portrait was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence; however, it has been questioned whether that is so. It would be interesting to know if Lawrence did paint a portrait of General James Pattison. I have another portrait of him by Sir William Beechey.

"It occurred to me that it might interest Mr. Graves to know this; and it would certainly be interesting to myself to know that my picture is by Sir Thomas Lawrence."

Mr. William Gibb has been commissioned by Mr. Pierpont Morgan to paint a series of water-colours from his celebrated collection of art treasures, now being exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. Gibb has done drawings of relics of the Royal House of Stuart and the treasures of Abbotsford.

The death occurred in Paris last week of M. Ernest Jean Aubert, the intimate friend of Gérôme; both were born on the same day—May 31st, 1824. Aubert was the son of an engraver, and won the Prix de Rome in 1844 as an engraver. In 1851 he studied painting in the studio of Paul Delaroche, and also received instruction from Gleyre and at the École des Beaux-Arts. Many of his Salon pictures were popular successes; and nearly all his more important works were purchased for American collections. He was the recipient of medals in 1861, 1878, and 1889.

The death is also announced, at the early age of forty-five, of M. Martin-Callaud, the animal painter.

The Société des Amis du Luxembourg have purchased for that gallery M. Jacques Cancaret's 'Femme Endormie,' exhibited in the present Salon. The day after the purchase was completed the picture received a further honour in being awarded a medal of the second class.

The different *bourses de voyage* were awarded at last Sunday's meeting of the Council Supérieur of Fine Arts in Paris. For the Prix du Salon of 10,000 francs the voting was very close, but M. Charles Hoffbauer, whose 'Triomphe d'un Condottière' is one of the features of the present Salon, just defeated M. Alix Marquet, the sculptor of the beautiful marble figure called 'Fin de Labeur.' The various *bourses de voyage* for painting were awarded to M. Dilly for 'La Dernière Heure en Flandre'; M. Jacquier, for 'Fabre de l'Hérault'; and M. Cancaret, whose 'Femme Endormie' is mentioned above. M. Cornu, whose statue in wood, 'Le Pauvre Honteux,' is in the Salon of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, won the first *bourse de voyage* for sculpture.

MUSIC

'THE PEASANT SONGS OF GREAT RUSSIA.'

These songs in the Folk's Harmonization have been collected and transcribed from phonograms by Eugenie Lineff, and are published by the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg. It is highly significant that at the present moment, when the Western world is speculating as to the destiny of Russia, the Academy should calmly issue from St. Petersburg such a collection. It is a tribute to the undying vitality of the race—a vitality which has been proof against great oppression. But it is more than such a tribute. It is at the same time a proof of the high importance which the intellectual portion of Russia attaches to the question of national vitality—such vitality, that is, as is measured not by a people's birth-rate, but by a people's speech and a people's song. In this country we are sublimely oblivious to such abstractions. It matters not to us whether our language is a strong, grand, moving, expressive medium of national consciousness, or a mere rubbish-heap of foreign lingo and slang. The public cares little whether our own folk-song lives or dies. Indeed, the few who do know of its existence are interested in it often in a languid, patronizing way. For years the English Folk-Song Society was almost moribund, and had it not been for the spirit and contagious enthusiasm of Mr. Cecil Sharp, it would probably have continued so. As it is, we have to be thankful that there is one society which is at last alive, and a little band of enthusiasts, led by Mr. Sharp, who are content to spend and be spent for the preservation of English folk-song. If that august body the Royal Society of Philosophers of England (to give it a title which it has not borne in common parlance since the days when Charles II. played tricks upon it) were to be asked to interest itself in this work, it would probably vote the proposal ridiculous, as devoid of scientific value. If the British Government itself were to be asked to aid the work, it would doubtless do nothing at all—which would certainly be a safe attitude; or if it did anything, it would probably appoint some academic person to potter about the subject and make a report, and that report would doubtless be a curiosity.

Apparently they do these things differently in Russia. Their interest in peasant songs is not merely, or even in the first place, a scientific interest. First and foremost it is a national interest. Does the ordinary Englishman, who looks supinely on whilst English agriculture is declining and the labourer is leaving the land, ever think what his country is losing? and if he does know the value of what we are losing, does he ever try to understand the underlying cause? No. The real reason for the depopulation of the villages is that the joyousness of English country life is fled and dead. Old-fashioned village sports have gone; and the most truly national possession of all, our folk-music, has become a fugitive thing, ashamed to hear itself. It is dying as fast as it can die. It is not to escape the toil of labour on the land that the labourer flies to the town. It is to escape the tedium of the long, cheerless winter nights, with no song, no brightness, no society anywhere. The fatal allurement of the town over the mind of the agricultural labourer is not the chance of employment, but the glare of the lights outside the music-hall.

See now the result! Folk-song, which was the mainspring of the joyousness of the life of peasant England in the past, has been killed by two rival, but very different forces. The Methodist revival made the country dweller a hymn-droner. The conquering genius of Handel made the English singer a Handel devotee, as he is in the north of England to this day. Between them they killed folk-song, and when they had done that they had broken the subtle chord of sympathy which held together the peasant life of England, and so to-day we can neither keep the labourer on the land nor attract him back to it.

That is why we say that the national value of folk-song is the first consideration, and that its scientific or antiquarian interest comes a long way second. Indeed, these two sides or aspects of the interests of the subject to the modern world, especially to England, are not comparable. We are not handling the same terms; we cannot measure or weigh them against each other, any more than we can measure England's interest in a powerful navy by her interest in Stonehenge. If any one deliberately prefers to tread the antiquarian path and to approach folk-song from this side, he will indeed be richly rewarded. For the astonishing feature about peasant song is the undying permanence of the musical form. It is not merely the ecclesiastical modes of the mediæval Latin Church that it goes back to; no, nor even the earlier authentic Greek scale-forms. Further back than that it goes, to the primitive scale-forms coeval with the birth of the race—those scale-forms with which the analytical temper of the Greek so ceaselessly busied itself, and which his genius succeeded in fixing apparently, in part, for all time.

In the present volume Eugenie Lineff concludes the introduction, which is printed in English, with a section dealing with the tonality and musical scales of the peasant songs. Compressed as it is, this section is an admirable summary of what is known to the modern world concerning the theory of Greek music. The simple reason for this is that the author, through this Russian folk-song, has actually been in touch with ancient Greek music *as a living thing*, and has heard with living ears to-day what the Greeks heard in primeval times:—

"When the songs included in this book, and also others recorded by the phonograph, but not yet printed, were analyzed, with the object of determining their tonality, it became evident that the theoretic principles of the ancient Greeks were more applicable to them than our modern musical

principles, and that a solution of the problem was possible for every song by adapting to it one of the ancient Greek scales. The following clearly defined characteristics were found to be common to the ancient Greek music (up to Aristoxenus) and to the old Russian peasant song:—

(1) The use of natural intervals.

(2) The system of short scales — tetrachords which are grouped and united, in accordance with the musical requirement of the people, into longer scales.

(3) A certain freedom in the displacement of the key-note, the division of its functions between the middle note and the final note.

(4) The predominance of diatonism.

(5) The predominance of descending melodic figures."

All these characteristics, which lend so high a scientific or antiquarian value to the folk-song of Russia, are fearlessly claimed by English folk-song experts as residing in our native English folk-song. Nay, more; those experts even claim for the native English product qualities and excellences which are not to be found in the folk-song of any other European country—qualities, namely, of movement, freedom, variety, power of expressiveness, and so forth.

But keen and high as is this scientific interest attaching to folk-song as the repository of bygone musical forms, let it not be supposed for a moment that this constitutes the basis of the movement towards the rehabilitation of such melody. The movement which is now afoot, and which is identified pre-eminently with the name and life-work of Mr. Cecil Sharp, is, and claims to be, a work of national importance. Its object is twofold: firstly to restore that social bond which, as I have said above, may go far towards making peasant life in England possible again; and secondly to vindicate the value of our despised inheritance of national music. Time was when England was a musical country—when, indeed, we were musically pre-eminent in Europe. That pre-eminence we have lost. Why? Because the native products—the folk-song, the glee, the catch, the roundelay, and what not — were displaced and made unfashionable, towards the close of the seventeenth century, by the invasion of continental forms of composition. The old has gone, but we have not assimilated the new—not even to this day, though we play the imported instruments and teach the imported theory. The genius of our native English music is vocal, not instrumental; and if we follow our genius, there may still be for us illimitable possibilities of development.

W. A. S.

Musical Gossip.

PUCCINI'S 'La Tosca' was performed at Covent Garden last Saturday evening, for the first time this season, and Madame Giachetti also made her first appearance. In her acting she displayed both strength and restraint, and she sang so artistically that one easily excused the somewhat shrill quality of some of her high notes. Signor Caruso as Cavaradossi was in fine voice, though a little stiff in his acting. Signor Scotti played Scarpia with marked skill, and M. Gilibert made the most of his small part as the sacristan. Signor Campanini conducted, and as a whole the rendering of the opera was of a high order. The exciting libretto counts for much in the success which the work has achieved; the music is clever, yet it is not until the third act that it has the chance to make a strong emotional appeal.

FRAULEIN VON MILDENBURG appeared in 'Tannhäuser' on Monday, but her voice was not in good order, and there was exaggeration in her acting. We felt the same thing in her Isolde, but it was still more marked in her impersonation of Elisabeth. The performance of the work, indeed, was in many respects open to criticism.

HERR ARTHUR NIKISCH conducted the concert of the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall last Saturday. Brahms's Symphony in C minor stood at the head of the programme, and a powerful reading was given of the work. A striking feature of the conducting was the clear-cut, yet strongly emotional presentation of the music. In Wagner's 'Flying Dutchman' Overture the conductor and also the orchestra achieved a magnificent success. Wagner's 'Forest Murmurs' and the prelude and close of 'Tristan' produced less excitement; in comparison with Dr. Richter's rendering of the latter it seemed sentimental rather than truly impassioned. The programme ended with Strauss's 'Tod und Verklärung.'

MISS ELENA GERHARDT, who made her first appearance on Monday at the concert of Mischa Elman—whose remarkable performance of the Brahms Violin Concerto, by the way, deserves mention—gave a recital at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday afternoon. This lady has not been content with the possession of a fine fresh voice of wide range, and with a musical temperament and marked intelligence, but she must have studied earnestly under some great teacher of singing. We can now only state that in songs of various character, from Marcello and Gluck to Wolf and Strauss, she won, and legitimately, the full favour of her audience. To listen to her is a high artistic enjoyment. But Mr. Arthur Nikisch was at the piano, and that was a factor in her success which must not be overlooked. From the cold-toned instrument he evolved varied colouring, almost as if he had a small orchestra at his disposal.

THE recently formed Oriana Madrigal Society gave its third concert at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday evening. The name which it bears is a proud one, for it recalls one of the grandest periods in the annals of British music; but the choir and the able conductor, Mr. C. Kennedy Scott, proved themselves worthy of it. The programme was too long, but fortunately all the numbers were interesting. We would particularly note the singing of Orlando Gibbons's 'The Silver Swan' and the impressive "What is our life?" The emotional round, "She weepeth sore in the night," by William Lawes, expressively sung by four ladies, deserves mention. Many old compositions were conceived in a mathematical rather than a musical spirit; but Byrd, Gibbons, Wilbye, and other of our great madrigal writers, sought, and successfully, to intensify the words they set to music; hence the latter, in spite of its archaic form, still lives.

THERE have been several pianoforte recitals by well-known pianists. Mr. F. Lamond, yesterday week at the Æolian Hall, gave an excellent rendering of Schumann's Fantasia, Op. 17, although in the first movement the line of demarcation between sentiment and sentimentality was not always duly observed. As an interpreter of Beethoven the pianist enjoys a high reputation, but in the composer's Sonata in E minor, Op. 90, he was not quite at his best. His playing, on the other hand, of the Schubert-Liszt 'Erlkönig' was remarkably fine.

M. ARTHUR DE GREEF, the Belgian pianist, at his recital on Monday at the same hall played Beethoven's 'Appassionata' Sonata with skill and marked feeling; the reading of the first movement, however, was somewhat flurried. It is unwise to begin a recital with such an important work. His performance of Schumann's 'Papillons' was admirable.

M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN gave a Chopin recital at Bechstein Hall on Saturday afternoon, and, as usual with such music, with great success.

THE programme of the "Phantasy" Concert at Bechstein Hall on Friday next will comprise the work by the late Mr. W. Y. Hurlstone which obtained the first prize in the recent "Phantasy Composition" organized by the Worshipful Company of Musicians; also five works by MM. Frank Bridge, James Friskin, J. Holbrooke, Waldo Warner, and Haydon Wood, which obtained prizes. These fantasies, which will be performed by the Saunders Quartet, average about a quarter of an hour each. The judges in the competition were Sir A. Mackenzie and Messrs. A. Gibson, W. W. Cobbett, and H. Sternberg.

DR. CHARLES A. E. HARRISS, who arranged the British-Canadian Festival in 1903, of which Sir Alexander Mackenzie was conductor, is giving a British-Canadian Festival at Queen's Hall on the 27th inst. Sirs E. Elgar, A. Mackenzie, Hubert Parry, and Charles Stanford, also Dr. F. H. Cowen, will conduct works of their own. The Canadian part of the programme will be confined to two numbers: Dr. Harriss's choric idyll 'Pan,' and Sir A. Mackenzie's 'Canadian Rhapsody.'

DR. P. C. BUCK will read a paper entitled 'Prolegomena to Musical Criticism' before the members of the Musical Association next Tuesday.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON. Miss Jessie Grimson and the New Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Agnes Zimmermann and Herr von Zur-Mühlen's Pianoforte and Song Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Mlle. Rosa Olitzka's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
TUES. Herr Busoni's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Staegemann's Song Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Mr. Edward Iles's Vocal Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
WED. Mr. Marmaduke Barton's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Madame Clothilde Kleeberg's Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
— Dr. Ludwig Wüllner's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Mr. H. Witherspoon's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Mrs. Mary Layton's Ladies' Choir, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Gwynne Sizer's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
FRI. Miss Tilly Koenen's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Herr Jan van Cordt's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Phantasy Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
SAT. Rehearsal, Handel Festival, 12, Crystal Palace.
— M. Wilhelm Backhaus's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. Boris Hambourg's 'Cello Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Arden Shakespeare. General Editor, W. J. Craig.—*Twelfth Night.* Edited by Morton Luce. (Methuen & Co.)—Some seven years have passed since this edition was begun by Prof. Dowden, and we have yet got but to the seventeenth volume: a rather slow rate of progress when the number of editors engaged on the work is considered. 'Twelfth Night' now reaches us, the first received during the current year. We have from time to time had the pleasure of calling attention to this charming edition, and now, without entering on any detailed criticism of the present instalment, we may fairly say that it is up to the high mark of excellence to which its predecessors have accustomed us; we notice, however—not in this volume alone—a tendency to amplify the introductory and explanatory matter to the neglect of textual collation. The latter we consider the most important part of an editor's duty: without it we cannot have a full knowledge of the state of the text; with it we think that Shakspeare may be generally considered capable of explaining him-

self, especially if the reader is assisted, as he should be, in the knowledge of the poet's language with ample illustrations from the writings of his contemporaries. Exuberance of explanatory notes, often tedious, may imperil to some extent the handiness of the volumes—a quality we have commended. The present volume might, we think, with very little trouble, have been reduced some fifty pages or so without in the least impairing its usefulness.

Othello Unveiled. By Rentala Venkata Subbarau. (Madras, the Rentala House, Mylapore.)—We have here, including a copiously annotated edition of the play itself, a portly volume of over seven hundred pages, intended by the writer to lift the veil which he imagines has hitherto existed between the play and its editors and commentators. What that veil is we have in vain attempted to discover; but Mr. Subbarau's method is to imagine and describe in great detail the whole course of the story as suggested by those portions of it represented in the visible action of the stage. It would be useless to follow Mr. Subbarau's narrative; he tells us nothing which is either a mystery or secret to any student of Shakspeare, and in point of fact the only difficulty in the conduct of the play is in the excessively short time allowed by the poet for the action in Cyprus: Mr. Subbarau's "unveiling" appears to be merely an attempt to extend this time. Othello and Desdemona land in Cyprus, and from Act II. to Act III. sc. ii. we have a night and morning. In Act III. sc. iii., still in the morning, Iago begins his insinuations against Desdemona's chastity, and by midnight of the same day Othello is a murderer and suicide. The scenes from the landing to the tragic ending are so run together that it is not possible to thrust in even an hour's interval between sc. ii. and iii. of Act III., and the time therefore passed in Cyprus is comprised in a portion of two consecutive days. Yet there are references and allusions throughout, from Act II. to the end of Act V., which absolutely require a much longer period in Cyprus than this distressingly short time would allow; and Prof. Wilson (Christopher North) was thereby induced to put forth his "astounding discovery" that Shakspeare had invented a system of double-time, and worked his time-plot by two clocks, one fast, the other slow. The Professor failed to explain how this was to be done, and rather left one with the impression that his "astounding discovery" partook perilously of the nature of a mare's nest. Very respectable authorities, however, have accepted his suggestions more whole-heartedly than he himself appears to have done; but Mr. Subbarau is not one of them, for he denounces double-time as a delusion, and proposes, in spite of the continuity of the scenes, to set the time right by the brutal plan—after all, inefficient—of thrusting in an interval of at least a month between sc. ii. and iii. of Act III.

That Mr. Subbarau should have felt himself impelled to bring forth a huge volume for the purpose of announcing such a lame and impotent conclusion is at once matter for marvel and regret; but truth compels us to pronounce the result a mere waste of print and paper.

The Title Mart: a Comedy in Three Acts. By Winston Churchill. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—Whatever may be the fate of this play when produced before an American public, for which it is obviously intended, it constitutes eminently diverting reading. As its title denotes, it is a satire upon the American chase after English titles, and the corresponding hunt on the part of the English nobility after American dollars. In the satire the scales are evenly held, and it is difficult to say which is the more humorous—the Transatlantic matron with an overweening admiration for aristocratic impertinence and selfishness, or her sprightly daughter who wins an English marquis by her skill in jiu-jitsu wrestling. The whole, though a trifle extravagant, is written with remarkable spirit and humour. The misuse in the stage directions of the word "exits" as a verb is regrettably frequent.

The Girl with the Green Eyes: a Play in Four Acts. By Clyde Fitch. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—This play also is intended for an American public, and has little in it that appeals to the English playgoer. It tells a story of blind and unreasoning jealously, and ends with an attempt on the part of the heroine at suicide, which we cannot but regard as a mistake in a clever and, in other respects, sympathetic work. The title has merely an accidental resemblance to that of Balzac's 'La Fille aux Yeux d'or.'

'ATALANTA IN CALYDON' AT THE SCALA THEATRE.

A critic born, like the present writer, long after the great Victorians, is impatient of set speeches and digressions—impatient, indeed, of justifiable *longueurs*. He does not look for beauty of metre and language in drama, and he does, perhaps, look for more movement and conciseness than his predecessors expected or desired. Confronted, then, with a play such as 'Atalanta in Calydon' on the stage, he is surprised at the strong dramatic quality it shows throughout, particularly at the effect of the deeply tragic scene at the end, which moves the emotions as few things, modern or ancient, can do. If Mr. Swinburne's play is some way from the Greek in its sensuous indulgences, it has something of the spirit which has gripped even those who were no Grecians at the death of Hippolytus and the agonies of the Trojan women. Traces there are of such embellishment as here runs riot in the 'Ajax' of Sophocles; the fragments of the 'Phaethon' of Euripides hold the romance of the sunrise, and when the old poet spoke for himself in a chorus of the 'Hercules Furens,' he was far from the futile common sense associated with that part of the drama.

The modern feeling for nature and romance is not so un-Greek as is supposed, but leaving such justification aside, we may award great credit to the actors, led by Miss Elsie Fogerty (their trainer), for the undoubted success of 'Atalanta.' They were able to give clear utterance to the astonishing beauty and fervour of description which make the play immortal. If ever amplification, to use the term of Longinus, is justified, it is here. The Chorus was a real triumph, and the best, both for artistic grouping and singing, that has been seen of late years. The dresses, specially woven and dyed, were graduated with the skill of a modern landscape painter who finds in nature a subtle colour-scheme of varying reds. The leader (Miss Mary Webb) had a good voice and appearance; and except for the posing of one figure, rather too conscious of a pretty face, there was always appropriate movement in the fourteen who formed the Chorus. One saw for the first time what could be done with

> the charm
> Of woven paces and of waving hands.

A dance movement with play at ball was a happy invention, carried out with the finish and skill which distinguished throughout the figures who gathered round the altar of Dionysus. Miss Fogerty as Althæa was dignified, and, of course, admirable in elocution. She allowed herself, we think, too level a tone of hardness in the first part of the play; but she was capable of tenderness, and her whole conception of the last scene was moving, though not lacking in the Greek quality of restraint. Mr. Gerald Ames as Meleager was also at his best in the final scene. His life went out fitfully, as the poet intended, with the transient glow and gloom of the burning brand. As Atalanta, Miss Hazel Thompson showed a simplicity and grace which augur well for her future as an artist. A more gracious embodiment of the maiden huntress could not have been hoped for.

The music, by Miss Muriel Elliot, was frankly modern, but tuneful. The piano was unfortunately obtrusive in some moments of stress, in which the violins, also present, would surely have been sufficient to guide voices so efficient and well trained.

It seems a pity that so excellent a performance could not have been arranged for several afternoons or nights in succession. On Monday there was, we believe, a full house, and a substantial sum must have been gained for Bedford College.

Dramatic Gossip.

In its way the representation at Drury Lane on the 12th inst. was unique. Scarcely an English actor of eminence was there who did not take a share in the entertainment, and as a tribute, on the part of the public and her profession to the estimation in which Miss Terry is held, the demonstration was unprecedented and unparalleled. Features in the programme carried out—notably the tableaux vivants arranged by Mr. Luke Fildes, Sir L. Alma Tadema, and other artists—were of enchanting beauty. In most of the cases, however, the personal element outweighed the artistic gain. This is always the case when scenes from comic masterpieces are given, whatever the cast assigned them. In a presentation of 'Much Ado about Nothing' it was profoundly interesting to see the *bénéficiaire* as Beatrice supported by her sisters Marion as Hero and Kate as Ursula, and nearly a score of offshoots of her family, together with a cast comprising Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. H. B. Irving, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and numerous others of high eminence; and the fact of having been present on such an occasion is one to be remembered with gratification. Better performances of the play are, however, to be recalled at the Lyceum and His Majesty's. Not less sensible, with a change of theatre, was the feeling in the Dinner and Picture Scene of 'The School for Scandal,' in which Sir Charles Wyndham was Charles Surface; Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Sir Oliver; Mr. Edward Terry, Moses; Mr. Cyril Maude, Trip; Mr. George Alexander, Careless; and Mr. Ben Davies, Sir Henry Bumper. Signora Duse came over, it is stated, on purpose to render a tribute to the English actress; and among those who assisted in the demonstration were Mme. Jane Hading and MM. Coquelin. In the same category might almost be classed the public, which during the closing reception sang 'Auld Lang Syne' with great enthusiasm. Lady Bancroft, in a few well-chosen and happily delivered phrases, announced herself as the fairy godmother who presided over the pageant. It may be doubted whether a scene of homage to an artist ever held more magic and electric feeling.

In reviving at the Royalty 'Mademoiselle de la Seiglière' M. Coquelin resumed the part of the *avocat* Destournelles, in which he was seen at the Gaiety, as a member of the Comédie Française, in June, 1879. The work—an adaptation by M. Jules Sandeau of one of his novels—though now nearly sixty years old, remains a masterpiece, while M. Coquelin's performance of the ambitious and cynical old lawyer is even riper than before. M. Jean Coquelin struggled (in the main successfully) with an arduous part as the Marquis; Mlle. Fanny Aubel succeeded Mlle. Broisat as Hélène, the sympathetic heroine; and Madame Bouchetal, Mlle. Madeleine Brohan as the Baronne.

What, after the modern fashion of extravagant advertisement, was announced as a "Big dramatic festival," but consisted of two revivals of moderate interest, took place last Saturday evening at the Duke of York's Theatre. The first consisted of Mr. J. M. Barrie's fantasy 'Pantaloon,' in which Mr. Albert Chevalier took for the first time the character of Pantaloon; the second was 'The Marriage of Kitty,' Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox's clever adaptation of 'La Passerelle,' in which Miss Marie Tempest resumed her original part of Kitty Silverton, acting with her old sauciness and humour; Miss Ellis Jeffreys returned to the character of Madame de Semiano, of which she is an ideal exponent; Mr. Leonard Boyne remained Sir Reginald; and Mr. Eric Lewis was John Travers, the lawyer. An amount of success which few recent novelties have enjoyed seems in store for the revival.

A new last act, providing a happy termination, was on Tuesday evening supplied at the Savoy to 'The Shulamite,' a well-conceived and well-acted play thus obtaining further elements of popularity. A musical piece by Mr. Malcolm Watson, entitled 'An Exile from Home,' was on the same occasion added to a programme which it strengthens.

'Brigadier Gerard' has closed its career at the Lyric, to the evening bill of which 'Othello,' with Mr. Lewis Waller as the Moor and Mr. H. B. Irving as his ancient, is this evening transferred.

To the list of pieces which have failed to hit public taste must be added 'Shore Acres,' which at the Waldorf has met with no such good fortune as it enjoyed in the United States. An arrangement has been made by which, in the early autumn, the management of Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Winifred Emery will be associated in a West-End theatre with that of Mr. Charles Frohman.

The season at the Imperial of Mr. Martin Harvey closes this evening.

Miss Ada Rehan has embarked for England, but in a condition that necessitated her being carried on board the ship, and precludes all hope of her appearance on the stage during her present visit.

'Matt of Merrymonth' is the title of a play by Mrs. E. G. Sutherland and Mr. B. M. Dix which has been secured for production next season by Mr. Fred Terry.

Madame Jane Hading's first appearance for the present season took place on Monday at the Coronet in her familiar rôle of Madame d'Ange in 'Le Demi-Monde,' in which she was once more seen to high advantage.

It was on April 25th, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the University of Melbourne, that the performance of 'The Wasps' of Aristophanes, to which brief reference was made last week, took place, under the direction of Dr. Alexander Leeper, Warden of Trinity College, and in presence of his Excellency the Governor-General. The interpreters were taken from the three colleges of Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The dresses were made by ladies connected with the colleges; the properties were copied from ancient sculptures and paintings. The dress of the Wasps and most of the kitchen utensils were from the designs of M. Maurice-Carton. Two representations were given on the same day. The scenery was executed by Messrs. Little & Son, of the Melbourne Theatre Royal.

Owing to copyright arrangements, the complete edition of Ibsen's works announced by Mr. Heinemann cannot be published until September next. Two volumes will be issued then, and the others in rapid succession.

MISCELLANEA

DATE OF THE STATUTE OF KILKENNY.

All published histories of Ireland give the date of the famous Statute of Kilkenny as 1367, and this error has been perpetuated since Hardiman's volume on the subject. A few years back the real date was pointed out to me by a deceased friend, and I am glad to note that in the recently issued 'History of the Diocese of Ossory' the true date is quoted by the Rev. William Carrigan. However, it may be well to make known generally that the actual year when the Statute of Kilkenny was passed was the fortieth year of Edward III., which is 1366—not 1367, as found in all printed authorities. The statute was enacted on "the day after Ash Wednesday, 40 Edw. III.," and this must be at the close of February of the year 1366. As a matter of fact, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Viceroy of Ireland, returned to England early in 1366, leaving Gerald, Earl of Desmond, as Justiciary.

Wm. H. Grattan Flood.

To Correspondents.—W. E. C.—W. K. D.—C. A. M. F.—Received.

E. W.—Many thanks: anticipated, as you will see.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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The Scholarship is tenable by a Woman who shall have taken Honours at a British University, and who is in need of pecuniary assistance for her Course of Professional Training. She will be expected to take the Full Course of Training under the Delegacy.

Applications, with full particulars, must be sent in to the Tutor of Women Students, Miss A. J. COOPER, 22, St. John Street, Oxford, not later than JULY 10, 1906.

V. PERRONET SELLS, Secretary to the Delegacy.

Old Clarendon Building, Oxford, June 11, 1906.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER AND MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

ENTRANCE MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS are offered, One for proficiency in ARTS and One for proficiency in SCIENCE.

Each Scholarship is of the value of 100*l.*, and the successful Candidates will be required to enter for the full Medical Curriculum in the University and the Infirmary.

The Scholarships will be awarded to Candidates who give evidence of a high standard of proficiency in Arts or Science respectively.—Applications should be sent, on or before JULY 1, to the REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of NORTH WALES, BANGOR. (A Constituent College of the University of Wales.) Principal—H. R. REICHEL, M.A. LL.D. NEXT SESSION BEGINS OCTOBER 2, 1906. The College Courses are arranged with reference to the Degrees of the University of Wales; they include most of the Subjects for the B.Sc. Degree of the London University. Students may pursue their first year of Medical Study at the College. There are Special Departments for Agriculture (including Forestry) and Electrical Engineering, a Day Training Department for Men and Women, and a Department for the Training of Secondary and Kindergarten Teachers. Sessional Fee for ordinary Arts Course, 11*l.* 1s.; ditto for Intermediate Science or Medical Course, 15*l.* 15s. The cost of living in lodgings in Bangor averages from 20*l.* to 30*l.* for the Session. There is a Hall of Residence for Women Students. Fee, Thirty Guineas for the Session. At the ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION (held in SEPTEMBER) more than Twenty Scholarships and Exhibitions, ranging in value from 40*l.* to 10*l.*, will be open for competition.—For further information and copies of the various Prospectuses apply to JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.

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Desire to call attention to the advantages offered by this SCHOOL,

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Under the Head Mastership of Dr. Rouse efforts have been made to improve on the ordinary methods of Teaching. Of the distinctive features of the School Work the following may be specially mentioned:—

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(2) Spoken French and German.

(3) Teaching of English and English Literature in all the Classes.

(4) A carefully graded Science Course.

(5) Drawing leading up to the Engineering Tripos.

The work of the Preparatory School is also specially suited for Candidates for the Navy.

A Detailed Account of the Work of the School has been drawn up, and may, together with the ordinary Prospectus, be had of the Clerk to the Governors,

J. F. EADEN, Esq., 15, SIDNEY STREET, CAMBRIDGE.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION will be held on JUNE 27, 28, and 29, to fill VACANCIES in SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS.—For particulars apply by letter to the BURSAR, The Bursary, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX. Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

CHURCH EDUCATION CORPORATION.

CHERWELL HALL, OXFORD.

Training College for Women Secondary Teachers. Principal, Miss CATHERINE I. DODD, M.A., late Lecturer in Education at the University of Manchester.

Students are prepared for the Oxford Teacher's Diploma, the Cambridge Teacher's Certificate, the Teacher's Diploma of the University of London, and the Higher Froebel Certificate.

Full particulars on application.

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Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE of SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTORS in England or abroad are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING & CO., who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.

Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Sackville Street, London, W.

Situations Vacant.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Applications are invited for the post of DEMONSTRATOR of CHEMISTRY.

Duties to commence on SEPTEMBER 24, 1906.

Applications, with copies of Testimonials, should be sent to the TREASURER, the Superintendent's Office, Guy's Hospital, on or before SATURDAY, July 7, 1906.

Particulars as to the duties, remuneration, &c., may be obtained from the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

CHAIR OF HUMANITY.

The UNIVERSITY COURT of the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW will, on JULY 19, or some subsequent date, proceed to appoint a PROFESSOR to occupy the above Chair, which is now vacant.

The Professor will be required to enter on his duties on OCTOBER 1, 1906, from which date the appointment will take effect.

The normal Salary of the post is fixed by Ordinance at 1,000*l.* The Chair has an Official Residence attached to it.

The appointment is made *ad vitam aut culpam*, and carries with it the right to a pension on conditions prescribed by Ordinance.

Each Applicant should lodge with the undersigned, who will furnish any further information desired, twenty copies of his application and twenty copies of any Testimonials he may desire to submit on or before JULY 7, 1906.

ALAN E. CLAPPERTON, Secretary of the Glasgow University Court.

91, West Regent Street Glasgow.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

KHEDIVIAL SCHOOL OF LAW, CAIRO.

LAW LECTURESHIP.

The EGYPTIAN MINISTRY of EDUCATION invites applications for the post of LECTURER in the ENGLISH SECTION of the KHEDIVIAL SCHOOL of LAW, CAIRO. Salary 615*l.*, rising to 820*l.* Candidates must be University Men, having either a Law Degree or other Legal Qualification, and must have some knowledge of French. The successful applicant will be required in the first instance to Lecture (in English) on Roman Law.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, and accompanied by copies only of Testimonials, to be sent before JULY 14, 1906, to DOUGLAS DUNLOP, Esq., Gullane, East Lothian to whom Candidates may apply by letter for further information.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The COUNCIL is about to appoint a LECTURER in ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The detailed conditions of appointment may be obtained from the REGISTRAR.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the post of LECTURER in MATHEMATICS. Commencing salary 140*l.* per annum.

Full particulars may be obtained on application.

JAMES RAFTER, Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN HISTORY.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the vacant ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP in HISTORY. Salary 150*l.* per annum.

Full particulars can be obtained from the REGISTRAR, to whom applications should be sent not later than JULY 10.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EGYPT.

HEAD MASTERSHIP.

A HEAD MASTER for the largest SECONDARY SCHOOL in CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education, will be required in OCTOBER NEXT. Salary 615*l.*—820*l.* per annum.

Head Master's House, newly built, close to the School. Allowance for passage out to Egypt. Summer Vacation not less than Two Months.

Staff, of which English University Men form a large part, numbers over 40.

Applicants should be laymen, between 30 and 40 years of age.

Application, with statement of age, Honours at School and University, and of experience in teaching, accompanied by copies of Testimonials, to be sent before JUNE 30, 1906, to DOUGLAS DUNLOP, Esq., Gullane, Haddingtonshire, to whom Egyptian Candidates may apply by letter for further information.

WILLIAM JONES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MONMOUTH.

HEAD MASTERSHIP.

The GOVERNING BODY of the above SCHOOL invite applications for the post of HEAD MASTER, who must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom.

The School is conducted under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated February 23, 1891, and is a First-Grade School of modern type. There are suitable Buildings for the reception of 300 Boys.

The School has a Classical and Commercial side, and the Curriculum embraces every Subject comprised in the highest class of Education, including Subjects proper to be taught in a Public Secondary School.

The Emoluments of the Head Master consist of a Residence free of Rent, Rates, and Taxes, with accommodation for 40 Boarders, and a fixed Stipend of 200*l.* per annum; also of Capitation Payments of 4*l.* per annum for each Boy up to the number of 75, and of 3*l.* per annum for each Boy above that number, and the profits arising from Boarders.

There are Thirty Scholarships tenable in the School, and Twelve Exhibitions to any University or other place of higher education in the United Kingdom.

The duties will commence in SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Candidates for the appointment must send in their applications, together with twenty copies of Printed Testimonials and the names of not more than three Persons to whom reference may be made, on or before JULY 7, 1906, to Mr. ARTHUR VIZARD, Clerk to the Governors, Monmouth, from whom Forms of Application and further information may be obtained.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SOUTH NORWOOD.

The COMMITTEE invite applications for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the above SCHOOL.

The School is a Secondary School under the Regulations of the Board of Education, but is at present attended only by Scholars who intend to become Teachers in Public Elementary Schools, of whom there are about 200.

Applicants should have a University Degree or its equivalent, and must have had experience in a good Secondary School.

Salary, 250*l.* per annum.

The appointment will date from SEPTEMBER 1, 1906, and particulars of duties can be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained from the Clerk to the Education Committee, Katharine Street, Croydon, to whom they must be returned not later than 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, July 7, 1906, accompanied by copies of at least Three Testimonials of recent date. JAMES SMYTH, Clerk.

May 29, 1906.

SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, MANRESA ROAD, CHELSEA.

The GOVERNING BODY invite applications for the position of FORM MASTER for SEPTEMBER in the SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS. The usual Form Subjects. Commencing Salary 130*l.*

Forms of Application (which must be returned by 10 A.M. on JUNE 27), and further particulars may be obtained from the SECRETARY.

DERBYSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BUXTON PUPIL-TEACHERS' CENTRE FOR GIRLS.

Applications are invited for the post of (a) HEAD MISTRESS. Commencing Salary 150*l*. (b) ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Commencing Salary 100*l*. Candidates must be specially qualified, either in English Subjects or in Mathematics and Science.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copies of three recent Testimonials, should be sent, before JULY 14, to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, County Education Office, Derby.

BRISTOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

FAIRFIELD SECONDARY (MIXED) SCHOOL.

WANTED, to commence duties after the SUMMER VACATION, a FORM MISTRESS, with special qualifications in Botany, in addition to the ordinary English Subjects. Salary 90*l*. with annual increments of 5*l*. to 110*l*. per annum. In calculating the initial Salary, credit will be given for half length of service in a Secondary School approved by the Board of Education. Fractions of a year will be disregarded.

Forms of Application, which must be returned on or before THURSDAY, June 28, 1906, may be obtained by sending a stamped, addressed foolscap envelope to the SECRETARY, Education Offices, Guildhall, Bristol.

June 15, 1906.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

PUPIL-TEACHER CENTRE.

SENIOR FRENCH MISTRESS, Graduate or equivalent, qualified to teach Students above 16 years of age. Elementary, Matriculation, Intermediate Arts Standard. Residence abroad requisite. Salary 120*l*. per annum.

Forms of Application, which may be had on application to the undermentioned, should be returned not later than JUNE 29, 1906.

JNO. F. MOSS, Secretary.

Education Office, Sheffield, June 8, 1906.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD, EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

The SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE will require, in SEPTEMBER NEXT, the following TUTORS for the TRAINING COLLEGE for TEACHERS:—

ASSISTANT MISTRESS of METHOD, who must hold the Higher Froebel Certificate, and may be required to help with the teaching of French. Salary 100*l*., resident.

ASSISTANT MALE TUTOR in MATHEMATICS, offering also French as a subsidiary subject. Salary 170*l*., non-resident.

LADY TUTOR in HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY. Salary 100*l*., resident.

LADY TUTOR in NEEDLEWORK, who will help the Principal in the Clerical Work of the College, and who may be required to take some French as a subsidiary subject. Salary 120*l*., non-resident.

Forms of Application, which may be had on application to the undersigned, should be returned not later than July 2, 1906.

Personal canvassing will disqualify Candidates.

JNO. F. MOSS, Secretary.

Education Office, Sheffield, June 20, 1906.

LEAMINGTON MUNICIPAL DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND P.-T. CENTRE.

WANTED, to commence duties in SEPTEMBER NEXT, a MISTRESS for MODERN LANGUAGES. High-School Education and Degree (or equivalent qualification) are essential. Commencing Salary will be at the rate of 110*l*. per annum (non-resident).

Applications, with copies of three Testimonials, endorsed "Appointment of Modern Language Mistress," should be sent, not later than SATURDAY, June 30, to the DIRECTOR of EDUCATION, Avenue Road, Leamington Spa.

LEO. RAWLINSON, Clerk to the Education Authority.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1906.

WEST SUFFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCHOOL OF ART.

Applications are invited for the post of ART MASTER for the SCHOOL of ART at BURY ST. EDMUNDS. The successful Candidate will be expected to give his whole time to the service of the Committee, and to take Day and Evening Work. Commencing Salary 200*l*. per annum, with annual increments to 250*l*.

Travelling (locomotion) expenses, and an allowance if out on County Business for the night, will also be granted.

Applications to be made on or before JULY 7, 1906, on a Form to be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of stamped, addressed foolscap envelope.

FRED. R. HUGHES, County Education Secretary.

5, Crown Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCHOOL OF ART.

An ASSISTANT MASTER is REQUIRED for the SCHOOL of ART at the SHIPLEY TECHNICAL SCHOOL. Salary 60*l*. to 80*l*. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.—Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, stating age, giving full particulars of qualifications and teaching experience, and enclosing copies of three Testimonials, should be sent, not later than JULY 7.

W. POPPLESTONE, Secretary.

Education Office, Shipley, June 18, 1906.

HANLEY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

Applications are invited for the position of ASSISTANT MASTER at the above-named SCHOOL. Salary 150*l*. per annum. The duties to commence on SEPTEMBER 1 NEXT. The Session lasts about 40 weeks. Candidates must hold the Art Master's Certificate, Group 1. Preference will be given to one who has specialized in Modelling.

The Candidate appointed to the position will be required to devote 3½ days, including Saturday Afternoon, and 5 Evenings, to his duties. He will be required to assist in the general management of the School, and to give such Lectures as the Head Master may desire.

Applications stating age, qualifications, teaching experience (number of the Art Master's Certificate), with not more than three recent Testimonials, endorsed "Assistant Master," to be sent, on or before JUNE 30, 1906, to

ARTHUR CHALLINOR, Secretary.

Town Hall, Hanley.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM.

MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the following appointments:—

A LADY qualified to teach SHORTHAND and BOOK-KEEPING to Girls preparing for Commercial Life. Salary 80*l*. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10*l*. to a maximum of 100*l*. per annum.

A JUNIOR MALE ASSISTANT in the SCHOOL of ART, qualified to teach Design. Salary 110*l*., rising by an annual increment of 10*l*. to a maximum of 120*l*. per annum.

Particulars of duties, &c. can be obtained on sending a fully addressed foolscap envelope to the PRINCIPAL, Municipal Technical Institute, Romford Road, West Ham, E.

All applications must be lodged with the Principal before noon, JUNE 25, 1906.

By Order of the Council,

FRED. E. HILLEARY, Town Clerk.

June 9, 1906.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, NEW CROSS.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

A TEACHER of MUSIC (full time) will shortly be appointed at a salary of 250*l*. a year. Particulars and Form of Application may be obtained from the WARDEN, Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E. Applications, on the prescribed form, must be received not later than THURSDAY, July 5, 1906.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. PANCRAS.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The COUNCIL of the METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of ST. PANCRAS invite applications for the following Appointments:—

(*a*) A CHIEF ASSISTANT, age 25 to 35, at a salary of 120*l*. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10*l*. to 160*l*. per annum. Previous experience in Library Work is essential.

(*b*) A SENIOR ASSISTANT, age 20 to 30, at a salary of 70*l*. per annum, rising by annual increments of 7*l*. 10*s*. to 100*l*. per annum. Previous experience in Library Work essential. Experience in Library Work being equal, preference will be given in this appointment to Candidates with a knowledge of Shorthand and Type-writing.

(*c*) A JUNIOR ASSISTANT at a salary of 40*l*. per annum, rising by annual increments of 5*l*. to 60*l*. per annum. Preference will be given in this appointment to well-educated youths aged about 16 years, who have recently left school.

Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Pancras Road, N.W., must be sent to the undersigned not later than FRIDAY, July 6, and accompanied by copies (which will not be returned) of three Testimonials of recent dates, and be endorsed either "Chief Assistant," "Senior Assistant," or "Junior Assistant."

Personal canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

C. H. F. BARRETT, Town Clerk.

The Town Hall, Pancras Road, N.W., June 18, 1906.

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SEARCHES at BRITISH MUSEUM and other LIBRARIES in English, French, Flemish, Dutch, German, and Latin. Seventeen years' experience.—J. A. RANDOLPH, 128, Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906.

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LITERATURE

George Douglas, eighth Duke of Argyll (1823 - 1900): *Autobiography and Memoirs.* Edited by the Dowager Duchess of Argyll. 2 vols. (John Murray.)

LORD GRANVILLE characterized the late Duke of Argyll's defence of two notable Viceroys, Lord Canning and Lord Dalhousie, in 1858 as the "best speech I ever heard him make, right in tone, substance, and length." Prolixity was, indeed, a marked defect in the utterances of that genuine orator. The fault is no less conspicuous in his autobiography, which occupies the greater part of the two large volumes now published under the careful editorship of his widow. Over fifty pages have to be perused before we reach his birth. They contain some interesting matter, such as an account of his father's escape from Switzerland, with the help of Madame de Staël, after the rupture of the treaty of Amiens; but the Duke might have curbed his pen to advantage. He becomes positively tedious when he devotes page after page of superior commonplace to Italian travel, setting forth his admiration of the Duomo at Florence, his disappointment at the Campo Santo at Pisa, and so on. Froude once declared that he "drew the line at dukes." It is to be feared that that vigorous critic would not have made an exception in the case of the literary remains of his Grace of Argyll.

In spite of its *longueurs*, the autobiography presents an attractive picture of a studious boyhood spent on the Scottish estates of the family, under the eye of a father who was a cultivated man and no mean mechanician. A delicate child, the future Duke became an ardent field naturalist, and drank in Wordsworth, though the classics, with the exception of Virgil, failed to attract him. We get an animated account of the building of Skerryvore lighthouse by Alan Stevenson, a martyr to his arduous undertaking. "He was," we read, "as gentle and refined as he was brave and strong, and persevering and inflexible in purpose." Keenly addicted to many branches of science, the Duke lost no opportunity of becoming acquainted with their eminent exponents. As a result he gives us a series of appreciative portraits, among them one of the discoverer of the use of anæsthetics :—

"Simpson's own enthusiasm was delightful. I do not know that I have ever met any man in whom genius was written more visibly in face and voice and manner. His spirit seemed to be always quivering in the presence of Nature, as if conscious of her immense suggestiveness, and trembling lest he should miss even the slightest of her hints. It was most interesting to watch the movements of his expression when he or anyone else mentioned in conversation any curious or singular fact—anything unusual or apparently anomalous, however trivial. His spirit seemed always to withdraw into its own recesses and to be following the trail of some footprint too faint for others to observe, and too slight even for himself to follow to any conclusion. Then it would return from its excursion, breaking into smiles, radiant with the hope that an explanation would come at last."

We must pass over the Duke's admirable efforts for the improvement of his estates, to which in the course of fifty years he devoted over half a million sterling, all, as he records with legitimate pride, paid out of income. As a politician he inherited a strong dislike of the Whigs, and developed sympathy for the commercial policy of Peel, together with a personal admiration of the Duke of Wellington which became something very like hero-worship. The splendid blue eyes, minutely described, distracted attention, it appears, from the beaky nose and the small and firm mouth. Argyll's course was therefore fairly fixed when his father's death in 1847 gave him a seat in the House of Lords. He was at the same time taking pleasure in London society, and thus we glean an interesting detail or two about the breakfasts and dinners of the day. This was what occurred at the table of the venerable Thomas Grenville, the donor of a magnificent collection of books to the nation :—

"Dundas told us some story—very well—as he always did. But Rogers never could bear to see those around him listening to anyone but himself. He therefore slowly lifted his cadaverous face, and, with a most vicious expression, said: 'I have been waiting a long time till Dundas had ended. May I be allowed now to get in one word edgeways?' Dundas could not reply, of course, to such an antiquity as Rogers, and could only look, as he did, very much annoyed."

The Dundas in question was Sir David, a Scottish lawyer and lover of books. Hallam and Bishop Wilberforce, Sir Charles Lyell and Sir Robert Inglis, are among the persons described by the Duke of Argyll, and we get a quaint anecdote of table-turning at Macaulay's, when the historian displayed unphilosophic alarm at the success of the experiment.

The Duke tells the story of the Aberdeen Ministry, which he joined as Lord Privy Seal, with some minuteness; but the reader cannot refrain from feeling that he is travelling, for the most part, over well-trodden ground. A vivid account is given, however, of Gladstone's exposition of his first Budget to the Cabinet—a three hours' discourse in a conversational tone, without a single slip or obscurity. "I look back upon it," writes the Duke, "as by far the most wonderful intellectual effort I have ever listened to from the lips of man." Very characteristic, too, was Palmerston's assurance to the Duke that he need not be in the least anxious about Sebastopol: "You know it is an axiom of military science that an invested fortress is sure to fall. It is a mere question of time." Palmerston was then seventy, and his questioner just thirty, but the Duke remembers that he felt himself the older man. His autobiography reasonably defends the Aberdeen Cabinet against the charge that it was a deeply divided body, a point made by Gladstone before him. Besides, when disputes did occur, they were rather personal than the outcome of political predispositions. The denunciation of that Government as a "coalition" is based, in short, upon exaggerated importance attached to correspondence which in many instances never came before the Cabinet. None the less was it so composed as to be incapable of conducting firm diplomacy; and posterity will hardly accept the Duke's complacent interrogation of Lord Aberdeen: "In all our long negotiations, lasting through ten months, can you put your finger on any one step to which you ought never to have assented, or any one step you ought to have taken and failed to take?"

The autobiography ends towards the winter of 1857, and the Dowager Duchess has brought her husband's life to its close in an agreeable narrative, copiously illustrated by correspondence and extracts from speeches. The former source exhibits the Duke as keeping a closer grip on affairs than might be gathered from his brilliant, but discursive oratory. Though he was inclined to be pragmatic, his advice made, on the whole, for moderation and wisdom, notably when he urged upon Russell that the Alabama should be detained if she touched at a colonial port. When the newly widowed Queen decided that she would never again join in the "frivolities of a Court," his reply, as communicated to Gladstone, was a model of tact :—

"I replied to her in a way to indicate that the love borne to her by her people is one so uncommon, and so valuable to them and for them, that a response to it, in some form or other, by allowing her people to see her and testify their feelings, would be some day one of her public duties. This was very guardedly expressed, but the drift was clear, and she sent me a message which showed that she liked being reminded of a

sympathy and affection of which the Prince was proud, and which she herself appreciates."

To come to later times, the Duke undoubtedly made a mistake in entering the Cabinet of 1880, for by that time he had got out of touch with his party, except when the "unspeakable Turk" was in question. And when he had parted company with Gladstone, he as certainly made heavy demands on the privileges of friendship by his lengthy comminatory epistles. Here is a passage in one of them:

"Your long fight with 'Beaconsfieldism' has, I think, thrown you into antagonism with many political conceptions and sympathies which once had a strong hold upon you. Yet they have certainly no less a share of value and of truth than they ever had, and perhaps they are more needed in face of the present chaos of opinion."

Yet the Duke gives us to understand that the idea of him as a delighter in controversy is a popular delusion!

The Dowager Duchess appends a chapter on the Duke's scientific pursuits—a chapter which is of some importance in its way, though it fails to place him in the position of being able to contend on equal terms with Darwin, Herbert Spencer, or Lord Kelvin. He had a keen eye for an exception, but he dealt loosely with scientific principles. Of his paintings it may be said that if they were not ducal, they would win recognition at most local schools of art; of his verse, that it was Wordsworthian, but generally commonplace. But his life was one of worthy dignity and beneficence, and when he was a young man its moral was pointed by Agassiz after an unexpected visit to Inveraray: "Happy the people whose aristocracy is occupied by such studies as I find here."

The Pageant of London. By Richard Davey. Illustrated by John Fulleylove, R.I. 2 vols. (Methuen & Co.)

"By seeing London," said Johnson, "I have seen as much of life as the world can show." Since Johnson's day the great city has developed in directions which were undreamt of by the moralist. A succession of writers, from James Peller Malcolm to Sir Walter Besant, have attempted to trace the ever-flowing stream of London life from its sources onwards, and to follow the twists and turnings of its course in the direction of social and political progress as well as material growth. Mr. Richard Davey, in the volumes before us, has endeavoured to attain this object by means of a number of illustrative scenes. His book, he says, in a sentence which is scarcely worthy of his literary reputation, "consists of a series of word-pictures of the principal events that have transpired in the Metropolis"; and it is called a "Pageant" in the widest acceptation of that word, as "meaning not only Coronations, Royal marriages, funerals, and other pompous shows and spectacles, but as signifying the unrolling, as in a sort of procession, of the story of the British Capital from the day when Julius Cæsar appeared on the banks of the Thames, to that which witnessed the funeral of Queen Victoria."

It is obvious that a work constructed on these principles has its limitations. Of the moral, intellectual, and religious sides of London life, which in Johnson's view constituted the most distinctive features of the great city, no adequate portrayal is presented to the reader; nor can room be found for an analysis of that deeper and more mysterious quality in the "urbanity" of London which drove away the hypochondria of Lamb, and "fed his humour, until tears wetted his cheek for unutterable sympathies with the multitudinous moving picture." Nor has Mr. Davey attempted to deal with various questions which appeal to the London student, such as the influence exercised by the metropolis over the rest of the kingdom; the relations between the City and the suburbs that surround it; the causes of the mutability of political opinion which is distinctive of the capital city of the Empire; and many others which will readily suggest themselves to those who take more than a superficial interest in the development of London life. But the reader whose tastes lie in the direction of the more romantic and pictorial side of history will find in Mr. Davey's book, if not an entirely trustworthy guide, at all events a very readable and companionable one.

In the collection of facts Mr. Davey claims to have derived his information from original sources, partly through the medium of books, either ancient or modern, and partly direct from contemporary documents. As he has refrained from giving his authorities, it is difficult to test the accuracy of his text; but the broader statements of fact seem to us to be generally correct, though there is an unfortunate crop of errors in points of detail. Some of the most interesting chapters in his book are those that deal with the reigns of the Tudors. At no period of English history was the "pageantry" which is the key-note of the book displayed on a more extravagant scale, nor were the tragedies which formed a commonplace of London life ever more frequently exhibited. The axe and the gallows occupy a perhaps not disproportionate space amongst Mr. Davey's word-pictures. One of the best-written chapters in the book is that which describes the ill-fated career of Anne Boleyn. But whilst dwelling at some length on pageants and crimes that had no direct relation to London life, Mr. Davey has laid no stress on the fact that Henry VIII. placed the citizens of the capital under an everlasting obligation by his judicious exchanges of land with the Abbey of Westminster. Though intended in the first instance to subserve his own selfish purposes, the acquisition by the king of the land on which the parks of Hyde and St. James were afterwards laid out was a meritorious deed which should be held in some measure to atone for the many acts of cruelty and jealousy which stained his reign.

The topographical chapters, though brightly written, are disfigured by errors of fact. Two will suffice as examples. Mr. Davey, writing of 'The Riverside Palaces' (i. 333), notes that "the existence of three Suffolk Houses has given rise to a good deal of confused misstatement." His explanation unfortunately makes confusion worse. After referring to the death of the widow of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, the father of Lady Jane Grey, Mr. Davey writes:—

"The Grey estates passed to a nephew of the late Duke of Suffolk, Lord Grey of Porgo [*sic*], whose son became Earl of Suffolk, and built himself a house in the Haymarket, on the site of which now stand the Suffolk Street Galleries and Suffolk Street and Place."

The title of Lord Grey of Porgo never had any existence, nor was any member of the Grey family created Earl of Suffolk. The nephew of the Duke of Suffolk, a son of John Grey of Pirgo, was created Lord Grey of Groby in 1603, and his son was advanced to the Earldom of Stamford in 1628. None of the family had any connexion with Suffolk Street, Haymarket.

On the following page Mr. Davey writes:

"Some twenty years later Montagu House, as it was then called, came into the hands of William Parker, Lord Morley, who was raised to the peerage by Elizabeth as Viscount Mounteagle."

This should read: "Montagu House came into the hands of William Parker, eldest son of Lord Morley, who was summoned to Parliament in 1605 as Baron Monteagle." Errors of this kind, which might have been avoided by consulting an ordinary peerage, occur on nearly every page.

In addition to misstatements of fact, there are a large number of misprints, which seriously detract from the value of the book. An interesting account is given of the career of Perkin Warbeck, in which the name of the Earl of Warwick is given as George instead of Edward, and the execution of Warbeck is antedated by a year. The widow of Warbeck married successively not two, but three, husbands. To pass to more modern times, it may be stated that the execution of the Mannings, who twice figure in Mr. Davey's pages (ii. 193, 575), took place not in 1852, but in 1849. The assertion in the Preface that Brutus "founded Troam Novum or Trinovatum" needs correction. London Stone was certainly not "converted into a millennium," nor, without a lapse of grammar, could it ever have been a "Milliary Auream" (i. 29). In the list of names of celebrities who are commemorated in Westminster Abbey we have noticed that five are wrongly spelt on one page alone (ii. 435).

In a work intended for the general reader rather than the serious student it may perhaps seem ungracious to dwell on imperfections which a very little care would remove. It is a pleasanter task to dwell on the merits of a book which is replete with information, presented with a considerable amount of literary skill. Its value is enhanced by Mr. Fulleylove's charming illustrations, which depict many of the historic buildings of London, seen

chiefly under the warm glow of a summer sunset. But even in these plates we should prefer to see the name of Staple Inn properly spelt; while the illustration labelled as 'Lincoln's Inn Fields' does not represent that area, but depicts Old Buildings, in the interior of the Inn. The index deserves a word of praise, although the name of Lamb is absent.

Augustus Austen Leigh, Provost of King's College, Cambridge: a Record of College Reform. Edited by William Austen Leigh. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

It is a privilege to have been allowed to read this book. There are full-dress biographies of public men whose names at the time of their death are in the mouths of every one. There are privately printed monographs, generally by one of the family, and often as deficient in public interest as they are in literary skill. Thirdly, there are the lives of men of supreme intellectual distinction, who by mere accident, in the familiar words, "have no memorial." The life which stands outside these divisions lays, by the very fact, a claim upon our attention, of a peculiar character. Had the volume now before us not been written, the world would have been spiritually the poorer. Of how many books published nowadays can this be justly said? "Excellence in him was unvarying, and seemed to be instinctive," is said of Austen Leigh as a boy. "I never met with a more modest, gentlemanlike young man," wrote Lord Cowley, then British Ambassador at Paris. Mr. F. A. Bosanquet calls him "the most lovable of men." Mr. Heitland, who worked under him, says of him that he was always kind, always firm, always prompt, and always just, and emphasizes his unaffected nobility. The late E. W. Howson sums up his life in three words: modesty, refinement, and unselfishness. Dr. Prothero, as his colleague, must, of course, have known him almost better than any one in his time, but his deeply reasoned eulogy is too long to quote. Henry Sidgwick cited him as Aristotle's equitable man. Such overwhelming testimonies—and we have cited but mere scraps from a tithe of those here delivered by distinguished men of the present time—would alone arrest the attention and direct it towards Austen Leigh's personality. Yet Austen Leigh's character is but one part of this remarkable book.

The history of the development of King's College, Cambridge, is now well known. The late Provost himself contributed a historical statement upon the subject to the public in his College History; but, as is here pointed out, a large part of it could not be told by him. The real greatness of Austen Leigh, it has been said, lay in the fact that he reformed the College, or assisted in its reform, so quietly, and with such discretion, that no one found out that any great reform was being effected. A few might grumble, a single person like Mr. Bendyshe might obstruct; but slowly the work was carried out, and from a position which has furnished a Cambridge historian with one of the bitterest invectives, King's has arisen to all but the first position in the University. This was the work accomplished during the hegemony, and by the activity, of Augustus Austen Leigh. The original statutory number of King's College was 70, all told. This was still preserved in 1867. By 1888 there were 29 resident Fellows and 94 undergraduates. In 1904 there were 35 resident Fellows and 146 undergraduates. All this was accomplished in spite of that agricultural depression which has visited King Henry VI.'s foundation more severely, perhaps, than any other college. It may be contended that growing like a tree is no sign of intellectual strength. Austen Leigh was wise enough to perceive, as is here pointed out, that a college to be efficient must be of a certain size. There is no room for small college manners now left in Cambridge. Lord Chesterfield's eulogy of Trinity Hall is out of date. No one who knows King's College at the present time could wish it smaller; and the Kingsman of to-day reaps the reward of Austen Leigh's labours.

Of Austen Leigh's position as a scholar we need not say much. His record, as Eton schoolboy, undergraduate, and tutor, is before the world. Never a great scholar in a wide sense, he yet was typical of the best Eton product. If he was not deep, he was thorough, and on this point Prof. Henry Jackson's definite statement may be taken as a final testimony. So, too, we may be allowed to take for granted the universal tribute to his University work. What he did, throughout his life, he did excellently.

There is another side of the picture which will strike all who know the Cambridge of to-day in reading this memoir. It is but a few months since another, and in many ways a more remarkable, memoir was given to the world. Henry Sidgwick lived his life and fought his battle in the same University, during the very same years, as Austen Leigh. Yet any one reading the two books might almost be forgiven for thinking that the two men lived, if not whole centuries apart, at least geographically distant. They were walking the same streets, breathing the same air, living the same life. There is not a single allusion to the Provost in the life of Sidgwick; there is only a passing reference, already quoted, in the more recent book. Austen Leigh's life equally leaves Sidgwick alone. So distinct are these two men. Such is Cambridge life, and perhaps all university life, at the present day. Such, we are almost tempted to observe, are Trinity and King's! The remark is only half true, and by some would be stigmatized as grossly untrue. But it represents a fact, and King's with its chapel services, its wonderful architecture, its peculiar personal charm, such as men still living knew it in the nineteenth century must be for ever identified with Augustus Austen Leigh.

We have no space here to speak of the late Provost's singular gift as a preacher—a gift rarely exerted; nor of his lifelong devotion to cricket (an amusing, and almost incredible, true story occurs on p. 46 of a match between King's choristers and Trinity choirboys); nor of his fondness for music. The book throughout has its quiet strain of humour, the best hit being perhaps Mr. Bosanquet's account of the bedmaker's "Mr. Leigh" and "Mrs. Austen's Mr. Leigh." There are new side lights, too, thrown in these pages on another great Kingsman, Henry Bradshaw. It is a book which no Kingsman can afford to neglect, which every Cambridge man should know, and which may be committed as a precious legacy to the coming century.

Personal Forces in Modern Literature. By Arthur Rickett. (Dent & Co.)

Mr. Rickett disclaims for these papers, originally delivered as lectures, a critical character. They "are not intended as contributions to critical literature." Literature is treated by them as "temperament expressed in terms of art," and his aim is to deal with the selected writers as personal forces energizing through literature. He has therefore chosen examples of Moralist, Man of Science, Poet, Novelist, and Vagabond—or, as we should say, the literary Bohemian, typified by Hazlitt and De Quincey, the writer who claims interest for his personality. Mr. Rickett appends an outline of reading for students, including a selected bibliography of the writers handled and the books concerning them.

It is a good and somewhat original conception; and Mr. Rickett deprecates searching criticism of its execution by speaking of his "fugitive papers" and emphasizing their casual origin. Yet we must say that the scheme might have been more distinctively and convincingly carried out. Sometimes the "personal equation" (as he styles it) is well marked—notably in the case of Newman and Huxley. But as a whole these papers are very much like ordinary critical disquisitions, so that few would discern any distinctive intention. Even with the foreknowledge afforded by the preface, that intention mostly needs looking for: it allows itself easily to be forgotten as we read. And even where there is a certain ostentation of system, we find ourselves at the close with but a vague and confused idea of what the author's remarks amount to—with a difficulty of summarizing the view laid before us. It reads, after all, not only like literary appreciation, but also like somewhat desultory and cursive appreciation. As literary appreciation it is neither novel nor deep. Of course, we are not to estimate it as literary appreciation. But we can scarce avoid doing so when it is just like literary criticism.

One of Mr. Rickett's best points is an eminent fairness of mind and catholic sympathy with very diverse personalities. He can be sympathetic towards Newman

the upholder, and Huxley the iconoclast, of dogma. The paper on Huxley is, indeed, one of the best and most interesting in the book, and the most consistent with its standpoint of personality. It is in handling personality that the author shows to most advantage. The personal side of the paper on Wordsworth is the best. But this and that on Keats and Rossetti resolve themselves in fact, despite the author's intention, into a literary disquisition on modern poets, covering Shelley, Coleridge, Browning, Tennyson, and even Arnold, with the three poets named as a centre; and one is conscious of a thinness of surface from the critical side, which is the uppermost aspect. Even in the personal valuation there are questionable points. We are not sure that the hardnesses of Wordsworth's character are effectively extenuated by his patient charity towards the irreclaimable frailty of Hartley Coleridge. Was it not a remorseful reparation, all too late, for his unbending impatience with the irreclaimable frailty of Hartley's father? When "every mortal power of Coleridge was frozen at its marvellous source," he was prompt in pathetic regret for "the rapt one of the godlike forehead, the heaven-eyed creature." But no tender memory of their early days softened the outraged majesty of Wordsworth when his old friend and inspirer besought, broken-hearted, renewal of their sundered amity. A slovenly opium-eater, become a heavy nuisance to his friends, had dared to complain of the impeccable W. W.; for such a one there could be no forgiveness. To have yielded the son the forbearance refused to the father shows that the poet had felt his fault and was not stone, but can scarcely be entered as plea against the charge of egoistic rigidity. Like death-bed repentance, it may mitigate censure, but not refute the cause for censure.

But in the literary valuation what shall we say when Mr. Rickett, telling us that he is concerned not with the colouring, but "the draughtsmanship, the symmetry" of Keats's odes, quotes as examples a passage from the 'Ode to Autumn' wherein (as he says) "every word, every line, every suggestion, carries with it the autumnal atmosphere," and another in which is "one of Nature's moods seized upon and expressed unerringly in terms of art"? The quotations, in other words, are chosen and dwelt upon for their pictorial and emotional suggestion of natural effect—for qualities which might be included under "colouring," but most certainly have no relation to draughtsmanship and symmetry—that is, to structural perfection. We might give other examples. We might dispute his depreciation of certain Tennysonian passages to exalt by comparison Wordsworth; not that the former are equal to the Wordsworth poem, but we deny the reason alleged for their inferiority. One example will illustrate the occasional laxity and superficiality of Mr. Rickett's criticism; and we are disposed to feel more aggrieved by a light-hearted inaccuracy in his poetic quotations, to which the printer has perhaps lent his reckless aid. "One ail for thee and me," instead of "wail"; "went by her like their flames," instead of "thin flames"—these savour the printer. But exasperating minor slips suggest unverified quotation; and is it the printer who has omitted an entire line in a passage from 'Christabel'? Despite shortcomings, however, Mr. Rickett's book is the agreeable work of a man of taste and many sympathies; while he himself hastens to deny that it is profound.

NEW NOVELS.

The Adventures of Alicia. By Katharine Tynan. (F. V. White & Co.)

THIS story of Mrs. Hinkson's is not unlike some of its predecessors. There are the usual ease of manner and the usual pleasant people and pleasant places, but one feels that the author is getting rather too much into a groove. This story is, if anything, slighter than the others, and more in the nature of a series of pictures of various households, Irish and English, introduced through the medium of one of the author's "nice" Irish girls, who is out in the world to gain a living. The cause of most of her difficulties and adventures is the fact of her possessing more than her fair share of beauty. Hence complications and some untowardness till she makes a satisfactory marriage with the only man she ever loved.

Queen of the Rushes. By Allen Raine. (Hutchinson & Co.)

CONSIDERED as a series of pictures representing Welsh landscape and Welsh people, this book has much charm and a certain quiet interest. As a story it fails by an excessive and inartistic introduction of the marvellous. Not only do the dumb speak, but the dead also are raised up; and in neither case are the circumstances such as to convince us of the necessity for the miracle. The author is perhaps at her best in dealing with the recent revival, towards which she maintains an attitude of discriminating sympathy. The characters give a general impression of being in harmony with their environment, but we are not sure that any of them would bear the test of minute inspection.

Count Bunker. By J. Storer Clouston. (Blackwood & Sons.)

ADMIRERS of that engaging narrative 'The Lunatic at Large' will extend a cordial welcome to this volume, which is described by its author as being "a bald yet veracious chronicle containing some further particulars" of the two principal characters in that story. It must be admitted that 'Count Bunker' partakes of the usual fate of sequels: it is not equal to its predecessor. But it is amusing; it has a good deal of that rollicking merriment which is generally associated with holiday reading. The fun may be rather that of the pillow-fight, but it is fun and should be enjoyed by all who are in the vein which makes practical jokes amusing. The Bavarian Baron von Blitzenberg, with Count Bunker's assistance, impersonates a weedy youth who has just stepped into a Scotch peerage, and plays this part for the purpose of winning an American heiress whose dollars are urgently needed to support the Highland chieftain's state.

Phantasma. By A. C. Inchbold. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE writer takes a critical episode of Napoleon's career (at the time he was hard pressed in his Egyptian expedition, and was coming to the momentous decision, East or West, in his further aims) to introduce a love element and a spiritualistic motive into his story. Nazli, the daughter of Murad Bey, is a Mamlook Joan of Arc, and Napoleon's vision in the wilderness is at all points impressive. Nazli in her "astral body" makes one of the weird company on the ridge of El Murakha when the Druse necromancer is expounding the hero's fate. But it is Kléber, not his leader, who so nearly draws the Amazon away from her warlike purpose, and for whose sake she welcomes death. The characters, Egyptian and other, follow the record of the time, and are well defined. Incident and movement are not wanting, but in places the style becomes too turgid, while an occasional lapse into modern vernacular gives comic effect to sustained and sonorous narrative.

In the Shadow. By Henry C. Rowland. (Heinemann.)

THE comic negro and the pious negro are familiar to all readers of fiction, and it would not be easy to decide which is the more unreal. But Mr. Rowland has given us a study of the real negro, and a wonderfully powerful and convincing study it is. He has taken as his hero Count Dessalines, a rich Haytian, educated in England, and inspired with an ambition to regenerate his people by making himself Emperor of Hayti. The strength and the weakness of the man are depicted with admirable skill and restraint. Dessalines is intelligent, cultured, and passionately religious; but the traits of character inherited from generations of negroes render him utterly futile, and secure for him both contempt and pity. The author is evidently an American, and has made a careful study of the negro temperament, while his obvious sympathy with an unfortunate race does not render him any the less loyal to truth. 'In the Shadow' deserves to be widely read.

The Black Motor-Car. By Harris Burland. (Grant Richards.)

IF this were the author's first book, it would be a rather interesting production. As we believe it is not, we cannot find excuse for this opening paragraph:—

"Mrs. De La Mothe sat alone in her pretty drawing-room in Kensington. A single standard lamp with a fluffy pink shade threw a rose-coloured light on her face. A book lay open on her knees, but it was evident that her thoughts were far away from its contents. She was twining her hands together nervously, and the jewelled rings flashed on her thin white fingers. Every now and then she looked at the little ormolu clock on the mantelpiece. Marie de la [*sic*] Mothe was a beautiful woman; there were those who thought her the most beautiful woman in the world."

There is much more in precisely the same transpontine vein, and it is headed 'The Temptress.' It is not an excerpt from one of Bret Harte's 'Condensed Novels,' but an author's deliberate choice of opening for his story; and a more striking example of the use of the *cliché* in thought and diction it would be hard to find. The author has deliberately drawn curtains across the windows of life, and peered into the well-thumbed book of the traditions of sensational fiction. But the volume contains indications of a gift for narrative, and some respectable powers of description; it is compact of energy and enthusiasm.

The Uphill Road. By E. C. Ruthven. (Chapman & Hall.)

WE have here another specimen of a class of fiction which seems to be continually on the increase, and which, alike in its merits and its defects, is especially characteristic of the present day. It shows considerable literary feeling, respectable powers of description, and some skill in character-drawing; yet, on the whole, it cannot be pronounced a success, partly because the central figure, a solitary woman of the modern introspective type, does not awaken sufficient interest to justify the elaborate analysis of her sensations, and partly because the story hinges upon a species of problem (the marriage of the hereditarily unfit) which in actual life never seems to be considered as of practical account by the persons chiefly concerned. A special word of praise is due to the humorous, but sympathetic presentment of the third-rate continental restaurant, with its Cockney landlady and its medley of strange customers.

Hasty Fruit. By Helen Wallace. (Elliot Stock.)

THE hills and glens of the Scottish Border, among which the author is evidently at home, and tropical, swampy, utterly uncivilized "New Gambia," are the contrasted scenes in which the main action of an exceptionally interesting love story is set. The book has already reached a second edition, and exhibits a decided advance in power and insight on the author's previous work. She dealt overmuch with religious matters in a previous novel, but here hardly a page is devoted to religion, though the reader feels, or ought to feel, a struggle between the opposed powers of godliness and worldliness taking place behind the stage. To convey this is a notable feat in a work presenting the marriage of a beautiful heiress, used to social triumphs, with a Scot devoted to missionary work in a dangerous and unhealthy region. She is attracted by the strength and nobility of his character, he by her charm and the sympathy of her kindred, but ill-trained spirit. A judicious selection of the consequences of such an alliance is put before us, providing some excitement and plenty of wholesome entertainment.

A Veneered Scamp. By Jean Middlemass. (John Long.)

THIS story of crime and revenge does not stimulate overmuch, perhaps because the author and the matter are not quite suited, or because revenge in modern fiction seldom "comes off." The plot—for there is a plot of a kind—appears to turn on two problems: Who slew the Earl? Who kidnapped the lady? No one—not even the author—forgets with whom he has to do, and the titles of earl and countess are ever present. The avenger is the Countess herself. If, in the well-worn phrase of some novelists, she is not constantly "drawing herself to her full height," she does and says other things of the same sort. Her servants are her "people," and we read of a "breakfast apparatus" and kindred expressions.

The Newell Fortune. By Mansfield Brooks. (John Lane.)

THE author of 'The Newell Fortune' has chosen an effective, if not very original theme in the history of a young man who, discovering that the inheritance bequeathed him by his father has been acquired in the slave trade, devotes his life to making such atonement as is possible. Yet the hero's experiences, though they seem to be partly drawn from real life, and include such promising items as a suspected murder, a London gambling-hell, and a tussle with slave-drivers in Sierra Leone, have no great attractive power. To use the pleasing dialect of latter-day journalism, they "lack actuality," and the writer has much to learn in the art of telling a story.

The Cubs. By Shan F. Bullock. (Werner Laurie.)

MR. BULLOCK'S purpose in writing 'The Cubs' has evidently been to give a truthful account of life in a large Irish school. His picture is vividly painted. If, however, we are to accept it as true, an Irish school must be nearly as unpleasant a place as Dotheboys Hall, and Irish schoolboys must be infinitely more objectionable than the worst of "Stalky's" fellow-pupils. The early pages of 'The Cubs' consist chiefly of descriptions of the tortures inflicted by the big boys on the small boys, and are decidedly unpleasant and rather tiresome. That the story will interest boys there is no doubt, but it will hardly, we think, greatly attract grown-up readers. Schoolboys are usually represented either as tiresome little prigs or offensive little brutes, and the genuine article seems to elude the artist. Mr. Bullock's hero is fairly true to life, but his other boys fail to impress us with a sense of their reality.

The Mantle of the Emperor. By Ladbroke Black and Robert Lynd. (Francis Griffith.)

THIS is an historical novel, and its hero is Napoleon III. The story deals with his youth from the time when, as a member of the Carbonari society, he took part in an attempt at revolution in the Papal States, until the day when he escaped in disguise from the prison of Ham. The story is supposed to be told by an Irish adventurer with a passionate devotion to Louis Napoleon, but the portrait of the hero gives us the impression that he was a poor creature, and we are at a loss to understand why the narrator was so fascinated by him. The book does not deserve much attention, either as history or romance, although the story of Louis Napoleon's share in the Italian insurrection is, in the main, faithfully told. The authors ought to have known that the "Marche" of Central Italy are not the "Marshes," and that the Carbonari addressed one another not as "comrades," but as "cousins."

HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

The Valerian Persecution: a Study of the Relations between Church and State in the Third Century A.D. By the Rev. Patrick J. Healy, D.D., of the Catholic University of America. (Constable & Co.)—In this valuable study Dr. Healy shows that he belongs to the small number of Roman Catholic students of ecclesiastical history who, like the Abbé Duchesne, are prepared to investigate historical evidence without theological bias, and possess the requisite training for scientific criticism. The persecution of Christianity in the middle of the third century, which he has chosen for his subject, forms the central stage in the struggle between the Empire and the Church, and both throws light upon the nature of the earlier and obscurer collisions of Christianity with the secular authorities, and helps us to understand the subsequent persecutions of Diocletian and Galerius. "The persecutions which took place in the reigns of Decius and Valerian," the author observes,

"are the high-water mark of the antagonism between Christianity and the religious forms of pagan Rome. Each side seemed to have attained to a full realization of the fact that it contained in it qualities destructive of vital elements in the other, and that, notwithstanding the changes time had wrought, no lasting peace could be hoped for until one side or the other was completely eradicated."

In his survey of the religions of the Empire Dr. Healy exhibits fairness and objectivity, and, unlike the ordinary theologian, he seems able to place himself at the point of view of the Imperial government in its attitude to the Christians, and calmly to recognize the reasons for the exceptional treatment which they received.

In regard to the disputed question whether a law or laws proscribing Christianity existed before the time of Trajan, the author, in opposition to Mommsen and Prof. Ramsay, adopts the affirmative view, and holds that

there was an edict of an exterminatory character, containing the words *non licet esse Christianos*. This is inferred from the facts that Tertullian, Origen, Sulpicius Severus, and Lampridius all use the same expression, and that the decree by which Galerius terminated his persecution began with the words *denuo sint Christiani*. The similarity of language certainly points to a common source, and it is plausible to conjecture that this was the early edict, provided we are convinced that such an edict existed. But its existence, if probable, has not yet been proved.

In dealing with his special theme Dr. Healy has to make large use of the 'Historia Augusta' and of the 'Acta' of martyrs. His treatment of the 'Historia Augusta' cannot be considered altogether satisfactory. It is clear that he has not realized or faced the results of recent criticism as to the documents and speeches which occur in the lives of that collection. He assumes, for instance, without a hint that there can be two opinions on the subject, that the deprecatory speech which is placed in the mouth of Ballista by Trebellius Pollio is genuine: "Ballista, in a speech which has been preserved by one of his auditors, deprecated his fitness for the position." In regard to the hagiographical 'Acta' we cannot make this complaint. He holds with those scholars who consider the 'Acts of Montanus' and the 'Passion of Marianus and Jacobus' to be genuine; but he states the opposite opinion, and refers to the works of those who entertain it. But it would have been more satisfactory to the reader if in both these cases he had supplied a full summary of the arguments on both sides, instead of the brief and insufficient indications which he has given. It was incumbent on him to do more than cite the authority of scholars like Pio Franchi de' Cavalieri. Dr. Healy, of course, follows this scholar in rejecting the story that St. Laurence was roasted on a gridiron as a legend pure and simple, which possibly arose from an error in transcription (*assus est* for *passus est*).

We have praised the author's impartiality; but we may detect a certain prepossession in his account of the fate of the Emperor Valerian. The oldest pagan accounts say that he grew old in captivity and was treated as a slave in Persia. But Christian writers give graphic accounts of ignominious treatment. He "was loaded down with chains, and was led around at the stirrup of his captor, still robed in his royal purple and bearing the imperial insignia of his former greatness"; "whenever Shahpur mounted on horseback he placed his foot on the neck of his imperial slave." Dr. Healy's criticism is that the pagan writers intentionally suppressed these shameful details, and he gives credence to the Christians, on the ground that as the Emperor had been their oppressor, they had no motive not to speak the full truth. The argument is dangerous, for it furnishes the answer that they had a motive to speak more than the truth.

We wonder why Dr. Healy has chosen for this useful book a title which can only be described as colloquial. A work dealing with the persecution in Nero's reign would be entitled, not 'The Nero Persecution,' but 'The Neronian Persecution.' 'The Valerian Persecution' is particularly infelicitous, because it ought to imply a persecution by Valerius. We notice a slip on p. 112, "the imperial peplum"; and the Augustal Prefect of Egypt is twice (pp. 133, 152) erroneously called the "Proconsul."

The Age of Justinian and Theodora: a History of the Sixth Century A.D. By William Gordon Holmes. Vol. I. (Bell & Sons.)—This first volume of a work which seems to be spaciously planned contains a careful and vivid description of the topography of Constantinople, and a very readable, not to say "spicy," account of Byzantine society, in its graver as well as lighter aspects, from the fourth century to the sixth. The author's attitude is virtually that of Gibbon; he regards the Middle Ages as a period during which despotism and "Christian superstition" stifled every impulse of progress. His scholarship is good, his reading extensive; his judgment is sagacious and independent; he has most conscientiously, and with evident enjoyment, studied the original sources, and is generally, though not invariably, abreast of modern research. But in regard to the Byzantine Empire he still maintains the view (now generally discarded) of Gibbon and Voltaire:

"The history of the disintegrating and moribund Byzantine Empire has been explored by modern scholars with untiring assiduity; and the exposition of that debased political system will always reflect more credit on their brilliant researches than on the chequered annals of mankind."

The influence of Gibbon is manifest.

The following description, which is based on the evidence of John Chrysostom, may be quoted as an example of the interesting material which Mr. Holmes has collected and skilfully arranged:—

"Ladies, to attend public worship, bedeck themselves with all their jewels and finery, whence female thieves, mingling amongst them, often take the opportunity to reap their harvest. Men, in the most obvious manner, betray their admiration for the women placed within their range of vision. The general behaviour of the audience is more suggestive of a place of amusement than of a holy temple; chattering and laughter go on continually, especially among the females; and, as a popular preacher makes his points, dealing didactically or reprehensively with topics of the day, the whole congregation is from time to time agitated with polemical murmurs, shaken with laughter, or bursts into uproarious applause. Contiguous to each church is a small building called the Baptistery, for the performance of the ceremonial entailed on those who wish to be received among the Christian elect. The practice of the period is to subject the body to complete immersion in pure water, but separate chambers or times are set apart for the convenience of the two sexes. Here on certain occasions nude females of all ages and ranks descend by steps into the baptismal font, whilst the ecclesiastics coldly pronounce the formulas of the mystic rite, a triumph of superstition over concupiscence pretended more often perhaps than real."

To the word "superstition" in the last sentence a curious note is appended, exhibiting a naive and airy "cocksureness" which strikes the attention in other places where the writer touches on religion:—

"I had almost said *piety*, one of the words destined, with the extinction of the thing, to become obsolete in the future, or to be applied to some other mental conception."

This volume comes down to the marriage of Justinian. In discussing the pre-Imperial career of Theodora, Mr. Holmes shows that he is a competent master of the subject of the Greek and Roman *demi-monde*, and it is characteristic that his verdict as to the morals of the future Empress agrees with Gibbon's. Recent critics have not denied that she was a courtesan, but they have been disposed to take the notorious picture of her degradation in the undoubtedly genuine 'Secret History' of Procopius with many grains of salt. Mr. Holmes has no critical salt to infuse here. He accepts the account literally, and concludes that "on the scene, or at private reunions, she distinguished herself by her impudicity above any of her companions."

We may call attention to a misleading statement which seems to be original on the part of the author. He says (p. 19) that "the Greeks did not call their city Constantinople till later centuries. Thus with Procopius, the chief writer of the sixth century, it is always still Byzantium." The argument is as unfortunate as the statement. Procopius called the city Byzantium because he wrote in a conventional literary style, and was consciously reminiscent of classical antiquity. His contemporary John Malalas, whose chronicle is written in the vulgar tongue, calls it Constantinople. The inhabitants, no doubt, then, as later, called it in ordinary conversation simply "the city."

Notes on the Earlier History of Barton-on-Humber. Vol. I. By Robert Brown, jun. (Elliot Stock.)—This book of 130 pages and many illustrations contains the history of Barton-on-Humber down to 1154 or "the end of the Norman period." Its chief value consists in the various illustrations of the famed Saxon church of St. Peter, with a reproduction of the conflicting opinion as to the age and use of the different parts of that fabric. Another point of much interest is the discussion as to the great Anglo-Saxon victory of Brunanburh. Mr. Brown adopts the theory of the late Bishop Trollope that this battle was fought at the southern extremity of the lordship of Barton-on-Humber. There is much to be said in favour of this supposition, but it is going a good deal too far to claim that the site has been certainly identified. The extraordinary diversity of opinion among scholars of repute with regard to the situation of this great struggle is not a little remarkable. The idea of the fight having taken place on the verge of the Humber is not consonant with the Saga version of the story, for the vanquished host is represented as being two days' journey from the sea. We have reason to believe that the claims of a Midland county as the site of the Brunanburh fight will before long be offered for the discussion of antiquaries and historians. We shall be surprised if these claims, when put forth, are not generally admitted to outweigh those of Barton.

The author proposes to continue his notice of this township during the period 1154–77 in a second volume.

The Manors of Suffolk: the Hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn. By W. A. Copinger, LL.D. (Fisher Unwin.)—There have recently appeared in these columns several short notices of the five elaborate and carefully compiled index volumes, issued by Dr. Copinger in 1904–5, of the existing records of the various parishes in the large county of Suffolk. It is a pleasure to find the same author entering upon a more definite task with regard to the history of the same county—a task for which he is obviously well equipped. The present volume of manorial history deals with the two hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn, which formed part of the great Liberty of St. Edmunds; it is of small folio size, and contains about 450 pages. The author tells us that it is to be regarded as "a kind of trial volume," for it is the first of six like volumes that are already complete in MS. on the manors of the whole county. If it "meets with acceptance" sufficient to pay the cost of printing, the remainder will at once be put in hand. The material in this "trial volume" is so thoroughly good of its kind, and so well arranged, that a sufficient number of subscribers ought speedily to be obtained.

Dr. Copinger admits, in his introductory note, that more might have been said respecting the manors, and particularly with regard to the manor houses; but as there are about 2,000 manors in the county, and the expediency of restricting the work to seven volumes seemed desirable, "little

more than dry facts" could be given. As to "dry facts," the reader of these pages will be agreeably surprised to find that they include a considerable variety of information which is at once interesting and entertaining, and at times not a little surprising. Some of these incidents gain not a little in piquancy from the dry way in which they are put on record. Two such statements, both of a semi-tragical character, may be cited as examples of Dr. Copinger's succinct method.

The first of these concerns the Cokes of Kettleburgh Hall. Richard Coke died in 1688, and his wife Elizabeth in 1716; they were both buried in the parish church of Livermere Parva:—

"They left, it appears, no issue, and the unfortunate Arundel Coke, barrister-at-law, who was executed in 1722 at Bury St. Edmunds, was heir to this estate. Arundel Coke was hanged at Bury in March, 1722, under the Coventry Act, for defacing his brother-in-law Edward Crispe of Bury, and his execution was by his own desire at 7 o'clock in the morning, to avoid the crowd of people. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Little Livermere the same day. A daughter of his was married to Mr. Godbold, father of the John Godbold of Bury who married Miss Delanoeire Discipline. Mr. Crispe, the brother-in-law, survived the melancholy misfortune 24 years, dying 6 Sept., 1746, aged 74."

Dr. Copinger does not even allow himself space to say that the Coventry Act, imposing capital punishment on those who wilfully mutilated the human countenance by such an act as slitting the nose, was hurriedly passed by Parliament in their indignation against the Court bullies who inflicted this particular defacement on Sir John Coventry, M.P., in consequence of certain remarks he had made in the House about Charles II.

In the account of Little Haugh Manor, in Norton parish, which was held by that learned antiquary and recluse Dr. Cox Macro from 1737 to 1757, it is stated:—

"He had two children, a son and a daughter. The son was of a somewhat delicate constitution, but proceeded to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he had the privilege of having Bishop Hurd for his tutor. He died before his father, having gone abroad for the benefit of his health. Mr. Tymms refers to a tradition that the young man was murdered by his sister, who wanted to obtain the property, and that a skeleton was found in a box in the house and believed to be his; but having regard to the eccentric old father's character, one might almost feel surprise that more skeletons than one were not discovered. Mary, the daughter, inherited the property on her father's death, and it is related that she immediately applied to Mr. Green, the bookseller at Bury, to spare no expense in getting the announcement of her father's decease in every newspaper. This was with the object of the announcement falling under the notice of William Stainforth, of Sheffield, whose addresses her father would never countenance. The notices were successful, and the marriage took place."

There is, however, abundance of more solid material in these pages, of much value to the genealogical enthusiast or the topographical writer. From the Domesday entry (and such entries are unusually full in the Suffolk part of the great Survey), the descent of almost every manor is traced down to the present day. We notice a few cases in which some important links, which could have been recovered by search among the uncalendared rolls and documents of the Public Record Office, are missing; but complete accuracy and fullness cannot be achieved by any one man in a lifetime, however diligent, when dealing with 2,000 manors; such excellence is only to be obtained in some great co-operative work. Nor are the references to extant court rolls in places of public deposit quite so full as they might be. We do not notice, for instance, any reference to court rolls *temp.* Richard II. of Newton Manor, which are at the Bodleian.

It will be a surprise to not a few to learn that the custom of Borough English—whereby the youngest son or daughter succeeds to the manor in cases of intestacy—which is fairly common in some of the Southern counties, especially in Sussex, still largely prevails in East Anglia. Dr. Copinger mentions its occurrence on the manor of Weston Market, and states that it is said to prevail in eighty manors in Suffolk.

Wiston Manor, in Babergh Hundred, on the verge of the county, was part of the Honor of Raleigh. A peculiar court was held by the lord of this honor yearly on King's Hill, Rochford, on Wednesday next after Michaelmas Day, at cockcrow, and was vulgarly known as Lawless Court. The steward and suitors carried on their business in whispers; no candle nor artificial light was permitted to brighten the gloom; nor was any pen or ink used, a piece of coal supplying their place. To quicken attendance at this exceptional hour, it was provided that any one owing suit or service, and failing to appear, was to forfeit to the lord double his rent for every hour that he was absent. It is supposed that this servile attendance was imposed on the tenants of the honor "for conspiring at the like unseasonable time to raise a commotion."

The accounts and illustrations of some of the more interesting of the old manor houses lend an additional value to the volume. One of the most remarkable of these is the little-known West Stow Hall, now used as a farm-house, where there is a large room with massive beams and panelling, as well as embattled pediments and other good remains of various dates. The brick gateway, *temp.* Henry VIII., is still connected with the house by a curious corridor of the like material. This manor was bequeathed by Dame Croftes in 1669 to Edward Progers, who had been a page to Charles I., and was groom of the chamber to Charles II., to whose pleasures he assiduously ministered. "The gay Progers" lived to a great age and had a strange end:—

"He died the 31 Dec., 1713, aged 92, of the anguish of cutting teeth, he having cut four more teeth and had several others ready to cut, which so inflamed his gums that he died."

A particularly commendable and novel feature of the plates in this volume is that the account of each hundred is preceded by excerpts of those parts of three early maps that pertain to the district, placed in juxtaposition on the same page. This is a happy arrangement for comparative purposes; the maps are those of Saxton (1576), Speed (1610), and Bowen (1777).

Mr. Hone's *The Manor and Manorial Records*, which appears in Messrs. Methuen's excellent series of "Antiquary's Books," forms a very suitable introduction for the beginner in the study of manorial court rolls, of which many are in private hands. Without aspiring to original inquiry into the vexed themes that surround the mediæval manor, the compiler has made use of many trustworthy authorities in constructing his general sketch of manorial history, and has enriched his collection by some useful appendixes. The lists of court rolls in the custody of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and of the Land Revenue Office, now deposited at the Record Office, of the court rolls at the British Museum, at Lambeth Palace, and at the Bodleian, are derived from catalogues accessible only in MS. They form a valuable supplement to the printed list of the Record Office. Mr. Hone's list of manor courts with testamentary jurisdiction is the more important as it goes to disprove the suggestion that this jurisdiction existed only as a relic of papal power. The bibliography is excellent, but we note the absence of reference to Prof. Maitland's paper on the 'Survival of Archaic Communities' in the *Law Quarterly Review*, ix. 214, which would have led to the correction of certain statements in Mr. Hone's text. Many of the plates are well chosen, but they are not in all cases assigned to a right date, and several are not from English sources. The latter half of the book contains translations of typical records. As the book is designed for the use of lords of the manor and others who have court rolls which they may desire to read, it is a pity that the facsimiles are of reduced size, and that no specimen transliterations are given (except a very short list of common abbreviations). The translations are not in all respects accurate, the familiar use of the "score," represented by xx over the number, being misunderstood. A man who had proved the whereabouts of a certain sheep is described as "accused of forfing 11*d.*" We question whether "accused" represents the original; it seems to be a case in which "forfang," reward for the recovery of stolen property, was obtained. Prof. Vinogradoff's 'Growth of the Manor' gives a sounder explanation of the term "foreland" than that which is here supplied. Mr. Hone notes that a society of manorial stewards is in process of formation, one of the objects of which is to aid and encourage the preservation and study of manorial court rolls; but he hopes nevertheless that if the proposal to establish County Record Offices should be carried into effect, many lords may be induced to deposit therein their manorial records. He supplies an excellent index, containing the names of all the places of which the rolls are catalogued in his appendixes.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

FOR the fourth volume of '*The Times*' *History of the War in South Africa* (Sampson Low & Co.) Mr. Basil Williams, rather than Mr. Amery, is chiefly responsible. He has had an ungrateful task, for the operations recorded were not of a nature to admit of interesting literary treatment. With the exception of the political and strategic conceptions discussed in the previous volumes, and such romantic episodes as were connected with the earlier part of the siege of Ladysmith and of the blockade of Mafeking, the war was as confused as were the marches and counter-marches of the French and Spaniards in the Peninsular campaign. A detailed history of the South African War must resemble a history of the Peninsular War without the great battles and without Badajos. The genius of Napier, triumphant in his account of Albuera and of the other storms and battles, failed to elevate the story of the long-drawn skirmishes of the Spaniards to the rank of history. The narrative is here brought from the occupation of Bloemfontein to the return of Lord Roberts to England and the general election; but there appear at the end additional chapters, on the close of the siege of Ladysmith and on the blockade of Kimberley and of Mafeking, which are curiously out of place, by reason of their postponement. Neither are we pleased with the description of the one Boer attempt to take Mafeking, which has been graphically described by several eye-witnesses in previous books reviewed by us.

The authors of the present volume have dealt fairly with the difficult episodes of

Sanna's Post and Lindley. They have done justice to Plumer for his operations in the North-East. They have criticized with vigour the extraordinary weakness of the Headquarters Staff. We have on several occasions taken the surrender of the Lincolns and of a part of the Scots Greys at Zilikats Nek as an exemplification of the difficulties which attend the attempt to allot blame for the failures of the British army in South Africa. The facts come out even worse in the present volume than in any previous examination of them. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that, although the two colonels may have been rightly censured and removed, the responsibility of the Headquarters Staff was great. While (as Mr. Basil Williams states) in the case of Sanna's Post "no proper inquiry was ever made into the circumstances," in the case of Zilikats Nek two inquiries were held, and both were thoroughly unsatisfactory. The authors point out in many passages contained in different chapters, we believe from different hands, that Lord Kitchener was only a "nominal Chief of the Staff," and that he was generally sent away from headquarters to deal with urgent details at distant spots. "There was no one to take his place....Confusion often resulted." It is shown that

"even the Boers, with their rudimentary staff arrangements, provided full and constant information for their own commanders.....The British generals from first to last were often ignorant of what the column nearest them was doing."

Orders were seldom clear, and were often

"transmitted through any secretary.....or even aide-de-camp who happened to be present. Then Lord Kitchener, in ignorance of what had been done, would sometimes, as Chief of the Staff, transmit other orders."

It frequently occurred that orders of a contradictory nature were given to the troops, and no arrangement whatever made for transport. Two great disasters to the military train, both of which had far-reaching consequences, were the direct result of bad staff work. Over and over again we read in the present volume such words as these: "Thus the ultimate blame of the disaster must be laid on the Headquarters Staff." It was not the fault of the officers, who were most of them good, and some of them brilliant; but of the total absence of system and of training in staff duties which has long prevailed, and still continues, in the British army.

The farm-burning policy is severely condemned in the present volume as hopelessly unfitted to the circumstances, and as based on experience of results in dealing with savage peoples, when all who knew South Africa were aware that the result likely to be produced upon the Dutch was the opposite to that intended. In the account of the blockade of Kimberley the singular nervousness of the civilian population is displayed in more detail than has hitherto been made public. The authors seem to have had at their command other telegrams besides the strange ones which have already seen the light, and, under the heading "Excited telegrams to Sir A. Milner," they give an account including "a whole batch of hysterical telegrams in a single day."

We do not know what Col. Henderson would have made of his official history of the Boer War; but we do not envy the War Office the task of trying to improve upon the venture of *The Times* and Mr. Amery.

MR. LIONEL DECLE publishes through Mr. Eveleigh Nash *The New Russia*. The appendix on political parties in Russia, their principles and their newspapers, is of interest. We are less pleased with the contents of the book itself, although we are disposed to agree in the general view taken by the author. He, like *The Athenæum*, is sceptical as to constitutional reform in Russia. He points out the many pieces of evidence which go to show that the great change which some find in Russia is not yet certain. The peasantry have been aroused by the land question, which can be used by the supporters of autocracy better than by those of constitutional reform; while the mob has been excited in the Emperor's name, according to the time-honoured custom of the country. The author perhaps contradicts himself by assenting to a statement by the police of the impossibility of arresting the leader of the Moscow revolution, on account of the absence on his part of an actual legal offence, while on several later pages he points out that any one can be put to death, or thrown into perpetual prison, or sent into exile, by "administrative order." The police themselves, on p. 193, explain to the author that they are in the habit of sending to Siberia persons who refrain from revealing their exact identity. There is additional proof given in the present volume of the payment of money by the police to revolutionary leaders in cases other than those made known in the Gapon revelations. We find in the volume a few misprints in Russian names, which show a certain carelessness, and some foreign idioms, such as the use of the verb "to control" in the sense of checking evidence, and the phrase "a well-nourished fire," for a steady fire of musketry.

MR. FREDERICK MOORE in *The Balkan Trail*, published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., triumphs by his admirable illustrations from photographs, but as regards his letterpress suffers by comparison with Miss Durham and other recent writers upon the same districts. The pictures are of remarkable interest. We have not seen any which bring the Balkan types so well before the reader. The Servian officers and men, the lady of one of the Bulgarian bands, the Turkish and Bulgarian sentries at the frontier standing side by side in amicable watchfulness, the Bulgarian infantry on the march, are perfect examples of racial type. The Albanians are, as usual, a failure, but it is, perhaps, almost impossible to show how singular a blend of races goes to make up the varied types of this interesting people. The Greek who figures for his race is distinctly libellous. There are magnificent Albanian types in modern Greece, and there are also purely Hellenic types, less noble, but exactly resembling the earliest pictures of the Greek race from Crete. The author explains that "Bashi-Bazouk" merely means civilian, as contrasted with soldier; and those represented bear out the reassuring view of a popular levy which has been given, in a moral sense, "a bad name." But the old gentleman who appears to be in command damages his friends, and might easily be imagined to be willing to set them on to commit deeds for which otherwise they would not make themselves responsible. Bulgaria needs no better advertisement than the photograph facing p. 48 of the magnificent men who march at the head of a battalion.

IN a volume entitled *A Modern Slavery* (Harper & Brothers), Mr. Henry W. Nevinson has brought together, with some additions, a series of striking articles which lately appeared in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, relating his experiences during a visit to Angola and the islands of San Thomé and Principe, from which he returned last winter. Written with a simplicity and earnestness that bespeak confidence in the accuracy of its statements, the book is an important contribution to the efforts now being made by many zealous men to procure the removal of evils that have grown up under European misrule in Central Africa. The humane intentions of the Powers represented at the Berlin and Brussels Conferences twenty-two and sixteen years ago respectively have been conspicuously violated in the case of the Congo State, but France, Germany, Italy, and our own country have not been free from blame; and, if the Portuguese as a nation have troubled themselves too little about their African possessions for many new abuses to have arisen, the same carelessness is responsible for their toleration of old ones. Consular reports and the official testimony of writers like Col. Colin Harding have recently informed the heedless public that the wholesale traffic in slaves bought or captured near the sources of the Zambezi and Kasai, for disposal in Angola on the West Coast, which had existed for generations before Livingstone and other travellers denounced it, and was supposed to have died out, is still carried on, and under conditions in some respects more pernicious than heretofore.

Mr. Nevinson went out recently to see for himself and on behalf of others sharing his detestation of slavery. Illness and delays incident to it prevented his going more than about 500 miles into the interior, and perhaps it would have been impossible for him in less than two or three years to trace the slave supply to its principal roots in the southern portions of the Congo State, as well as in the north-western portions of Barotseland. But he had ample and appalling experience of the doings of the half-caste traders, calling themselves Portuguese, who, loading their caravans with cheap rifles and ammunition, rum, cloths, tools, and baubles, in the Bihe district and nearer to Loanda and the ports on the coast, travel eastward till they have bartered those wares for human chattels. Besides the raided captives brought down to meet the traders from regions further inland, large numbers are bought or stolen by the traders themselves in their passage, mainly in that part of the Barotse country to which the British South Africa Company laid claim before, by the King of Italy's arbitration, it was awarded last July to Portugal, which thus retains the direct responsibility that would otherwise have devolved on Great Britain of suppressing the traffic. But, as our Government is being reminded, treaty obligations entered into by Portugal give Great Britain the right to insist on a stop being put to the mischief. How monstrous that mischief is Mr. Nevinson shows very forcibly. It brings infinitely more harm to the natives than any good they can derive from the ministrations of the few missionaries, Catholic and Protestant, among them; and it converts the feeble machinery of administration set up by the Portuguese Government into an organization for assisting the slave traders in their lawless work. When the coast is reached by the slaves—or rather by the small proportion of them left after the terrible journey through "the hungry country" has been made—the Government officials have a more open and legalized share of the traffic in superintending the "ransom" of the survivors by other traders or their agents, who take them over as "serviçaes." Thereupon the victims are for the most part, under five years' contracts, either distributed in the rum plantations on the mainland or consigned to the cocoa plantations on the Portuguese islands of San Thomé and Principe, the most attractive

of the women being reserved for harem uses.

Parts of Mr. Nevinson's book, especially those describing the sufferings of the slaves during their conveyance to market, and afterwards in the plantation life in Angola or on the islands from which not one of them has been known to return, are too painful for quotation. But his volume deserves careful reading by all who can help in bringing to an end the abominations it pathetically describes, and it ought to be of considerable service in furthering that object. Incidentally it supplies much welcome information about the general conditions of life in this part of Africa. Mr. Nevinson has a graphic style and a pungent humour, and the camera he took with him has enabled the volume to be appropriately illustrated.

UNDER the title *Rois sans Couronne*, Baron Marc de Villiers du Terrage collects some scraps from the lives of a number of odd people. His volume, which is published by Perrin & Cie., groups, among others, Cortes, Pizarro, the Kings of Yvetot, the French soldiers of fortune in India, Adams the mutineer of the Bounty, Robert Owen, Cabet the founder of Icarie, Rajah Brooke, Brigham Young, Walker the filibuster, and Yakoub Bey, the ruler of Eastern Turkestan. No one of the biographies is wholly satisfactory, but general readers may be amused by many of them. The author is not always on solid ground. In a final chapter he suggests, to those who may be bitten by the example of the Emperor of the Sahara, certain parts of the world's surface to which he thinks their energies may be turned. Tristan da Cunha may bring them into conflict with our Board of Admiralty. New Guinea is not, as the author thinks, incompletely divided between the Dutch, the Germans, and ourselves; but the whole island is the subject of treaty and occupation. It is not the case, as is stated here, that the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island are forgotten; on the contrary, there has been a recent revival of interest which has led to a considerable collection on their behalf, and to more frequent visits. Moreover, during the period which he passes over a line of mail steamers made periodical calls at Pitcairn, afterwards interrupted by a change of route. The account of the Mormons is accurate in the earlier parts, which have been taken from other books, but ceases to be correct as regards the most recent period. We doubt whether it is the case that in 1883 the British Government set up an exclusive claim to the Ecréhous, though we do not quarrel with the statement of our author upon what has always been a highly disputable point. Happily the sovereignty of these rocks, which are not always safe against breakers in a great gale, is unimportant, in spite of their close neighbourhood to Jersey. The French have claimed the Ecréhous, and our Government has disputed the claim: that, we think, is all that can be said.

THERE is not much to be said, from the scholar's point of view, about the revised and enlarged edition of *History for Ready Reference and Topical Reading*, by J. N. Larned, which extends to six volumes, and is sent to us by Mr. Heinemann. Quotations from authors in their own words are given at length, and references are added to other sources of history. The compiler has made generally, in the subjects we have examined, an excellent choice of authorities, and he has gone as far to achieve the end in view with such quotations as any man could go. That many excellent historians are verbose, prejudiced, and even unintelligible when doled out in small pieces cannot be explained on every other page, and such criticisms are probably not contemplated from the class of "topical writers." We do not think much of the "Logical Outlines" of various countries printed across two pages, in which the dominant conditions and influences are distinguished by inks of different colours; but the historical maps by Mr. Alan C. Reiley are of real use for ready reference, and may help to clear up the confusions to which history is subject, especially history in this form. The volumes are admirably bound in good, firm style, and cover a vast field of information, being printed in double columns of small close type. Numerous cross-references will aid the reader in finding his way about, but if he is a genuine student, he will be often irritated, if not perplexed, by the brevity of the information afforded. Mr. Larned, with his ample experience of journalism and library work, must know that he has set out to achieve the impossible.

MR. JOHN MURRAY publishes—for the Railway Companies' Association, we believe—another volume by Mr. Edwin Pratt in defence of railways and their rates. The title of the small book, which has some special interest at the moment, is *British Canals: is their Resuscitation Practicable?* There is some historical value in Mr. Pratt's new researches. He brings out with much ability the proofs that the intolerable monopoly of the canal owners and their high rates were the cause of the sudden development of railways on a vast scale by traders' associations. Incidentally we have a good deal of reference to the views of the canal proprietors as to the impossibility of serious railway competition. An article in *The Quarterly Review* condemned

"the idea of a *general* rail-road as altogether impracticable.....As to those persons who speculate on making rail-ways general throughout the kingdom,.....we deem them and their visionary schemes unworthy of notice."

The scientific and commercial questions now at issue are not in the way of *The Athenæum*. Mr. Pratt triumphantly maintains that the only good canals now working are those which belong to the railways. He explains why in foreign countries canal traffic is much more developed and railway rates are far lower than is the case with us. The railway companies in his volume turn the tables on those who attack them for high rates by denouncing the "extortion of the landowners." Whatever may be the cause, there can be little doubt about the facts. Mr. Pratt explains the possibility of through communication across Germany from sea to sea by the absence of continuous hills and the presence of great rivers, and no doubt the same explanation may be given of the facility with which merchandise passes by water from the Baltic to the Caspian; but this simple explanation will not suffice to explain the presence at one time of 200 laden barges at a French inland town like Toul, nor the fact that between Pontoise and Creil, where there are excellent railway lines running through the best quarries and on both sides of the Oise, the stone for Paris is fetched and conveyed by water rather than by rail, though both are used. On the other hand, Mr. Pratt demonstrates, by what would at first sight seem to be proof, that it is impossible in the case of Bath and of the Avon for water carriage to compete with the railway, which also owns the canal.

An Illustrated Guide to Saffron Walden, its History and Antiquities. By Guy Maynard. (Saffron Walden, Hart & Son.)—Mr. Maynard, the Curator of the Saffron Walden Museum, gives in this booklet an interesting account of the ancient town and its magnificent Perpendicular church, erected between 1425 and 1547. The church is 200 feet long by 82 feet wide; the tower is 85 feet high, and the weathercock 193 feet from the ground. The carved timber roof is carried by a lofty arcade of great beauty and singular lightness. The museum has an extensive zoological collection; also pottery, porcelain, Old English glass, MSS. and early printed books. Six miles east of the town is the very fine group of burial mounds known as the Bartlow Hills, the highest being 43 feet. The Guide contains some excellent illustrations, including the church, museum, market-place, and castle.

THE third and fourth volumes of Messrs. Macmillan's excellent "Pocket Tennyson," *Ballads and Poems* and *Idylls of the King*, are now out.

French Abbreviations, by Edward Latham (Effingham Wilson), is a very useful little manual, covering a wide range of commercial and financial as well as general usages. The Preface is valuable, too.

WE are glad to notice that the same compiler's *Famous Sayings and their Authors* (Sonnenschein) has reached a second edition. It is much increased in value as a book of reference by the addition of a good 'Index of Subjects,' which we suggested when we reviewed the first edition in 1904. The text seems to be unchanged, and still ignores some famous academic wit. The German portion needs revision here and there, *e.g.*, in the sentence on p. 241 concerning the Armada there is a strange mistranslation of a verb, which the general sense might have made clear.

A NEW edition of Miss Alcott's *Eight Cousins* (Sampson Low), with pictures by Miss H. R. Richards, should win wide favour, for the illustrator has done well and the general get-up of the book is good.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL are supplying some excellent holiday reading at sixpence, including the following novels: *The Apple of Eden*, *Jemima*, and *Our Friend the Charlatan*, which are typical of various modern movements and ideas.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Thiselton (A. E.), Notulæ Criticæ (44–62), 1/ net.
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Bibliography.

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Cambridge University Library, Report for 1905.
Connoisseur (The), Complete Index to the First Twelve Volumes, 20/ net.
Currier (T. F.) and Gay (E. L.), Catalogue of the Molière Collection in Harvard College Library.

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FOREIGN.

Theology.

Luchaire (A.), Innocent III., la Papauté et l'Empire, 3fr. 50.
Wobbermin (Dr. G.), Ernst Haeckel im Kampf gegen die christliche Weltanschauung, 0m. 50.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Hallays (A.), Les Villes d'Art célèbres: Nancy, 4fr.

Music.

Likmann (B.), Clara Schumann, Vol. II.

History and Biography.

Bossert (A.), Calvin, 2fr.
Roca (É.), Le Grand Siècle intime: Le Règne de Richelieu, 1617–42, 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Lajonguière (E. L. de), Le Siam et les Siamois, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Borman (E.), Francis Bacons Reim-Geheimschrift u. ihre Enthüllungen, 7m. 50.
Crönert (W.), Kolotes u. Menedemos, Texte u. Untersuchungen zur Philosophen- u. Literaturgeschichte, 30m.
Reuschel (K.), Die deutschen Weltgerichtsspiele des Mittelalters und der Reformationszeit.

Mathematics and Science.

Burlureaux (Dr.), La Lutte pour la Santé, 3fr. 50.
Enzyklopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften: Vol. IV. Mechanik, Part II. Section III., 5m. 80.
Flahault (C.), Nouvelle Flore coloriée de Poche des Alpes et des Pyrénées, 6fr. 50.

General Literature.

Aderer (A.), Une grande Dame aima..., 3fr. 50.
Aicard (J.), Benjamine, 3fr. 50.
Hirsch (C. H.), Les Disparates, 3fr. 50.
Lavedan (H.), Le bon Temps, 3fr. 50.
Maire (E. Le), Le Rêve d'Antoinette, 3fr. 50.
Mazel (H.), Ce qu'il faut lire dans sa Vie, 3fr. 50.
Valdagne (P.), Parenthèse amoureuse, 3fr. 50.
Villiod (E.), Les Plaies sociales: La Machine à voler, 3fr. 50.
Virgilj (G. A.), Il Sentimento imperialista, Studio psico-sociologico, 3li. 50.
Wilde (Oscar), L'Ame de l'Homme, traduit par P. Grosfils, 4fr.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

MY BLACKBIRD AND I.

[Suggested by a touching episode in the late Michael Davitt's life in Portland Gaol in 1881, recorded by him in his 'Leaves from a Prison Diary.']

(All musical rights reserved.)

WHEN first you came to me,
And so little you knew me
That from me you struggled
With wild beating breast,
Red sun-rays up-jetting
On fire seemed setting
The wavering woodland
Where once was your nest—
Then, my own dawny blackbird,
The tears my eyes blinded,
As my heart was reminded
How, a child, long ago
With strangers I shivered,
While the cruel flames quivered
Through our kindly old roof-tree
In lovely Mayo.

That thought, trembling blackbird,
To my bosom endeared you,
And ever I cheered you
Till so friendly we grew
That together we 'd forage
At the one plate of porridge,
And from the same pitcher
Be both sipping too.
Then so sweetly you 'd chuckle
From off of my knuckle,
That, my tired eyes closing
To drink in the sound,
By its glad spell uplifted
From my sad cell I drifted
To the joyful enchantment
Of green Irish ground.

Now below, blessed hour!
Even my grey prison's bower
Is laughing with flower
In the eye of the sun;
Rude cliffs throw soft shadows
On green ocean meadows,
And the homesteads of free men
Shine out one by one.
O who could keep captives
In solitude pining,
With such a sun shining,
Such bliss in the blue?
I lingered and lingered,
And then trembling-fingered
I opened your cage door,
And from me you flew.

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

THE tardy announcement of the formation of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, its revenues, and its University, makes it impossible that much work can be done before the Long Vacation. Members of the College who have been working hard all the year will not curtail their holidays to appear before a body of men who are only intended to collect evidence which is already, for the most part, in print in various returns made to Parliament. The composition of the Commission has, of course, been subject to various criticisms. It is generally admitted that five of its members are the very best that could have been selected. The rest are either too little known or too well known to command respect. On such a Commission each member should be a man of importance; he should not be known as a violent partisan or a man of unbridled utterance; he should not be a subordinate, or one whose personal interests may be concerned. There are important members of the University who may decline to be cross-examined by a man who has openly declared himself their enemy and the enemy of the College. It is plain enough that in the desire to satisfy the demands of divers parties the Commission has been enlarged beyond an original wise selection of a smaller body. The only member of the Church of Ireland is Dr. Douglas Hyde, who seems to be ignored in the demand made by Sir E. Carson in the House on the 12th inst. There is no man who commands more confidence in Ireland than Sir Edward Fry. His management of another very difficult inquiry some years ago demonstrated his ability and his perfect fairness, and if any one can smooth over the initial difficulties with which the path is beset, it is he. Whether his task will include the framing of any new scheme for higher education in Ireland does not yet appear, and there is still a very general feeling that the whole business will rather postpone than promote reforms. It is not likely that by the time that the Commission have drawn up their report, or reports, the Chief Secretary will be in any humour to face a great controversial Bill on education.

Meanwhile, it is earnestly to be hoped that Trinity College may wake up to the necessity of vigorous internal reform.

The recent Fellowship Examination, where the prize awarded is one of the greatest in the literary world, and where even the unsuccessful get large rewards, produced but three candidates, and of these only one fresh one. All three were, indeed, able and learned men, and their answering was of high quality; but where are all the distinguished young men to whom such a prize should be the highest attraction? They seem to be deterred by various causes, of which the chief is the consideration that it takes four or five years at least on the average to succeed, and that after such delay failure is a fatal blow. A man of twenty-eight or thirty can hardly expect to take up a new walk in life with any good prospects, especially when he has been wearied out with excessive labour and disappointment. At all events, the present system, which fails to produce satisfactory competition, and after which even the successful man is often much impaired by overwork, must be changed. Yet while a change is admitted by all but the most wooden-headed Conservatives to be expedient, the question, What change? excites divers and conflicting answers. If the Commission is competent to give the College authoritative advice on this point, its labours will, indeed, have one good result.

The simultaneous Scholarship Examination showed an analogous failure in competitors. There were hardly more than two competitors for each scholarship. Nevertheless the first place was gained on marks higher than any obtained since Prof. J. B. Bury competed as a boy. The second place was obtained by a girl-student, whose answering was also of very high quality, and it is a pity that the degree which she will presently obtain will not be distinguished by some special mark from the many so-called "ad eundems" now scattered over England, which represent no studies in the College. M.

THE PUBLISHERS' INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT MILAN.

THE Publishers' Fifth International Congress was held in the Villa Reale at Milan from the 6th to the 10th inst., and was unusually well attended. The members number about three hundred, and there were delegates from all the publishers' associations of the various nations. Besides the Italians, who, being on their own ground, formed the largest contingent, there were present German and French publishers in goodly numbers; Hungarians, Swedes, Dutch, Russians, and Spaniards. England did not send many representatives; unfortunately, several gentlemen whose opinions carry weight were unable to attend. There were, however, two notable visitors, Mr. Fisher Unwin and Mr. Heinemann, who contributed important papers to the Congress, the former dealing with 'Modern Taxes on Knowledge' and 'Some Barriers to International Intellectual Intercourse,' and the latter placing before the Congress the question whether certain new methods of putting books into circulation are advantageous to production. The United States had only one, but that one a prominent representative, Dr. George Haven Putnam, whose ability and eloquence were appreciated by every one.

After the Congress held at Leipsic in June, 1901, the Permanent Bureau for carrying out the resolutions passed by the Congress began its activity at Berne, where it has its head-quarters, and where it will proceed to the work resulting from the proposals of the Congress of Milan, and to the continuation of its investigations concerning motions the execution of which is unfinished, or those on which inquiries have been opened. The work of the Permanent Bureau consists chiefly in procuring the adhesion of fresh States to the Berne Convention, and in supporting the various national associations in their requests for improvement in legislation. It is governed by an Executive Committee and an International Commission, which meets once a year in the month of June.

The opening session was held on June 6th in the hall of the Villa Reale, when speeches were delivered by the authorities representing the Italian Government and the Municipality of Milan. The President of the Committee of Management and of the Congress, to whom is due the brilliant success of this Milanese conference, was Commendatore Tito Ricordi, of the well-known music firm. He is young and energetic, and directed the meetings and discussions with great tact and firmness. It is unnecessary to enumerate all the speeches made before the Congress by the various delegates of the publishers' associations: I need only mention that the Società Bibliografica Italiana, which had on the preceding days held its own seventh congress in that same hall, advised all publishers to add to scientific books those indexes of names and subjects which render possible both research and the compilation of catalogues. Discussions on the questions brought forward followed immediately. The first to speak was Dr. Putnam, who set forth very clearly what has been done in America for book protection and the difficulties encountered through the opposition of the manufacturing classes, who are able, by reason of their superior numbers, to impose their views on Congress at Washington. This question of American copyright was resumed at the plenary session the next day, and provoked a lively discussion between Mr. Heinemann and Dr. Putnam. The former desired that the delay conceded to the English publishers should be increased from sixty to ninety days, and Dr. Putnam pointed out that this longer delay is opposed specially by librarians who regret that they cannot during this period make usufruct of English books, a proceeding disadvantageous to culture. Commendatore Ricordi proposed that they should not insist on the clause of American manufacture for scientific books, and the Congress earnestly hoped that the United States would soon pass a Bill unreservedly accepting the principles of international protection of authors' rights.

Another important question was that concerning publishing contracts, for which the Permanent Bureau had prepared a useful publication giving all the various laws and information relating to the subject; and the Bureau itself was commissioned to present to the next Congress a supplementary report, suggesting forms for such agreements between author and publisher. Other votes and resolutions followed, on the development of book-canvassing, and on the subject of an agreement between all persons interested in the rights of performance in Germany. The Congress expressed the hope that the German association would take note of the wishes of musical composers and publishers, and allow the adhesion of these two groups to the institution; and it proposed that societies should be formed for the explanation of the rights of performance. Another proposal in connexion with music was made, important in view of the great increase in methods of mechanical reproduction such as the gramophone, namely, the abolition of paragraph 3 of the protocol of closure of the Berne Convention, which does not regard such reproduction as an infringement of rights.

The artistic section confined its resolutions to advising the compilation of national catalogues of works of art. Meanwhile, in the book section, which was the most numerously attended, an animated discussion was in progress on the question of the "copy-tax," and it was resolved that for the acknowledgment of copyright no formality ought to be required.

After an excursion to Como, Saturday, the 9th, was devoted to the subjects brought forward by Messrs. Fisher Unwin, Hoepli, and Vandeveld, namely, customs dues, taxes on books, and all the other restrictions which are a hindrance to trade; and it was unanimously voted that all such formalities should be abolished. Some very sensible suggestions on the compilation of booksellers' catalogues were made by the associate P. Barbèra, who took the opportunity of supporting the adoption of the convenient system of decimal classification, and proposed that the Permanent Bureau of Berne should publish a list of international regulations for the compiling of book catalogues.

Two final questions occupied the attention of the Congress. One was the adhesion of the minor poets to the Berne Convention, on which the Congress came to no decision; the other was the discount on the sale of the society's books allowed to its members. To this discount the Congress was decidedly opposed.

The labours of the Congress then terminated with the usual greetings and congratulations; but nothing was decided with reference to the place of the next Congress, the Permanent Bureau having the choice between Spain and Holland, between Madrid and the Hague. The reunion at Milan will be memorable for the cordial reception every one received and the complete harmony which reigned. The serenity of the various debates resembled that of the sky of Lombardy, which, as Manzoni says, "is so fine when it is fine."

G. B.

'THE OPEN ROAD' AND 'TRAVELLER'S JOY.'

June 18th, 1906.

No, I did not "studiously evade" Mr. Lucas's "only point," and when I maintain this, in denial of his fresh accusation, I hope, as he would say, that "I am not singular in my view." I "studiously" attempted to deal with all his points. There were three: (*a*) that in our production of 'Traveller's Joy' I had copied the original form of 'The Open Road' (shall I be discourteous if I say that in his first letter Mr. Lucas "studiously" made little or nothing of the fact that he had abandoned its chief distinction, its cover?); (*b*) that I had, he implied, commissioned an anthology "as like as possible in idea" to his book—Mr. W. G. Waters has disposed of that suggestion; (*c*) that I had failed to pay him what I owed him. He is unreasonable. First—no doubt convinced that in this way his interests would be best served—he assists in subjecting me to the discomfort and the disgrace of proceedings in bankruptcy—a disgrace that I can only attempt to wipe out in one way; then he takes from the rest of my creditors a rather valuable asset—a half share in 'The Open Road'—on a minor legal point based on my own carelessness in failing to secure an assignment of copyright, as I had in effect done in the case of his other books;

and now, complaining that this time he has "no legal redress," he falls back on "moral rights," and claims that it is undesirable that "a publisher in Mr. Grant Richards's position should, when he starts anew, include in his list any book that is likely to injure the sale of his previous books on which he still owes money." There is a fine confusion here: I have not started anew—as I have already stated in your columns, my position is that of manager to a new house; I fancy that the law has in effect relieved me, although against my will, of financial obligation to Mr. Lucas, so it is not becoming in him publicly to remind me of my sin twice in fifteen days; several of every publisher's books are bound to injure the sale of books that have hitherto held the field: so, for instance, did Mr. Lucas's 'A Book of Verses for Children' injure the sale of previous similar anthologies; so did Mr. Lucas's series of "Little Blue Books for Children," whose beginning followed his leaving my firm, injure the sale of my "Dumpy Books for Children," with which he had been previously associated.

In one thing Mr. Lucas is right: whether I owe him a large sum or a small one is irrelevant to the main question. But he *did* drag that point in. I have sufficiently tried your readers' patience, or I would ask them to turn back to his first letter and to see whether he did not succeed—I hope not "studiously"—in giving the impression that he had had little if any financial satisfaction from me, and that when I failed he suffered in proportion. That is the impression I sought to remove. Of the total amount earned by Mr. Lucas, on account of his books and his other services to my firm, one fifteenth part (as nearly as possible) remains unpaid, and if every fortnight Mr. Lucas claims the hospitality of your columns to announce the fact I shall not continue to protest. Still, as I said two weeks ago, I hope he will have cause before very long to abandon this part of his grievance.

Mr. Lucas must not be angry with me for working in a publisher's office. If I sold matches in the street I should certainly please some people, but even under the most favourable circumstances I could not hope to earn enough in that branch of commerce to wipe out the bankruptcy proceedings; nor am I young enough to start in some fresh trade. By and by I hope my creditors may realize that in being connected with the starting of a new publishing house I am selling what talents I have for their advantage. GRANT RICHARDS.

June 18th, 1906.

I HAVE followed with interest the controversy between Mr. E. V. Lucas and Mr. Grant Richards in *The Athenæum* under the above heading, and since Mr. E. V. Lucas "hopes to interest public opinion in the matter," as an author and publisher's reader I write to say that such "doublings" of books that have achieved popularity are far too common, whether put forward by scrupulous or unscrupulous publishers.

An author issues a book B, which, let us say, is original in the sense that it is no imitation, either in letter or in spirit, of any book which has preceded it. And no sooner has B won popularity than we find some enterprising gentleman, prompted no less by the highest motives than by his commercial instincts, appearing in the field with a volume B2, which in idea and format is a direct and palpable imitation of B, and is confounded with it by the ignorant public.

In the case of the present controversy, so far as I follow Mr. Grant Richards's argument, he claims that he has a right to issue 'Traveller's Joy' in what is practically the original format of 'The Open Road,' since other imitations have appeared, and since he himself is the originator of that format. From the point of view of taste, however, it is most unfortunate for Mr. Grant Richards that the book he should have elected to clothe in that format is an anthology for travellers which we might have called "original" in spirit, style, and arrangement, had it not been preceded by 'The Open Road.' As to Mr. W. G. Waters, it is most unfortunate that if his volume 'Traveller's Joy' be, as he asserts, in idea and arrangement no imitation of 'The Open Road,' he should have allowed it to be issued in what is practically the original style and format of that volume. For, while accepting his disclaimer of plagiarism, we are reminded of a servant who dresses herself in the cast-off garments of her mistress.

Without impugning either the motives or the statements of either the author or the publisher of 'Traveller's Joy,' I may point out to them that the literary world, that followed with much interest the lawsuit between Mr. E. V. Lucas and Mr. Grant Richards, which gave the copyright of 'The Open Road' to the former, will be disposed to think that on the score of good taste alone, not to speak of publishing policy, Mr. Grant Richards would do well to find for so original a book as 'Traveller's Joy a format even more original. EDWARD GARNETT.

CREIGHTON MEMORIAL.

THE committee formed to raise a memorial to Creighton handed over to Mrs. Creighton, at the close of its work in October, 1905, the residue of the subscriptions, amounting to 278*l.* She intends to present this sum, which she has raised to 300*l.*, to the University of London, as a nucleus for the endowment of a Creighton Lectureship or Professorship of History. The friends of the late bishop ask for further contributions to that end. Over 100*l.* has already been privately raised, and an appeal is now made to a wider public. What can be done must depend on the assistance received; but, in any case, a Creighton Lectureship will be founded. The scheme has our warm commendation, and we hope that it will be widely supported. Subscriptions may be sent to Miss Mary Bateson, 9, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.

Literary Gossip.

THE July number of *The Independent Review* will contain articles by Archdeacon Wilson on 'The Education Bill: a Lost Opportunity,' and by Canon Barnett on 'The Press and Charitable Funds.' Prof. Paul Vinogradoff is contributing a paper on 'The First Month of the Duma,' and Principal Laurie one on 'The Report of the Haldane Committee.' Among the other articles in the number will be 'Shakespeare, Ibsen, and Mr. Bernard Shaw,' by Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson; 'The Lords and the Aliens Bill,' by Mr. John Ward, M.P.; 'The Paintings of Gustave Moreau,' by Mr. C. C. Michaelides; and 'Anti-Militarism in France: a Reply,' by Lieut.-Col. Keene.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for July Mr. A. D. Godley finds a subject for his humorous verses 'The Incubus' in the discussions on the Education Bill. 'The Mind of a Dog,' by Prof. S. Alexander, is an untechnical excursion into psychology. In 'Twenty Years in London, by a French Resident,' Mr. Paul Villars gives many episodes from his personal experience. Mr. Charles Godfrey, the head of the Naval School at Osborne, writes on 'The Passing of Euclid'; and in 'General Marbot and his Memoirs' Dr. Holland Rose discusses the authenticity of that vivacious work. Mr. R. Brudenell Carter contributes a common-sense view of 'Alcohol and Tobacco,'

THE July *Blackwood* appropriately opens with an article by Mr. Charles Whibley on George Buchanan, whose grim old face has appeared on the cover of the magazine from its start, and whose four-hundredth anniversary falls due next month. Another four-hundredth anniversary article is on Rembrandt by Mr. D. S. Meldrum. Among other items are 'Forty Singing Seamen,' a poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes; 'Moving towards a Territorial Army,' by General Chapman, C.B.; and 'The Greatest Game Beast in Europe,' by Mr. Hesketh Prichard.

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing in the autumn a new edition of Mr. Arthur Symons's collected 'Poems' in two volumes, and a new volume, 'The Fool of the World, and other Poems,' containing the morality play recently acted, and a number of lyrical poems, the work of the last five or six years.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co. are also publishing for Mr. Symons a volume named 'Studies in Seven Arts,' which has been in preparation for many years, and will contain essays on Rodin, Whistler, Watts, Moreau, Wagner, Strauss, Duse, and other typically modern artists. Mr. Symons has in preparation for the same publishers a book on William Blake, which will contain a complete study of the man, the poet, and the painter, together with various unpublished and little-known documents giving contemporary accounts of Blake. Among these will be a transcript of all the references to Blake in the Diary, Reminiscences, and Letters of Crabb Robinson, made for the first time from the original manscript, which has never been printed in full.

BLAKE is being largely studied. Mr. John Lane has in active preparation a cheap edition of Gilchrist's 'Life of William Blake' in one volume. Mr. W. Graham Robertson, who has the finest known collection of Blake pictures, has edited the text, and written an Introduction; but what is of greater interest to Blake lovers, he has enriched Gilchrist's work with a large number of the most perfect of Blake's drawings and pictures. In addition to these, the majority of the illustrations originally selected by Gilchrist for the 'Life' will be included. Those who have seen the unique exhibition of Blake pictures at the Carfax Gallery, the nucleus of which is from Mr. Robertson's collection, will be interested to learn that a number of these have been reproduced.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD has recently received authorization to use material of great importance for Italian mediæval history, which has hitherto lain almost unknown in the Colonna archives at Rome. Some of the documents have, however, been classified under the direction of Prof. Tommasato.

PROF. GEORGE COCKBURN HENDERSON, who holds the Chair of History at Adelaide, New South Wales, has on hand a life of Sir George Grey, which Messrs. Dent are to publish. He has visited New Zealand and South Africa in order to inspect original documents for this work.

AN exhaustive work on Haddon Hall, by Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith, is announced to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock immediately, under the title 'Haddon: the Manor, the Hall: its Lords and Traditions.' The book will deal with the great families who have owned Haddon since the Conquest, and will furnish much hitherto unpublished information concerning the estate and its owners. It will, among other interesting items, give in detail some curious stewards' accounts; the only existing letter of Dorothy Vernon, with a facsimile of her signature; and the pedigree of the Vernons from Godfrey the Consul to the present time. A full description of the ancient fabric, its store of tapestry, old glass, carvings, and metalwork, is included, and the whole will be fully illustrated by photographs and facsimiles. The book will be dedicated to the Duke of Rutland, by whose permission it has been compiled.

FATHER ROBERT HUGH BENSON'S next historical romance will be published on July 2nd by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. Its title is 'The Queen's Tragedy,' and it is a story of England in the middle of the sixteenth century, with Mary Tudor for its central figure. Her sister Elizabeth also figures prominently in the book, and the interpretation of her character is said to run counter to tradition.

LORD REDESDALE'S account of the 'Garter Mission to Japan' will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. next Tuesday.

'CONISTON,' the new novel by Mr. Winston Churchill, the author of 'Richard Carvel,' which the same firm had hoped to publish last autumn, will actually appear in the early days of July. It does not belong to the series of historical romances which made the author's reputation, but is a tale of modern life and politics, with a love story interwoven.

CANON MACCOLL has ready for publication a volume entitled 'The Royal Commission and the Ornaments Rubric.' It is a detailed criticism of his five days' examination by the Royal Commission on the historical and legal meaning of the famous rubric.

THE remarkable collection of Lincoln relics which was the property of Major William H. Lambert, of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. It included 1,000 volumes from Lincoln's own library, his private desk, over 1,600 books dealing with his career, several hundred original Lincoln manuscripts, as well as the table at which he sat when signing the emancipation proclamation. Major Lambert owned several MSS. by Thackeray, which have also been destroyed.

Temple Bar for July contains a critical essay on Stendhal, describing his military experiences and analyzing his novels, by Mr. H. H. Dodwell. Lieut.-Col. A. Haggard in 'A Sainte Marguerite Salmon' narrates some exciting adventures in pursuit of the land-locked salmon in the whirlpool by the Ile Maligne. 'Sleepy Town' is a pen-and-ink sketch of "a tiny mediæval world" discovered by Mrs. Arthur Ransome when "walking south from the Lake Country." In 'A Taste of Vintage' Miss H. H. Colvill shows the process of wine-making in Sulmona of the Abruzzi.

THE Baroness Suzette de Zuylen de Nyevelt has contributed to the July number of the *Sunday at Home* an article on 'The Letters of the Duchesse de Broglie,' the well-known daughter of Madame de Staël. Many of these letters were written to M. Guizot. The same number will contain a critical character-sketch of the German Emperor; an illustrated article on Florence, by the editor; and an article 'On the Bulgarian Border,' by Mr. Frederick Moore, in which the writer predicts that revolution of a determined character is not far off in Macedonia.

THE results recently announced of the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos at Cambridge show that Girton and Newnham take much more kindly to this line of study than the rest of the University. There are two firsts and two seconds among the men, whereas women get six firsts and nine seconds.

THE 'History of the Tron Kirk and Parish of Edinburgh,' by the Rev. Dugald Butler, minister of the Tron Kirk, is promised by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier in the autumn. The Rev. James MacGregor has contributed some reminiscences, and the appendix includes an account of Ruskin's ancestors in the Tron parish.

THE contents of the July issue of *The Home Counties Magazine* will include articles upon Thomas Fry of Penshurst, 'Gray's Village,' 'Paul's Cross,' 'Old Pewter,' 'Tom Brown's Country,' and 'Ralph Thoresby in London.'

MR. JAMES TREGASKIS, of High Holborn, has had the good fortune to secure a small octavo volume entitled 'Auteurs Deguisez,' 1690, in the interlinear spaces of which René Auguste Constantin de Renneville, the first historian of the Bastille (in which he was confined from May 16th, 1702, until June 16th, 1713), has written various hitherto unknown particulars of his life. Twenty-seven of the leaves contain a finely written poem of 2,052 lines, dealing with the events of De Renneville's prison life, with moral reflections thereon; and it is claimed that Voltaire founded one of the songs—the seventh—of 'La Henriade' on this MS. poem of De Renneville.

THE annual meeting of the London Library was held last Friday week, and attended by a distinguished company. The Report of the Committee proved that the library was in a prosperous and well-assured condition, though the number of members showed a decrease of 92. Mr. Balfour, who presided, paid a just tribute to the special character of the library which distinguishes it from other institutions of the sort. He called attention to the admirable organization and extent of the concern, which was unequalled in its supply of foreign books; also to the important catalogue of books according to subjects which the secretary was preparing.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT now announce the official 'History of the War in South Africa' in four volumes. The first volume will contain twenty-nine maps and panoramas.

THE HON. HARRY LAWSON will preside at the sixty-seventh anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Newsvendors' Institution, at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, on Monday, November 5th.

M. MAURICE CASTELAIN has just published a French prose translation of Shelley's 'Hellas,' accompanied by the English text and notes.

A CONVERSAZIONE is to be given by the Alliance Anglo-Britannique at the rooms of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours on Tuesday evening next. An attractive musical programme is being arranged.

A LIST of a number of annual prizes at the disposal of the Académie Française was published in the Paris papers on Wednesday. It is too long to quote here in full, but a few of the more interesting awards may be named. M. Auguste Dupouy, among the poets, gets the first Prix Archon-Despérouses for his book 'Partances.' Among the several Prix Montyon, which reach the aggregate value of 19,000fr., Lieut. Paul Azan receives 1,500fr. for his 'Récits d'Afrique,' and a similar amount goes to M. Émile Bocquillon for his 'Crise du Patriotisme à l'École.' Twenty other fortunate authors receive 500fr. each for works which fall in the category of "ouvrages les plus utiles aux mœurs." Under other "foundations" M. Henri Brémond gets 1,500fr. for his work on Newman, to the extent of which we recently referred, M. Octave Noël 1,000fr. for his 'Histoire du Commerce du Monde,' and M. Gaultier 1,400fr. for his 'Rire et Caricature.'

A MUSÉE GUSTAVE FLAUBERT was officially inaugurated on Sunday last at Croisset, near Rouen, where Flaubert passed a part of his life and composed all his more important works, from 'Madame Bovary' to 'La Tentation de Saint Antoine.'

THE death is announced, at the age of eighty-one, of M. Paulin Niboyet, who entered the French diplomatic service in 1848. He retired in 1880, and took to journalism. He wrote much for *La Patrie*

and other papers, chiefly under the pseudonym of "Fortunio"; whilst several of his novels obtained considerable popularity.

IN recognition of his labours as editor-in-chief of the *Orientalische Bibliographie* for the past ten years the French Ministry of Public Instruction has conferred on Prof. Lucien Scherman, of the University of Munich, the distincton of Officier d'Académie. Prof. Scherman, who is also Professor of Sanskrit and comparative Philology at Munich, has devoted himself in the most unselfish manner to the *Orientalische Bibliographie*, a record which is a model of its kind. For a number of years learned societies like the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and the American Oriental Society have granted subventions for the maintenance of this publication, and within the past year the East India Office has also made a grant towards its cost. Prof. E. Kuhn, of the University of Munich, who has co-operated with Prof. Scherman in the editorial work of the *Bibliographie*, has been made Officier de l'Instruction Publique by the French Ministry, in recognition of his researches in Sanskrit and comparative philology.

THE death in his fifty-first year is announced from Tecklenburg, in Westphalia, of the well-known Berlin critic and poet Heinrich Hart. His critical work, undertaken in conjunction with his brother Julius, entitles him to a place among the founders of the modern school of German writers. He was for many years attached to the *Tägliche Rundschau* as dramatic critic. Of his own compositions, the tragedy 'Sedan' and the epic 'Das Lied der Menschheit' may be mentioned.

BJÖRNSON has just finished a new novel, which is to be published by Messrs. Gyldendal, of Copenhagen. An English translation is being arranged for simultaneous publication.

IN addition to Parliamentary Papers noted by us under 'Science Gossip,' we mention the publication of Rules and Programme of Examinations of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland (9*d.*); Index to Consular Reports on Trade and Subjects of General Interest (1*s.* 3*d.*); Memorandum on the Registration of Teachers and the Abolition of the Register (1*d.*); Return of the Non-Provided Schools in the County of Kent (5½*d.*); Regulations for the Instruction and Training of Pupil-Teachers (2½*d.*); and Regulations of the Scotch Education Department for the Preliminary Education, Training, and Certification of Teachers for Various Grades of Schools (2½*d.*).

SCIENCE

Plant Response as a Means of Physiological Investigation. By Jagadis Chunder Bose, D.Sc., Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta. (Longmans & Co.)

A VARIETY of responses, resulting from "special sensitiveness" to different stimuli, have long been recognized in plants, and have formed the subject of many inquiries on the part of plant physiologists. Among them perhaps one of the best known is that of the plant to the influence of gravitation. The curvatures of stem and root resulting from the stimulus of gravity were long since demonstrated by Darwin, who noticed the special powers of the root tip as a perceptive organ. Until recently, though this subject had been studied by many distinguished men, and formed the theme of a brilliant presidential address to the Botanical Section at the British Association at Cambridge, it remained in the condition of descriptive rather than comprehensive science. We have had to rest content with the assumption that stem and root were differently sensitive to the same force, the stem being repulsed, the root attracted; while a third or lateral geotropism was introduced to explain horizontally growing organs. Similarly the movements in response to the stimulus of light were perforce treated as the results of negative, positive, or dia-heliotropic sensitiveness. The many other movements of "sleep," the special sensitiveness of Mimosa, or autonomous movement, as in the leaflets of Desmodium, were each described separately as specific capacities of the various plants or organs, for no unifying principle had been seen to underlie them all.

With the appearance of the important book by Prof. Bose on 'Plant Response,' we have for the first time a conception which embraces all the expressed or unexpressed "sensitiveness" of plants. We are now presented with a complete theory of their movements—a theory which may or may not stand the test of further work, but which will be of great service, even to those who may in the future supersede it.

In the 750 pages of the book are condensed such numerous observations and experiments on living plants that one who knows how long such work takes can only wonder at its quantity. The chapters are grouped in nine parts, each bearing on some special aspect of the large subject under discussion. Each chapter is provided with a good summary, and the whole is well indexed and arranged with a view to its usefulness to students. The text is copiously illustrated, chiefly with diagrams of responses recorded by the plants themselves in the course of the various experiments.

The first part deals with electrical and mechanical response, and shows that these responses form a convenient indication of the effect of stimuli, noting also how closely their records correspond. An important point is made in the demonstration by various means of the fact that even ordinary "insensitive" plants are really sensitive, and that the difference lies not so much in varieties of sensitiveness in different plants as in their mechanical structure, which allows or retards the movements resulting from stimulation. Mimosa is sensitive, not because it is specially receptive of stimuli, but because it has in its pulvinus a structure which allows of the free play of the leaf, which is inhibited by the hardened tissue in most plants.

First on reading this part, and again several times in the course of the book, one cannot but feel that, important and convincing though most of the experiments are, there is a tendency to look at the subject rather from one side. Sufficient attention does not always seem to have been given to the detailed anatomy of the structures on which the experiment was being conducted.

The second part deals with the effects of anæsthetics, chemical poisons, fatigue, and the critical point of death. The exact detection of the last has long been a difficulty, which Prof. Bose has apparently solved. The results are of great interest, and show exact coincidence in the critical point of death in the case of specimens which have had the same history, but reveal considerable divergence between specimens of the same species which have been under different conditions. A question of some importance, viz., the power of withstanding extremes of temperature far beyond the maxima and minima of ordinary conditions, which is exhibited by completely dry seeds, is not entered into—probably because the electrical and mechanical response of stimuli under such conditions would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain by the methods employed here. A means of demonstrating the effect of previous stimuli on the death point is exceedingly pretty. In plants which are naturally coloured, if the small parts of a petal are first "fatigued" locally by tetanizing shocks, the effect of which is invisible, and then the whole is heated to below the normal death point, the local changes of colour reveal that the "fatigued" areas die at a lower temperature than the rest of the petal. Such experiments are capable of a large amount of variation, and will yield valuable "thermographs," as the resulting parti-coloured "prints" are named.

The third part deals chiefly with the transmission and effects of electrical stimuli, and results parallel with those given above are obtained, the conductivity and excitability being reduced by the previous application of the stimuli of cold, anæsthetics, or the fatigue of previous shocks.

A most valuable and interesting account of experiments on, and an explanation of, autonomous movement and its relation to multiple response, forms the bulk of the fourth part. After a careful perusal of these chapters one is convinced that "automatism" has simply been the name used to cover our ignorance of the reason for movements which we did not understand, and for which we could see no immediate stimulus. Experiments here described on Biophytum and Desmodium show how the "sensitiveness" and "automatism," to use the old names for the movements characteristic of these plants, are simply the results of the condition of the plant and the stimuli to which it has

been submitted; both can be made to respond in either way at the will of the experimenter. It is impossible to mention the many cases in which the author convinces the reader; those where one might dissent are so much fewer that they are more easily noticed. In this section of the book, as indeed in others, we are not certain of the rectitude of the comparisons made so minutely between the leaflets of Desmodium, with their "automatic" pulsating movements, and the beating heart of the higher animals. It is true that in many ways they appear to correspond, and the records obtained from both show points of similarity; but the very directness and superficial simplicity of this likeness seem to be a little deceptive.

One of the most difficult of problems, viz., the ascent of sap, is dealt with in the fifth part—a subject which has been attacked by most plant physiologists, but concerning which no final decision has been reached. Although much is claimed in these chapters in this direction, the work is still far from complete. The results of the other parts, embodied in the law that stimulus produces excitatory contraction of the living cells, must have considerable bearing on the question; but the ascent of sap is not yet fully explained. The assertion that the vitality of the plant is essential is important, for that is a factor which recent workers have endeavoured to eliminate—unadvisedly we think. In the detail of these chapters, however, although much that is supplied is valuable, we find several points about which we disagree with the author, and on the whole this is the least satisfactory part of the book. Here, as already noticed, there seems to be a lack of due recognition of anatomical facts. For example, on p. 393 we read, "The ascent of sap is due to the propulsive energy of vigorous excitatory contraction proceeding from cell to cell." Now it should be remembered that it is by the *wood* of the tall trees that the water ascends, but, as every anatomist knows, the wood cells of these plants are not living cells, with protoplasm capable of stimulus, but *dead* cells devoid of contents, with much-thickened walls incapable of contraction. How, then, can we imagine the sap ascending by the force of the "contraction proceeding from cell to cell"? It is true that among the dead wood cells are the soft, living medullary rays; but they do not form the path of the water stream, nor are they vascular elements proper; while, further, that they are not supposed to assist is clear from the sentence on p. 396, "An interposition of parenchymatous elements may offer a relative obstruction to the transmission." Anatomists, and with them most botanists, will therefore find themselves hardly able to accept the explanation of the ascent of sap given in this book.

The sixth part, on growth, is extremely suggestive, but perhaps it is excelled by the seventh, which is chiefly concerned with geotropism. The demonstration that the opposite geotropic curvatures in root and shoot are not due to different sensibilities, but are the result of the same stimulus and response acting through differently constructed parts, deserves careful attention, but is too elaborate to be dealt with here.

With heliotropism, in the eighth part, a similar result is achieved, and, to quote from one of the summaries, "the various responsive movements which occur under the action of light are thus explicable without the assumption of the possession by different organs of different specific sensibilities to light." Complete as is the view presented in these chapters by Prof. Bose, perhaps he has overlooked some of the previous work on this subject; for example, Oltmanns demonstrated that there was a positive and a negative movement in the same organ, according to the intensity of light—a point which Prof. Bose prepares to prove afresh.

The apparent insensitiveness to light on the part of tendrils was observed by Von Mohl, and is now explained by Prof. Bose as being the result of a very rapid lateral transmission of the stimulus, which causes the responsive contraction of these radial organs to take place nearly equally on all sides, with the result that they appear not to respond at all. If, however, the stimulus of light is transmitted so rapidly in this way, it does not appear clear to the reviewer why the mechanical stimulus of contact should not be also rapidly transmitted in them with a resulting uniform contraction, in place of the rapid twining which actually occurs.

As regards the light-perception of leaves, the statement is emphatic that it does not reside in the lamina, and that no specific dia-heliotropic sensitiveness is possessed by them. In conjunction with this, which from the experiments quoted in the text seems to be well established, it is interesting to refer to Haberlandt's recent paper dealing with the minute histology of the leaf tissues, where the evidence seems to point strongly in the other direction. This does not lessen the value of the present work, but helps one to appreciate the fact that only by the combined study from all points of view can one attain to an even approximately complete idea of the whole.

The ninth and last part correlates and summarizes the previous ones, and reiterates the view that a unity of type underlies the different responses of plants, the apparent differences depending on the mechanical structure of the organ affected. As would be expected from the previous works of this author, when he touches on the wider questions of the relation of plant response to that of the rest of the organic and inorganic world, he tends to draw parallels which appear more superficial than fundamental.

In a review it is impossible to do justice to a book of such size and detail. We may therefore add that it is one which no plant physiologist, however much he may combat details in it, can afford to ignore, which no student of any branch of botany should overlook, and which should prove suggestive to animal physiologists, possibly even to psychologists.

THE THEORY OF ELECTRONS AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

I.

Those who hoped that Prof. J. J. Thomson's late lectures at the Royal Institution on 'The Corpuscular Theory of Matter' would take the form of a concise and intelligible statement of the whole electronic theory, and its bearing upon current views of matter, must have been considerably disappointed. Although something of the sort was foreshadowed in the first lecture of the course, the lecturer, after going in some detail through the principal experiments which first led physicists to consider seriously the atomic nature of electricity, drifted off into that experiment of Mayer's with floating magnets which seems to exercise a fatal fascination for him, and wound up with an account of the attempts lately made to determine the number of corpuscles within the atom, which he had to confess remains unsettled. Finally, we were assured that the object of the lectures, and perhaps of the theory too—for Prof. Thomson was rather ambiguous on this point—was the provision of "a model, a study of which might suggest relations between the properties of the atom which could then be investigated."

Our home-made oracles being thus Delphically vague on the most wide-reaching hypothesis of modern physics, it follows that we must look abroad for a clear idea of the electronic theory and its general results; and happily we find it in a lecture delivered before the Elektrotechnikers-Verein of Berlin by Prof. H. A. Lorentz, of Leyden, who is, to an extent not always fully recognized by English physicists, the father of the electronic theory and the one who has done most for its propagation. The lecture was delivered so long ago as the Christmas of 1904, but is reprinted for the first time in the current number of the *Archives Néerlandaises*, with such notes, references, and other additions by the author as make it a nearly complete discussion of the discoveries bearing upon the subject up to the present time. We shall here endeavour to give briefly the main features of the theory of electrons as understood by Prof. Lorentz, and then to notice some of the questions it leaves unexplained.

By electrons, then, Prof. Lorentz understands those discrete particles, existing in all material bodies, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, which act as carriers of electrical charges, and it is by their presence and action that he explains all electrical, magnetic, and most other physical phenomena. In addition to these, we must imagine as existing an ether always in repose and permeating everything, including the electrons themselves. This ether is the medium of transmission of all physical forces, and every electron creates in the ether surrounding it a field which, so long as the electron remains in repose, is entirely electrostatic, *i.e.*, resembles that caused by a rod of glass or resin excited by friction. Immediately the electron moves, however, it gives rise to another force at right angles to the first, which is identical with that created by a magnet. The field composed by these two forces is invariable so long as the electron moves with the same speed and in the same direction, but at each change of speed or direction there takes place a radiation of energy in the shape of an electromagnetic wave. Should the speed be high enough, the wave is luminous; while if the electron be suddenly stopped, it gives rise to the disturbance in the ether called the Röntgen or X rays. The quantity of energy correspond-

ing to the field can be exactly determined by the equations of Maxwell, and forms the basis of most of the calculations used in electrical engineering; but it follows from what has been said that the only forces which can act upon the electron must operate by way of the ether and must come from other electrons. The electrons may bear either positive or negative charges, and the mass of the positively charged electron appears to be not far short of that of the chemical atom. That of the negative electron—or, as Prof. J. J. Thomson would call it, the "corpuscle"—has been more accurately estimated, and the last-named physicist has lately announced it to be $\frac{1}{1700}$ that of the hydrogen atom. But, as has been many times said of late in these columns—notably by M. H. Poincaré in *The Athenæum* of February 17th—all recent experiments go to prove that the negative electron has no real mass at all, but only a sort of inertia varying with its speed, and becoming almost infinite as this approaches that of light. If as much could be said for the positively charged electron, it would follow that all matter is composed of atoms of electricity and of nothing else, and that all physical phenomena are electrical in their nature. But Prof. Lorentz expressly warns us that this cannot yet be shown to be the case.

These considerations for the most part apply to what are called "free" electrons, or electrons disengaged from ponderable matter. It is true that the definition has only a relative meaning, because Prof. Lorentz, like most physicists, is of opinion that the electron could not exist in ether that was entirely disentangled from matter. As such conditions cannot be found in our world, it must be said that the experiments establishing the conclusions already noted were all made in vacua so exceedingly high that the quantity of air or other gas remaining therein was reduced to a minimum. The behaviour of electrons freed from matter is therefore still a question of deduction, but the case is different with those engaged therein, which Prof. Lorentz examines with closer attention than has yet been bestowed upon them. According to his theory, every charged body bears on its surface a thin layer of positive or negative electrons, which in time recombine with others of opposite sign, so that they lose all influence upon the field. In the case of a wire or other conductor through which a "current" or continually renewed charge is passing, we have a continuous movement of negative electrons towards one end. Is there a corresponding rush of positive electrons towards the other? The answer to this must be deferred till later; but it may be said that in making their way through the entangling masses of matter, even the negative electrons, tiny as they are, meet with considerable resistance, which gives rise, as in the familiar case of an incandescent electric lamp, to the phenomena of heat and light. As the resistance varies with the metal or other substance employed, a conductor may be described as a body in which the electrons move freely, and an insulator as one in which their path is more difficult.

Prof Lorentz, however, like most thorough-going adherents of the electronic theory, thinks that the action of electrons in matter goes far beyond the explanation of merely electrical phenomena. That light is caused by electromagnetic radiations has already been said; but Prof. Lorentz goes a good deal further, and asserts that the electrons are thrown into vibration within the molecules of every ponderable body when struck by a ray of light. Moreover, he was able some years ago to deduce, without experimental proof, that the vibrations caused in the electron by, for instance, a luminous gas, will be varied by a magnetic field, so as to cause the number of lines in its spectrum to be multiplied—a deduction which was afterwards abundantly verified by the experiments of Zeeman. If we add to this that the optical properties of metals can be shown to correspond to their electrical properties, so that the best conductors are the least transparent, we may say that light is in all things an electromagnetic phenomenon, and that optics are henceforth but a part of the science of electricity. Prof. Lorentz labours to show that the same thing may be said of heat, in which he has less difficulty, as radiant heat is now admitted to consist of vibrations in the ether, which only differ from light-rays by a shorter wave-length and some quality not yet explained. But he also demonstrates that the calorific properties of most substances correspond with their electrical properties, and find their only explanation in the electronic theory. Not only does he show that the electrical conductibility of a metal bears a certain ratio to its power of conducting heat, but he also explains that this is directly due to the movement of electrons within its molecules. By arguments drawn from the kinetic theory of gases, he proves that just as, in a vertical column of heated air, the upper levels at first show a higher temperature than the lower, because the molecules which first get there have the higher speed, but afterwards the temperature becomes equal throughout by the diffusion in the upper strata of the slower molecules; so, in a metal unequally heated, the electrons will penetrate the more quickly one layer after another as their course is the less hindered by collisions with each other and with the atoms between which they are imprisoned. Thus it is that he accounts for the difference in conductivity between (say) aluminium and platinum.

In the same way, the electronic theory enables us to account for various phenomena which hitherto have received very inadequate interpretation. If two bars of different metals, such as bismuth and antimony, are soldered together crosswise and a current passed through them, the point of junction is found to be cooled when the current goes from the bismuth to the antimony, and heated when its direction is reversed. Here, says Prof. Lorentz, before the current passes, there is an actual transfer of electrons from one metal to the other. So, too, if two parallel bars of the same metal have the corresponding ends of each kept at freezing-point and boiling-point respectively, and a current passed through both, one bar is found to be hotter than the other, and this varies with the different metals: *e.g.*, in the case of copper the heat travels with, and in that of iron against, the current. In this case also Prof. Lorentz attributes the absorption or the emission of heat to a movement of electrons.

These instances have been given to show how dominant a position the electronic theory has attained in the whole realm of physics, and that it rests upon many solid facts and apparently unrelated phenomena even more than upon the speculations and conjectures of physicists. We hope to go further and point out the difficulties which preclude for the present its universal acceptance.

AMALGAMATION OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON.

SINCE the representative gathering of London medical men in the College of Physicians last summer to consider a proposal for the amalgamation of all the central London medical societies into a Royal Academy or Society of Medicine, there has been a steady progress towards the realization of the idea. The meeting was convened by the President of the College of Physicians (Sir William Church), but the immediate justification for it was found in the cordiality with which the scheme was received when advocated by Sir R. Douglas Powell in his presidential address to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. The College of Physicians meeting, which was very largely attended, unanimously affirmed the principle of amalgamation, and an Advisory Committee and secretaries were appointed to approach the various societies—over twenty—and do all that they could to further the project.

A large number of the societies have now laid the matter officially before their members, and small sub-committees of those bodies have been appointed to represent their particular point of view to the Advisory Committee. For it must be remembered that many of the societies are "special," *i.e.*, consist of members of the profession who chiefly study one particular subject or portion of the human organism—the eye, the nose and ear, the larynx, diseases of women, diseases of children, life assurance work, and anæsthetics. But there are also several "general" societies, such as the Medical Society of London (which is very large and the oldest of them all, having been founded in 1773), the Hunterian, and the Harveian, most of which were probably called into being because the weekly meetings of one society did not afford adequate opportunity to hear and discuss the contributions of the very numerous followers of the profession to be found in the metropolis.

The scheme provides for two classes of adherents: Fellows, paying a subscription of about three guineas per year, with the right to attend the meetings of all sections and to use the combined library; and Members of one particular section or speciality, with the use of the library, and subscribing about a guinea per annum.

The speeches at the meetings of the various societies have revealed anything but unanimity, and there are signs that several of the societies are awaiting the lead of the Medical Society of London, which, at a special meeting recently, agreed to the principle of amalgamation, but required an impartial investigation into the financial condition of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society before committing itself further, so that it still retains its right to negative the whole scheme. This was carried by a three-fourths majority, the dissentients apparently objecting to the proposal *in toto*. This was sustained at the subsequent confirmatory meeting.

A number of stipulations have been already put forward by the various bodies, and there is a very strong sentimental objection to merging the oldest medical society in London into a vast organization, with the surrender of many of those privileges, medical and social, which are features of its long history.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*June* 6.—Mr. F. Merrifield, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe exhibited specimens of *Lomechusa strumosa*, F., taken with *Formica sanguinea* at Woking on May 26th and 29th. Only two other British examples are known—one taken by Sir Hans Sloane on Hampstead Heath in 1710, the other found by Dr. Leach in the mail-coach between Gloucester and Cheltenham—and these are included in the British Museum collection.—Mr. H. J. Turner

showed a case containing a large number of the life-histories of Coleophorids, notes on which have appeared in the Society's *Proceedings* or in *The Entomological Record*.—Mr. A. H. Jones showed, on behalf of Mr. Henry Lupton, a few butterflies from Majorca, captured between April 8th and 20th. Only one moth was seen, *M. stellatarum*. So far under twenty species of butterflies have been recorded from the Balearic Islands.—Mr. Selwyn Image showed a specimen of *Crambus ericellus*, Hb., taken at Loughton, Essex, August 8th, 1899 (not previously recorded from further south than Cumberland); two specimens of *Nola confusalis*, H.S. ab. *columbina*, Image, taken in Epping Forest, May 5th, 1906; and a specimen of *Peronea cristana*, F., the ground colour of upper wings abnormally black, even more intensely black than in the ab. *nigrana*, Clark, also from Epping Forest.—Mr. J. H. Keys sent for exhibition the type of *Spathorrhamphus corsicus*, Marshall, from Vizzavona, Corsica. This fine Anthribid was supposed by some coleopterists to have been an accidental importation into the mountainous regions of the island, but is no doubt endemic.—Mr. G. C. Champion remarked that he had taken *Platyrhinus latirostris* in numbers in the beech and pine forests (*Pinus laricio*) along the line of railway, above the tunnel.—Dr. F. A. Dixey exhibited specimens of African Pierinæ found by Mr. C. A. Wiggins on February 2nd, 1906, settled on damp soil near the Ripon Falls, Victoria Nyanza, and caught, to the number of 153, at a single sweep of the net. Eight species were represented; the examples were all males, and, with one exception, belonged to the dry-season form of their respective species.—Prof. E. B. Poulton communicated some notes on Natal butterflies, which he had received from Mr. G. H. Burn, of Weenen, and exhibited the four individuals of *Euralia wahlbergi*, Wallgr., and *E. mima*, Trim., captured by Mr. G. A. K. Marshall near Malvern, Natal. He exhibited Mr. Marshall's latest demonstration of seasonal phases in South African species of the genus Precis, the proof by actual breeding that *P. tukuoa*, Wallgr., is the dry-season phase of *P. ceryne*, Boisd.—Prof. Poulton further showed 325 butterflies captured in one day by Mr. C. B. Roberts, between the eighth and tenth mile from the Potaro River, British Guiana, and drew attention to the preponderance of males; also specimens of the beetle *Apteroda orbiculata*, Mar., and its mimic a little Hemipteron, *Haltica apterus*, L., swept together in Stow Wood, Oxford; and of the beetle *Myrmedonia canaliculata*, F., and its mimic the ant *Myrmica rubra*, var. *rugoides*, Nyl., with a note on their respective association by Mr. W. Holland.—The following papers were read: 'Some Bionomic Notes on Butterflies from the Victoria Nyanza Region, with Exhibits from the Oxford University Museum, by Mr. S. A. Neave,—'On the Habits of a Species of Ptyelus in British East Africa,' by Mr. S. L. Hinde, illustrated by drawings by Mrs. Hinde,—'Mimetic Forms of *Papilio dardanus* (*merope*) and *Acræa johnstoni*' and 'Predaceous Insects and their Prey,' by Prof. E. B. Poulton,—and 'Studies on the Orthoptera in the Hope Department, Oxford University Museum: I. Blattidæ,' and 'A Note on a Feeding Experiment on the Spider *Nephila maculata*,' by Mr. R. Shelford.

METEOROLOGICAL.—*June* 20.—Mr. Richard Bentley, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. J. Brodie read a paper on 'The Mean Prevalence of Thunderstorms in Various Parts of the British Islands during the Twenty-five Years 1881–1905.' The author gives the mean number of days on which thunderstorms, or thunder only, occurred in each month, each season, and in each year at fifty-three stations situated in various parts of the United Kingdom. July is the month with the largest number of thunderstorms over Great Britain as a whole, and August at some places in the north of Scotland and north-west of England; while June is the stormiest month at nearly all the Irish stations. For the whole year the largest number of thunderstorms is over the northern and eastern parts of England, where more than fifteen occur, while there are under five in the west and south of Ireland and at most places in the north of Scotland. The summer distribution of thunderstorms is similar to the annual distribution, while the winter distribution is very different, for then the largest numbers occur along the west coasts of Ireland and Scotland and the extreme south-west of England.—Mr. W. H. Dines communicated a paper on a 'Typical Squall at Oxshott, May 25, 1906.' During the morning there was a steady wind from the south-west of over 10 miles per hour until 11 A.M., when there was some falling off for fifteen minutes; then a rise to over 20 miles per hour, accompanied by a sudden increase of barometric pressure and a fall of a few hundredths of an inch of rain. After the squall the wind dropped suddenly and there was almost a dead calm for about twenty minutes. The author, who was flying a kite at the time, gave some account of the changes in the wind at a considerable altitude above the earth. At 11h. 26m. the squall struck the kite, which was then at a height of 8,400 ft. Two minutes later the velocity at the kite had risen to 58 miles per hour, and the wire broke under a strain of 180 lb. Three minutes later the kite fell at a spot 2¼ miles distant from Oxshott.

HISTORICAL.—*June* 14.—Rev. Dr. W. Hunt, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: R. S. Rait, Arnold de Lisle, W. A. Parker Mason, and Miss M. B. Synge.—Miss R. R. Reid read the paper which obtained the Alexander Prize Medal, 1905–6, on 'The Rising of the Earls, 1569.'—Mr. James Gairdner, Mr. Seccombe, Mr. Hall, Miss Leonard, and the President took part in the brief discussion upon the paper, which treated of the social and political as well as of the religious causes which underlay the rising. Miss Leonard further emphasized the social discontents; and the President pointed out that the queen's action was a necessary step in completing the work of her father in destroying the remains of feudal independence in the North.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—*June* 13.—Prof. Sayce read a paper on the "Chedor-laomer Tablets" discovered by Dr. Pinches eleven years ago. He said that the progress of Assyriology has rendered it possible to revise the translations then given of them and to restore many of the mutilated passages. A recent discovery made by him has proved that Dr. Pinches was right in identifying the King of Elam mentioned in them with Chedor-laomer, the true reading of the cuneiform signs composing the name being now ascertained. He gave a corrected translation of the texts, with notes and addenda, and pointed out that they constitute a trilogy put together out of other materials in the Persian period. In the first part of the trilogy the conquest of Babylon and the destruction of its temple are ascribed to the unrepented sins of the people and the anger of Bel-Merodach, with a side reference to its later conquest by Cyrus; in the second part a Messiah is promised who had been predestined "from days everlasting," and who shall "destroy the wicked ones"; while the third part describes the punishment which fell on Chedor-laomer and his allies, and concludes with the declaration that "the sinner shall be rooted out." The poems are unique in Babylonian literature in mentioning "the Accuser," who plays the part of Satan in the book of Job, and in using the plural "gods" as a singular. By combining the references contained in them with a passage in the standard Babylonian work on astronomy it is found that Tudghula, or Tid'al, was king of the Manda, or "Nations," and that it was with their help that Kudur-Laghghamar succeeded in conquering Babylonia. It would further appear that the conquest took place when Khammurabi of Babylon was still a boy, that the Elamite suzerainty in Babylonia lasted thirty years, and that the mother of Eri-Aku, or Arisch, was a sister of the Elamite king.

MATHEMATICAL.—*June* 14.—Prof. A. R. Forsyth, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. Jackson was admitted into the Society.—Mr. Walter Bailey exhibited a collection of models of space-filling solids.—The following papers were communicated: 'The Algebra of Apolar Linear Complexes,' by Dr. H. F. Baker,—'Supplementary Note on the Representation of certain Asymptotic Series as Convergent Continued Fractions,' by Prof. L. J. Rogers,—and 'On certain Special Types of Convertible Matrices,' by Mr. J. Brill.

PHYSICAL.—*June* 8.—Prof. J. Perry, President, in the chair.—A paper by Mr. H. Davies, 'On the Solution of Problems in Diffraction by the Aid of Contour Integration,' was read by the Secretary.—Mr. J. Goold's experiments with a vibrating steel plate were exhibited by Messrs. Newton & Co.—A paper on 'Fluid Resistance' was read by Col. R. de Villamil.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Jewish Historical, 8.30.—'The Return of the Jews to England,' Sir Isidore Spielmann; 'The Crawford Hagadah,' Mr. I. Abrahams; 'Some Members of the Whitehall Conference,' Mr. I. Solomons; and other papers.
WED. British Numismatic, 8.—'A Find of Ancient British Coins at South Ferriby, near Barton-on-Humber,' Mr. B. Roth.
— Geological, 8.—'Interference-Phenomena in the Alps,' Mrs. M. M. Ogilvie Gordon; 'The Influence of Pressure and Porosity on the Motion of Sub-Surface Water,' Mr. W. R. Baldwin-Wiseman.
THURS. Royal, 4.30.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.

Science Gossip.

A NEW lectureship, to be called the George Combe Lectureship on General and Experimental Psychology, has been established in the University of Edinburgh. The salary is 300*l.* a year.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers include Part I. of the Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland (1*s.* 9*d.*); and Report of Delegates to the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held at Paris October, 1905 (2*d.*).

HARVARD COLLEGE CIRCULAR No. 115 announces the variability of no fewer than twenty-two stars in the constellation Carina, discovered by Miss Leavitt's examination of six plates taken with the Bruce telescope. One of these is of the Algol type, and a number of observations of its magnitude when near minimum (about 12½ magnitude) are given. Circular No. 117 announces a star of that type in the constellation Sagittarius, detected by Mrs. Fleming on a comparison of several plates. It varies about a magnitude in a period of little more than two days, the minimum being about 9½. Madame Ceraski, in the course of her examination of plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory, has noticed a new variable in the constellation Draco. When brightest, this star is of about 9·7 magnitude; when faintest, if appears to be below 12½. Its situation is a little to the west of 7 Draconis, and about 3 degrees to the north of 76 Ursæ Majoris; its designation will be var. 54, 1906, Draconis.

FINE ARTS

THE PRESERVATION OF THE CAIRO MONUMENTS.

Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art arabe. Procès-verbaux, Rapports, Appendices. Fasc. XIX., XX., XXI. 18 plates. (Cairo, Imprimerie de l'Institut français.)

Mémoires de la Mission archéologique francaise au Caire.—XIX. Fasc. IV. *Matériaux pour un Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum.* Par Max van Berchem.—*Le Caire.* Fin, Appendice, Index général. (Paris, Leroux.)

THE Commission for the Preservation of the Monuments of Arab Art has so completely mastered its business, and its reports show such a mass of detailed work carefully and methodically organized, that an annual review of its proceedings becomes almost monotonous. It is a form of monotony, however, that implies commendation. We have little but praise

to award to the labours of the Commission as set forth in its last three reports. If we are inclined to agree with Mr. Somers Clarke that it would be advantageous to issue these reports more expeditiously, we are also aware that the bureau is already overwhelmed with work, and it is not easy to get the reports out as quickly as all would desire. Mr. Somers Clarke wishes that the honorary members, such as himself, could receive the *procès-verbaux* in time to communicate their views as to important decisions before these are irrevocably carried into effect. The immediate cause of his suggestion—it might be termed a protest — was the removal of the graceful *hanafiyeh*, or fountain for Hanafî ablutions, from the mosque of Sultan Hasan to that of el-Mâridânî. This removal was apparently decreed and carried out before the opinions of the honorary members in Europe could be laid before the Commission. There is no doubt that the step is open to criticism, for although the fountain does not belong to the foundation of the first-named mosque, the history of a monument is revealed by its later accretions as well as by its original structure, and in such cases it seems advisable to take the views of the European experts in Saracenic art as well as those of the sitting Commission, even though this comprises such well-known authorities as Yakub Artin Pasha, Franz Pasha, Herz Bey, and M. Casanova. It should not be difficult to send prompt transcripts of the *procès-verbaux* to the honorary and corresponding members, seeing that these number only eight — Adler, Lane-Poole, Baudry, Grand, Zalusky, Somers Clarke, Rhoné, and Van Berchem.

The finances of the Commission have been of late unusually flourishing. The Caisse de la Dette continues its wise policy of making very substantial grants, in pursuance of the advice given by Lord Cromer in 1896, which resulted in the unprecedented grant of 20,000*l.* Since then the Caisse has voted 10,500*l.* This is apart from the ordinary annual income of the Commission, about 8,000*l.*, of which the Wakfs Administration contributes half. As a result of an improved revenue the Commission has been enabled to devote some 7,000*l.* to the much-needed preservation of the great mosque of Sultan Hasan, for which Herz Bey pleaded in his superbly illustrated monograph. It has also taken in hand the beautiful tomb-mosque of Kalaûn, the mosque of Aksunkur, the exquisite tomb of Kâit Bey in the Karâfah, and many others; whilst the long-standing work on the mosque of el-Mâridânî has been completed. It is especially to be noted that all restorations are duly distinguished by Arabic inscriptions giving the date of each separate part of the restoration, and these inscriptions are recorded in the annual reports. Such distinguishing marks were strongly recommended in Lord Cromer's Report to Parliament in 1896, and there can be no question as to their necessity. Another recommendation has been continuously acted upon, namely, the expropriation and removal of the shops and *débris* that disfigure, and often seriously injure, many of the mosque façades. These are gradually disappearing by the action of the Commission, especially in the Ghûrîyeh and Nahhâsîn. The Commission is also vigilant in resisting any encroachments by shopkeepers or private citizens on the area of the monuments: many instances occur in the reports, though it is extremely difficult to keep an eye upon all the hundreds of buildings classified as artistic remains, and it is not surprising that now and then an act of vandalism should be successful.

The Appendixes to the reports are always interesting, and we are glad to read that the tomb and medreseh of es-Sâlih Ayyûb, the opponent of St. Louis, have been made the subject of special investigation, and that the clearing away of the *décombres*, &c., which masked these important monuments has resulted in the uncovering of some fresh details. It is deeply to be regretted that a careful excavation has not revealed any further remains of the Kâmilîyeh College, which, according to the sketches of James Wild, the architect, and sometime curator of the Soane Museum, was in a fair state of preservation about sixty years ago. It would be interesting, by the way, to learn where Wild's sketch-books are now. They were full of elevations and plans of numerous monuments in Cairo, many of which have suffered partial or perhaps complete destruction since the drawings were made. Other appendixes, compiled by Herz Bey, relate to mosques at Mahallah el-Kubra and at Ikhmîm, and to the so-called "Roman" tower at Alexandria, showing that the Commission does not restrict its surveillance to Cairo monuments alone. It is also satisfactory to see that considerable sums have been expended upon the upkeep and repair of the splendid gates of Cairo and the old walls, as well as upon the well-known Roman fortress of Babylon. The work of restoration among the Coptic buildings, however, proceeds somewhat slowly, partly owing to the small contribution made by the Patriarch (we believe only 200*l.* a year) to the restoration fund. Some two thousand pounds, nevertheless, have been well spent upon Deyr el-Adra, Abu-s-Seyfeyn, and Deyr el-Benât. It is to be hoped that the jealous attention which the Commission has long directed to the tract of 'Eyn es-Sîra may be followed by excavations, which should lead to discoveries in connexion with the older Arab capitals. We note that as much as 800*l.* was paid for an enamelled glass lamp of the emîr Almâs (fourteenth century) for the Museum of Arab Art.

For the history of the monuments over which the Commission and its Chief Architect watch with such admirable energy and discretion no more valuable work exists than the learned and comprehensive 'Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum,' which M. Max van Berchem has completed (so far as Cairo is concerned) by the publication of a fourth part, treating of the 'Othmânlî inscriptions and of the inscriptions preserved in the Cairo Museum, many of which are of great interest. But the grand feature of this final fasciculus is an elaborate index, comprising 50,000 references, and including the Arabic names, titles, and words (except mere particles and the like) occurring in all the inscriptions in the 'Corpus.' The names and words are given in italic and roman (not Arabic) letters, and the system of reference is most carefully and methodically compressed. The labour of compiling so vast and detailed an index must have been immense, and we are not surprised to read that the author was engaged upon it for two years. Its utility to the student of the Arabic monuments and of the history of Egypt under Mohammedan rule is simply incalculable, and M. van Berchem has rendered a very notable service to Oriental historians and epigraphists by this eminently practical conclusion to a work of rare scholarship and persevering labour.

We must not omit to refer to his appendix, containing some important Arabic inscriptions from various parts of Egypt; an elaborate discussion of the inscription of Bedr el-Gemâlî on the (vanished) Mosque of the Perfumers at Alexandria (on which the learned author differs, rightly, from Amari's reading); a very curious inscription of the Fâtimid caliph el-Amir at Damietta, which gives occasion to M. van Berchem for an interesting examination of the Nizârian pretension; and (to name no more) the inscription of Saladin on the Citadel of Cairo which was copied by Lane eighty years ago, but has since disappeared. It was published in English by Prof. Lane-Poole in *The Athenæum*, but now appears for the first time in the Arabic text, with a few verbal emendations which are undoubtedly correct. M. van Berchem is evidently a careful reader of our columns, and we observe that he has adopted our orthography of the name of the queen Sheger-ed-durr ("Chadjar ad-durr"), instead of the vulgar form Shegeret, which we regret to notice that the Cairo Commission retains. With regard to our criticism (*Athenæum*, No. 3757, p. 591) of his view that the titles with *ed-dunyâ wa-d-dîn* are necessarily sovereign titles, M. van Berchem argues that though we were right on the numismatic evidence (where the admitted sovereignty implied in the right of *sikkeh* rendered the double title less necessary), the evidence of inscriptions and protocols confirms his opinion; but the exceptions he notes prove that this statement is not absolute before the period of the Mamlûks. With this reservation there is little difference between us, and M. van Berchem is doubtless justified in his distinction between coins and inscriptions in point of authority on questions of titles.

AMERICANS are paying increased attention to *τά πρίν πελώρια* in the culmination of their commercial success; and every year one finds fresh evidences of it. They are taking up culture of the older world, and with an enthusiasm which makes for accomplishment. Old furniture, old gardens,

old pictures, old books—all old things are becoming dear to them, in two senses. Among other things they are engrossed in old fashions, as several excellent books testify. There was Mrs. Morse Earle's 'Two Centuries of Costume in America,' and here is a rival, *Historic Dress, 1607 to 1800* (Lane), by Mrs. McClellan, which is even more elaborate than its predecessor. If we remember rightly, this sumptuous volume was issued in the United States a year or two ago. It has the distinction of being admirably illustrated in colour, pen and ink, and wash drawings by Miss Sophie Steel, to whom much credit is due for her accuracy and patience. The wash pages are the most effective, and catch the eye at a glance, enabling the reader to follow the changing course of fashion quite easily, as it varied from simplicity to over-elaboration, and back again to simplicity. It is odd that a portion of the eighteenth century which produced the best specimens of domestic architecture and furniture should have been characterized by such abominable taste in dress; and just as the mode was marching towards the close of the century, moving in the direction of chaster outlines, the vulgarities of the Empire rococco were threatened. On the whole, American dress kept pace with the European exemplars, but the fashions lingered longer in remoter places. One gathers from these pages that in many cases old robes have been carefully and piously preserved in American families, and here adorn the bodies of fair descendants. Thus also is connexion made with the historic past.

DECORATIVE PANELS AT THE ALPINE CLUB.

Holding, as we do, that a revival of decorative painting is of the first importance in the interests of living art, we welcome any attempt in this direction. The patron who wisely commissions, the artist who successfully executes, a suite of decorations have, other things being equal, done more usefully than they would have done by a corresponding generosity in the buying, and activity in the production, of easel pictures. Even failure in such a desirable effort has its merit, and in this case neither patron nor artist has entirely failed. The pictures hang together harmoniously in schemes, judiciously varied, but of homogeneous colour, and Mr. Kerr Lawson has the technique of a decorator. We see such work less frequently here than in the Paris Salons, where we constantly come on large landscapes by men manifestly capable of the orderly dividing-up of the process of painting a picture into so many different sections that shall enforce, but not obliterate each other, and leave the entire work a single unbroken movement, yet men as manifestly destitute of the power of imaginative design which is the other half of the decorator's equipment—destitute also of the fine instinct for the delicacies of colour relation that is his crown and final justification.

The colour instinct, ill regulated perhaps, is so much commoner in England than in France that its absence in a man with the painter's competence of Mr. Kerr Lawson, comes as something of a shock. Without being actively objectionable, he is definitely a bad colourist. On the other hand, if these panels are not first-rate designs, some of the blame is due to the patron for imposing such impracticable subjects as these purely architectural street scenes, in which a multitude of rectilinear details must be a trifle unmanageable. Yet though the collection is somewhat unsympathetic, we should like to see some of our more naturally gifted and impulsive colourists strengthening themselves by so sound and utilitarian a method. They are usually discouraged from so doing on the ground of "the impossibility of reconciling opposing virtues"; but as a matter of fact every painter of any stature has grown to that stature by thus combining many elements into one richly varied talent, and one of the reasons that keep modern painters small is the coddling that shelters them from the wind of criticism on the side on which they are temperamentally weak, and thus deprives them of a useful stimulus to all-round development.

YOUNGER PAINTERS AT THE BAILLIE GALLERY.

Mr. Fergusson has a small show in this Baker Street gallery which displays a one-sided talent. His work rises in one or two of these little pictures to an unusual pitch of excellence, but is identical in aim with that of a large proportion of the last generation of painters, whose efforts have on the whole been very disappointing in result. After the manner of Whistler and in the short, detached sentences that recall his style, Mr. Fergusson in the Catalogue sets forth their position with admirable brevity, and something of Whistler's specious art of stating what is generally considered an incontrovertible fact in such a manner as to imply something very disputable.

"To the realist in painting, light is the mystery: for form and colour, which are the painter's only way of representing life, exist only on account of light. The only hope of giving the impression of reality is by truthful lighting." Here is an example of a conclusion not indisputable, for all its apparent simplicity: we are not obliged to paint literally, to produce nature's impression of reality in nature's way. Much more damaging, however, is the assumption to which the painter in practice proceeds, that truthful lighting is therefore the only business of art (as though, forsooth, "reality" were its only aim)—an assumption expressed, indeed, in the next sentence, where we are told that "the painter, having found the beauty of nature, ceases to be interested in the beauty of art"—which is true in the present instance, but, we submit, regrettable.

For in what does this traditional beauty of art consist but in paying nature the compliment of a truer imitation? Seeing that in nature there is no such thing as repetition, but everything is uniquely fitted for its place, the artist tries to find for painting its place in the scheme, to endow it with the qualities most fitted for its permanent nature, its decorative function as part of an interior—qualities fundamentally different from those we accept as beautiful in the fleeting vision of a moment, to be read each as one of an infinite chain of visions where beauty consists of evanescence. To describe the achievements in this task of the great masters as a "piecing together of different impressions" is not happy, and, indeed, Mr. Fergusson seems to regard each "impression" and emotion as a thing very single in itself, and marked definitely off from its successor, as though he had exchanged for the snap of the kinematograph the calm continuity of eye and brain.

We have examined seriously, because it represents a typical position that still persists and gains converts, this prologue explanatory of the artist's intention, which, as he truly says, must be understood by those who would estimate his achievement. We believe it to be an honest explanation, but of an intention that is harmful and not calculated to lead to the best results. With this proviso there are a few of Mr. Fergusson's studies that reach a high level of excellence. He renders with great poignancy the atmosphere of that most melancholy place, a fashionable French bathing station—the tiring brilliance that sun and sand and sky alike reflect, and that the chalets are too flimsy to keep out, the white nights that scarcely heal the ache of the dazzling days; so impregnated is every object with light that even at night it gives off a level, shadowless radiance. Even by moonlight the raw chalky white of the stucco vases along the "front" will remain harsh, while it is subtle, and in this contradiction is the pictorial quality of these places, which the artist has occasionally seized by a stroke of magic, extenuating nothing of the crudity, wringing, indeed, out of it a super-subtlety of tone. His *Aberdour Pier*, *Paris Plage from the Sea*, *A Cloudy Sky*, *Villa Stella Maris*, and *The Bathing Hour, Paris Plage*, are so many poems by a true lover who has felt the pathos of these husks of gaiety, without weight, without inside, like the shells of sea creatures we see flung on the shore, bleached and dried by the sun into dazzlingly useless emblems of white fragility.

This is Mr. Fergusson's note, and this apart (though elsewhere he has shown still life of some power), he exhibits here a tendency to produce pictures that might reasonably be stigmatized as daubs. We earnestly trust that a painter of such native gifts will consent to revise his "intentions."

Downstairs is a painter of more academic cut, who would never consent to Mr. Fergusson's propositions. Mr. Philpot's best picture, the *Lady with a Letter*, is in its successful part frankly conventional and generalized. He seems to have had a difficulty with the face, which is treated in more realistic fashion and not quite successfully. Elsewhere the influence of Mr. Charles Shannon is a little disquieting in a painter so young as almost to be liable to exploitation for prodigious infancy. So much technical fluency achieved so soon threatens shallowness. Some charming dry-points show him at his lightsome best.

Another student showing possibilities is Mr. Louis Sargent, who has some graceful projects in pastel. *The Infant Dionysus* is perhaps the best. He has not, we think, advanced too far to consider the advisability of adopting a *nom de guerre* that might spare him some of the annoyance attendant on wearing his own.

THE AGNEW AND OTHER SALES.

Messrs. Christie's sale last Saturday chiefly consisted of the collection of modern pictures and water-colour drawings formed by the late Mr. Thomas Agnew, of Fairhope, Eccles, near Manchester, a former partner in the fine-art firm of Thomas Agnew & Sons. This collection was bequeathed by Mr. Agnew, who died upwards of thirty years ago, to his widow, whose death a few months since has been followed by the present dispersal. The greater p rtion of the pictures were purchased by the firm of Messrs. Agnew, in some cases for the various members of the family. Most of the artists represented in the sale have had their day; they were for the most part at the height of their popularity when Mr. Agnew formed his collection, so that on Saturday there were a few considerable "drops" in price. In some few instances, however, the prices realized were in advance of those at which the works were acquired. The total of 10,727*l.* 17*s.* for 122 lots was considerably higher than had been anticipated.

There were only two pictures of the Early English School, and both were catalogued as by

Sir Joshua Reynolds. The more important was a charming portrait of a young boy in white dress, his hands joined before him, in a landscape background, a composition very like Reynolds's portrait of Master Philip Yorke (afterwards Viscount Royston), painted in 1787. This picture was always regarded as the work of Gainsborough, under whose name, and with the title of 'Innocence,' it was sold for 300gs. at the Agnew sale of 1871. Its similarity to Reynolds's portrait of Master Philip Yorke led to its being attributed to that artist, but excellent judges now regard it as the work of Sir William Beechey, whose copies of Reynolds are known to have surprised the great President himself by their extraordinary exactitude. On Saturday this picture realized 630gs. The second Reynolds was a picture of the two Miss Paines, daughters of James Paine the architect, the elder girl in white-and-blue dress, and the younger in pink dress. This is an early Reynolds, painted in 1757, and was the property of Mr. John Craven in 1863, when the sitters were described as the Ladies de Grey and Grantham. In July, 1865, it realized 95gs. at Foster's; in March, 1872, it brought 115gs. at Christie's, and a year later advanced to 210gs.; on Saturday it fetched 440gs. It was engraved in 1866 by R. B. Parkes.

The other pictures were: R. Ansdell, Gathering the Flock, 155gs.; Lytham Sandhills, 310gs. Rosa Bonheur, Sheep by the Seashore, 510gs. E. W. Cooke, Danish Craft on the Elbe, off Blankenese, low water, 140gs. D. Cox, Wind, Rain, and Sunshine, Lytham Sands, 220gs. W. P. Frith, Hogarth brought before the Governor of Calais as a Spy, 310gs. (this realized 1,000gs. at the Brooks sale in 1879). P. Graham, Waves breaking over Rocks, 150gs. F. Hall, Gone, 370gs.; Faces in the Fire, 135gs. (in Topham sale 1878 it fetched 100gs.). J. C. Hook, Fisher-Girls Gathering Mussels, 220gs. J. Linnell, sen., The Storm, 720gs. (at the Fenton sale, 1879, 510gs.). J. Constable, River Scene, with cottages, bridge, and boats, 260gs. J. N. Sartorius, In Full Cry, 200gs. E. van Marcke, Two Cows standing in a Pool of Water, a Third Cow lying down, 505gs.

The drawings included: G. Barret, River Scene, with a tree and church spire, 80gs. D. Cox, Rocky Landscape, with a cottage and two figures, 60gs.; On the Beach, Rhyl, 160gs.; Woody Landscape, harvest time, 115gs.; Walton Abbey, on the Thames, 65gs.; Returning from Market, 65gs. P. De Wint, Bolton Abbey, 75gs.; Landscape, with a windmill and figures, 135gs.; River Scene, with a pleasure barge and punt, 120gs.; Woody Landscape, 52gs. G. Chambers, Sailing-Boat in a Breeze, 60gs. C. Fielding, Landscape, with figures and cattle near a river, 58gs.; Mountainous Landscape, with cattle on a road, 100gs. A. C. Gow, Figures on a Road, a church in the distance, 52gs. W. Hunt, Grace before Meat, 200gs. (from the Baron Grant sale of 1877, when it brought 370gs.). Sir F. Powell, Nearing Port, 62gs.; Early Morning on Loch Fyne, 62gs. S. Prout, The Arcade of the Rialto, 95gs. F. Tayler, The Coverley Hunt, 48gs. Turner, Colchester, engraved in the 'England and Wales' series, 500gs.; Ashby de la Zouche, engraved in the same series, 520gs. (from the Novar sale of 1878, when it realized 500gs.); River and Bridge, with cows, 75gs.

The second portion of the sale consisted of pictures and drawings, the property of the late Mr. G. K. Harrison, the late Mr. G. H. Tod-Heatly, and others. The pictures included: Sir L. Alma Tadema, A Safe Confidant, on panel, 220gs. H. Fantin-Latour, Flowers in a Bowl, 350gs.; Basket of Grapes and a Pomegranate, 160gs. J. B. C. Corot, Near Ville d'Avray, 650gs. F. Goodall, The Post Office, 132gs. B. W. Leader, Llynwellyn, 130gs. J. MacWhirter, A Silver Gleam, 130gs. L. J. Pott, The Cardinal's Lecture, 145gs. E. M. Wimperis, Gathering Seaweed, 150gs. J. Zoffany, Suetonius Grant, elder brother of Patrick Heatly, and his youngest sister Temperance Green, 260gs. Drawings by T. S. Cooper, Canterbury Meadows, 90gs.; Morning, 105gs.

The total of the day's sale of 155 lots amounted to 14,243*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

YESTERDAY we were invited to view at the new Dudley Gallery sketches made by the late Charles Wirgman during a residence of twenty-five years in Japan and journeys in Formosa, Manilla, and China; also water-colours of Morocco, &c., by Mr. T. B. Wirgman.

TO-DAY is the private view at the Doré Gallery of Mr. F. C. Gould's *Westminster* cartoons of political events of the last twelve months, and at the Modern Gallery of Major E. L. Engleheart's water-colour sketches of Arab life in Biskra and the surrounding country.

AT the gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours oil paintings and water-colours of England and Holland, by Evert Moll, are now on view.

AT Walker's Gallery till the 30th inst. there is open an interesting show of water-colours and pencil and charcoal sketches by David Cox, Cotman, Varley, and others.

MR. A. BAIRD-CARTER is showing water-colours by Mr. Archibald Thorburn at 70, Jermyn Street.

MESSRS. KNOEDLER & Co. have on view at their galleries in Old Bond Street modern Dutch paintings.

M. FERNAND DESMOULIN is showing oil pictures at 223A, Regent Street, 'Impressions de la Côte d'azur.'

WE referred last week in our sale notes to Eugène Carrière and the dispersal of his remaining works. We now hear from Paris that in October next a selection of his contributions on art will be published under the title of 'Reliquiæ.' This work will be edited by M. Devolvé, professor at the Lycée Turgot, and son-in-law of Carrière.

MR. WERNER LAURIE is shortly publishing in his "Cathedral Series" the third volume on England and Wales by Mr. T. Francis Bumpus. This volume completes the British set. Mr. Bumpus is at present in Italy, preparing a volume on Italian cathedrals for the series.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

ON Friday last week Massenet's 'Le Jongleur de Notre-Dame' was performed for the first time at Covent Garden. Since its production at Monte Carlo in 1902 the work has been given at the Paris Opéra Comique repeatedly, and one of those performances was noticed at some length in *The Athenæum* of February 18th, 1905. There is therefore no need to say anything now about the excellent text; and we only remark that a second hearing fully confirms our first opinion that the music displays rare skill, refinement, and simplicity. The work was announced last week as an "opera," whereas it is simply styled a "Miracle" by the composer. The former term is certainly misleading: it is a music drama on a small scale, with a quaint story and a solemn ending. The performance was admirable. The singing of M. Lafitte was occasionally too penetrating, but his impersonation of the Jongleur deserves all praise. M. Seveilhac and M. Gilibert were thoroughly well suited in the parts of the Prior and Boniface. The piece was well staged.

THE programme of the final Philharmonic Concert of the present season, which took place on Thursday in last week, included two novelties. Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's 'Orchestral Variations on a Negro Theme' are clever, but the variation form requires something more if its mechanical side is not to be unduly felt, viz., strong inspiration; and this we do not find in the music. Mr. Josef Holbrooke's setting of Edgar Poe's 'Annabel Lee,' for baritone solo (Mr. Kennerley Rumford) and orchestra is an interesting study in colour and even atmosphere, but there are discordant effects in it which ill suit the simple poem. M. Raoul Pugno, the pianist, played the Rachmaninoff Concerto in C minor with marked success. The dates of the concerts next year are announced as follows: February 28th, March 13th, April 17th, May 2nd, 16th, and 30th, and June 13th.

THREE well-known pianists have given recitals during the past week. Last Saturday at Queen's Hall Mr. Mark Hambourg's reading of Bach's 'Italian' Concerto, with the exception of the middle movement, was lacking in sympathy; but that of Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor was poetical. The special interest of the programme centred in the Variations of Mr. Benjamin J. Dale, which won the prize offered by Mr. Hambourg for the best piece of a "virtuoso" order. The music is clever, and the interpreter, by his great command of the keyboard, added to its natural lustre.

WE heard the latter part of M. Vladimir de Pachmann's programme at Bechstein Hall on the same afternoon. He had just finished playing Weber's 'Invitation à la Valse,' arranged by Henselt, having previously explained to his audience why he did not accept all Henselt's additions, "some being not nice, others unnecessary." Instead of a criticism of a mere arrangement, it would have been far more interesting to know how the pianist could justify the additions afterwards made by him to Chopin's music. His playing, as usual, was very fine.

SIGNOR BUSONI'S programme on Monday afternoon began with Beethoven's Sonata in B flat, Op. 106, of which he gave a masterly rendering. The pace at which he took the fugue was tremendous, but, though it was wonderful playing, the pianist could not prevent the Finale sounding dry. Two transcriptions by Liszt of songs by Beethoven, and of a march from the 'Ruins of Athens,' proved poor and at times vulgar specimens of Liszt as a transcriber, so that all Signor Busoni's clever playing was wasted. Why perform such stuff when there is so much interesting pianoforte music unduly neglected?

TWO performances of John Barnett's 'The Mountain Sylph' will be given by the students of the Guildhall School of Music on July 4th and 5th. This opera, which was for a long time popular, was produced at the Lyceum on August 25th, 1834, and in the notice in *The Athenæum* of August 30th it was described as an opera "of English growth and English manufacture, which may take its stand by the proudest of modern foreign operas." Although seventy-two years have passed since the work was first given, one member of the original cast is still living: Clara Novello, who, after a brilliant career, withdrew from public life in 1860.

OUR readers may like to know that Mr. Nutt is the English agent for the 'Peasant Songs of Great Russia,' noticed in our last issue.

DR. A. C. KALISCHER, of Berlin, has found forty-eight autograph letters of Beethoven in the collection belonging to Herr Karl Meinert, fourteen of which have hitherto been unpublished. They have appeared, by permission of the owner, in a recent part of *Die Musik*, and with explanatory notes by Dr. Kalischer. Of the fourteen, four are addressed to Breitkopf & Härtel; two to Herr Schlesinger; one to Tobias Haslinger in the joking style of

the letter to the same in Nohl's 'Neue Beethoven Briefe'; two to M. de Bigot, to whose wife Beethoven gave the autograph of his so-called 'Appassionata' Sonata; one to Giannatasio del Rio, the principal of the educational establishment in which Beethoven placed his nephew, &c. All the letters are certainly interesting, though none can be considered of prime importance.

The five competitors for the Prix de Rome, MM. Marsick, André Gaillard, Le Boucher, Mazelier, and Dumas, have been released from the Château de Compiègne, and their cantatas will be performed before the musical section of the Académie des Beaux-Arts next Friday, and again on the following day before a full sitting of that body, after which the winner of the prize will be declared.

A monument has been erected at Paris, in the Lamartine Square, Passy, to the memory of Benjamin Godard, composer of 'Le Tasse,' who died in 1895 at the early age of forty-six.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK

Sun. Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon. — Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon. London Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. Ernest Hutcheson's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
— Master Lionel Ovenden's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Tues. Handel Festival, 'The Messiah,' 2, Crystal Palace.
— Herr Louis Abbiate's 'Cello Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Prof. Hilf's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Elsie Southgate's Orchestral Concert, 8, Æolian Hall.
— Vienna Philharmonic Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
— M. Maurel's Song Recital, 8.45, Bechstein Hall.
Wed. London Trio, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Madame Whistler Misick's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— British Canadian Festival, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Sevcik Quartet, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs. Handel Festival, Selections, 2, Crystal Palace.
— Mr. Cecil Sharp's Concert Lecture, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Mr. Fritz Read's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
— Madame Winna's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Marguerite Valentine's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
— Vienna Philharmonic Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Fri. Miss Vivien Chartres's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. John Coates's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Mr. Henry Bramson's 'Cello Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
Sat. Vienna Philharmonic Society, 12, Albert Hall.
— Handel Festival, 'Judas Maccabæus,' 2, Crystal Palace.
— Dr. Ludwig Wüllner's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Criterion.—*The Macleans of Bairness: a Romantic Play in Four Acts.* By Edith Lyttelton.

A certain amount of dramatic intention is all with which Mrs. Lyttelton's romantic play 'The Macleans of Bairness' can be credited. This is not wrought out, the execution of the whole being conventional, and to a certain extent inept, and the characterization arbitrary. The action passes in the castle of Bairness, the home of a Highland clan, the Macleans, the head of which, Sir Alan, is a Hanoverian, while the remainder, including his aunt Miss Grisel Cochrane, is Jacobite, and apparently, since a priest is retained on the establishment, Catholic. An inmate in the castle of mixed Scottish and Italian blood is Margaretta Sinclair, a comely woman with whom Sir Alan is in love. An invalid on the point of death, he seeks by a marriage with her to guarantee her future. So ill is he that opposition to this eminently altruistic desire will be fatal. Reluctantly, then, since she has "a past," but moved thereto by Sir Alan's aunt, by his medical man (a Scottish Whig), and by the Catholic priest, Margaretta consents to his wishes, and the first act ends with a marriage between her and the moribund baronet. Being conceded thus his wishes, Sir Alan, though strangely moved by the refusal by his wife of nuptial privileges, does not die, but attends to his duties as head of his clan. These include, since the period is that following the rout at Culloden, the extension of hospitality to Prince Charles Edward, a fugitive waiting an opportunity to reach a French ship "in the offing." This shelter he affords at the request of his wife. Now the public is aware that the partner in the past of Margaretta, now Lady Maclean, is the Prince. No sooner is he sheltered beneath her friendly roof than he seeks to renew his liaison with its mistress, and Sir Alan, entering the room, witnesses a sufficiently compromising struggle. In the course of the banquet openly given to the intruder, the Pretender, with his attendant Capt. O'Flanagan, gets drunk upon whisky, and succeeds by his indiscreet speech in further compromising his hostess, who, to prevent further revelations, upsets the table and plunges the room in darkness. When the lights are brought in the head of the Jacobites is discovered, supine and unconscious, upon the floor. Another act is required to secure the escape of the Prince and to bring about a reconciliation between the lady and her husband, who accepts, with a serenity worthy of a husband of Lafontaine, the statement that what he has seen and heard is without significance.

There is, as has been said, idea in all this, but the manner in which it is carried out is singularly crude. The whole *appareil* of priest, retainer, and the like is ineffective and amateurish. Some attempt to supply colour was perceptible in a Scottish Whig doctor and a Highland courier who, in language reminiscent of Campbell's Lochiel, described the rout at Culloden. Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Margaretta struggled with the difficulties of an uncomfortable part; Mr. Frank Worthing was the accommodating and credulous husband; and Mr. Harcourt Williams the indiscreet and bibulous Pretender. The whole was received with a moderate amount of favour by a perplexed and unconvinced audience.

The Electra of Euripides. Translated into English Rhyming Verse, with Explanatory Notes, by Gilbert Murray, LL.D. (Allen.)—If Mr. Murray's 'Electra' is less attractive than his 'Hippolytus,' his 'Bacchæ,' or his 'Trojan Women,' as we think it is (we speak only of it as a book to read, not of the play as it has been seen on the boards of the Court Theatre), it is not from any failure of skill on the part of the translator. The three earlier plays, as we said at the time of their appearance, touched, in our opinion, very nearly the high-water mark of Greek poetry in an English dress. The 'Electra' does not make quite the same impression on us; but then the 'Electra' is not in itself on a level with the three others. Mr. Murray, indeed, makes a strong plea for it in his introduction. Sophocles, he says, evades the full horror of the situation presented by the legend, by treating it as the outcome of an archaic code of morals, in which vengeance was a sacred duty. Æschylus faces it in all its fullness, and tries to surmount it on the sweep of a great wave of religious emotion. Euripides, equally sensitive to the horror, refuses to be satisfied with this solution: to him the matricide remains a sin, and if Apollo ordered it, then Apollo did that which was evil. Further, Euripides was mainly interested in the human side of the tragedy, and tried to realize more vividly the persons who enacted it. His Electra is "a woman shattered in childhood by the shock of an experience too terrible for a girl to bear; a poisoned and a haunted woman, eating her heart in ceaseless broodings of hate and love, alike unsatisfied"; a pitiable rather than a lovable character. Orestes is an exile, with a fixed desire for revenge, which is confirmed by the oracle of a god; yet he shrinks from the slaying of his mother, and needs to be stiffened in his resolve by his more pitiless and stronger sister.

All this may be admitted, and yet one may remain dissatisfied with Euripides's solution of the problem. If such a subject is to be treated at all, not as a mere welter of horrors, but as a drama in which the principal actors preserve our sympathy, it can only be by keeping it upon the heroic, legendary scale, by heightening the wickedness of Clytemnestra's original crime, the promptitude of the vengeance, and the force of the divine decree which declares that the evil is so monstrous that even matricide has become a duty. In Æschylus's trilogy we feel that we are in the presence of a colossal tragedy, transcending human experience, and justifying action which on the purely human plane would be unjustifiable. In Sophocles we feel that we are looking at an ancient world, in which the canon of permissible acts of punishment and vengeance was different from that of a later day—much as we look at certain narratives of the Old Testament. But when Euripides brings the story down to the human level, and tries to present Clytemnestra and Electra as women of like passions with those of his own (or our own) day, the story becomes impossible. Ægisthus is allowed to excite our compassion; he welcomes two strangers hospitably, and is treacherously slain during the performance of a religious ceremony. Clytemnestra is "a sad middle-aged woman . . . . anxious to be as little hated as possible"; pleading with Electra for comprehension, if not admission, of the grounds for her conspiracy against her husband, baring her breast to the slaughter when her children confront her, sword in hand. The story may be humanized, the characters may be real and individually intelligible; but it has become a story which should not be told. Euripides has justified neither God nor man; he has attempted a solution in which success was not attainable; he reaches "above and through his art; for it gives way." Consequently his drama fails to satisfy, as his greater tragedies satisfy us.

Mr. Murray's style is sufficiently well known by now to need no description. Possibly he is in danger of pushing too far his practice of heightening the whole colour-scheme (if the metaphor be allowed) of his language. We do not retract anything that we have said before in approbation of this theory, which we believe to be the true theory of translation, and capable, in the hands of a poet (as Mr. Murray is), of excellent results; but we do not want wholly to lose the effect of the Greek simplicity and directness, to substitute too completely the highly coloured diction of Mr. Swinburne and Rossetti. Mr. Murray appears to us to be in some danger of this excess; may it be in part due to an unconscious attempt to justify his poet by strengthening the weak points in his play? Nevertheless, the translation retains the supreme merit of being real English poetry without ceasing to be a fair rendering of the Greek; and

once again Mr. Murray shows his keen sense of the dramatic situation, and his belief that the poet's words must be interpreted in the light of that situation and of the emotions which we must suppose to be passing through the minds of his characters. Mr. Murray is at once scholar, poet, and dramatist—a combination which goes far towards making the ideal translator of Euripides.

We notice that in some places Mr. Murray adopts readings different from those which he has placed in his edition of the Greek text of the play (*e.g.*, ll. 878, 984, and the attribution of ll. 1213–17). Are we to conclude that in the one case the instinct of the poet, in the other the conscience of the scholar, was allowed to prevail ?

Dramatic Gossip.

IN London and in Paris the summer season seems short and unprosperous, the reason advanced in both capitals being the same—the want of fibre in the pieces produced. With the exception of the houses held by foreign actors, scarcely a novelty is announced in this country for immediate production, and arrangements for the autumnal season are in progress or in contemplation at many houses.

AT the close of her engagements in this country Miss Ellen Terry will, under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman, undertake an American tour, in the course of which she will appear in the plays in which she has been recently seen in this country and in one new one.

THE concluding nights of M. Coquelin's tenure of the Royalty were occupied with 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' in which the actor repeated his fine performance of Cyrano, M. Jean Coquelin playing the pastrycook, and Madame Devoyod, Roxane.

THE season at the Royalty of Madame Réjane began with her first appearance in 'Suzeraine,' a four-act play constructed by Dario Nicodemi from a story by Henry Harland, entitled 'The Lady Paramount.' Few opportunities are furnished the actress by a work the action of which is placed in an imaginary island of the Adriatic.

AT the Scala Theatre the Incorporated Stage Society gave on Monday afternoon two novelties. The more important of these—if the use of such a term is justified in the case of two works of remarkable crudity—consisted of 'The Inspector-General,' a farcical comedy by Gogol, adapted by Mr. A. A. Sykes. This gives some rather extravagant pictures of Russian official life. 'The Invention of Dr. Metzler' is a gloomy study by Mr. John Pollock, the heroine of which was played by Miss Gertrude Kingston.

MR. H. B. IRVING has acquired the American and Canadian rights of the 'Paolo and Francesca' of Mr. Stephen Phillips, and proposes to include the piece in his travelling repertory.

'TRISTRAM AND ISEULT,' by Mr. Comyns Carr, will be the autumn production at the Adelphi. In this piece, which conforms in many respects with the 'Morte d'Arthur,' Miss Lily Brayton will be Iseult and Mr. Oscar Asche, King Mark.

AT the close of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's season the Criterion will pass into the hands of Mr. A. H. Canby, who will produce 'The Prince Chap,' a three-act comedy extracted by Mr. E. H. Peple from his book of the same title.

A THIRD series of Pastoral Plays, consisting of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'The Tempest,' and 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' begins on Monday, under the direction of Mr. Patrick Kirwan, at the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens.

MR. JOHN LANE has arranged to issue a series of books dealing with well-known actors, actresses, and dramatists, similar in scope to the successful "Living Masters of Music." The new series will be entitled "Stars of the Stage," and will be under the editorship of Mr. J. T. Grein.

MISCELLANEA

"CAIN" AS A SYNONYM OF THE MOON.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks.

IN a rare seventeenth-century booklet, entitled 'The Strange Fortune of Alerane; or, My Ladies Toy' (London, 1605), which has recently passed through my hands, occur the following lines, in which "Cain" appears to be used as a synonym of the moon. The author is speaking of two hapless lovers the course of whose true love was not running smooth :—

But see how Cupid like a cruell (Caine)
Doth change faire daies and makes it frowning weather :
These Princes joyes, he over cast with paine,
For 'twas not likely they should match together.

To readers of the 'Divina Commedia' the connexion of Cain with the moon is familiar enough, for Dante twice refers to it—once in the twentieth canto of the 'Inferno,' where he speaks of the moon as "Caino e le spine"; and again in the second canto of the 'Paradiso,' where, in a discussion as to the origin of the spots on the moon, he says they make folks on earth talk fables about Cain. The Italian popular belief identified the "man in the moon" with Cain bearing a bundle of thorns (see my 'Dante Dictionary' *s.v.* 'Caino'). A somewhat similar belief, though not apparently connected with Cain, was current in England; witness Henryson's "Churl....beirand ane bunch of thornis on his bak" in the 'Testament of Cresseid,' and Shakspeare's "man in the moon" with his "thorn bush" in 'The Tempest' (II. ii.) and 'Midsummer Night's Dream' (III. i., V. i.); but I know of no other instance in English literature in which the "man in the moon" (or rather, the moon itself) is identified with Cain, as appears to be the case in the above passage. Possibly there may be some other interpretation of the expression, but so far I have had no suggestion. PAGET TOYNBEE.

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The Professor will be required to enter on his duties on OCTOBER 1, 1906, from which date the appointment will take effect.
The normal Salary of the post is fixed by Ordinance at 1,000*l.*
The Chair has an Official Residence attached to it.
The appointment is made *ad vitam aut culpam*, and carries with it the right to a pension on conditions prescribed by Ordinance.
Each Applicant should lodge with the undersigned, who will furnish any further information desired, twenty copies of his application and twenty copies of any Testimonials he may desire to submit on or before JULY 7, 1906.
ALAN E. CLAPPERTON,
Secretary of the Glasgow University Court.
91, West Regent Street Glasgow.

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The Town Hall, Pancras Road, N.W., June 18, 1906.

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LITERATURE

Five Fair Sisters: an Italian Episode at the Court of Louis XIV. By H. Noel Williams. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. NOEL WILLIAMS has by this time some considerable experience in the writing of French historical biography. He usually handles his material with judgment, and contrives to weave out of it a narrative that is pleasant to read, being free from any attempt at fine writing or pandering to the taste for sensation, whilst showing a due sense of romance and the picturesque. His relation of the careers of the "Mazarinettes"—Cardinal Mazarin's nieces of the Mancini family—is a very fair sample of his work, though the sub-title does not strike us as particularly happy. He does not affect to have made any additions to historical knowledge, and shows no great fondness for discussing problems or unravelling mysteries; but the facts are stated fairly, and, as a rule, fully enough for the general reader.

Mazarin himself appears in the book in a rather more favourable light than we have been accustomed to see him. He is the heavily tasked Minister of State, subordinating his private ambitions to his public responsibilities, eager for the advancement of his family, but sternly refusing to accomplish this at the expense of presumed interests of the State. We get scarcely a hint of the monstrous avarice and meanness which Arvède Barine and so many others have dwelt upon; indeed, one finds his nieces not infrequently cajoling money out of the Cardinal, who never, moreover, seems to have been so shortsighted as to spare expense where important results were to be achieved. Somewhat unnecessarily, as it seems to us, the author varies his accustomed practice by devoting several pages to a discussion of that apparently insoluble problem, the exact relation between Mazarin and Anne of Austria. He reaches, as one would have expected, no very definite result; nor was it necessary that he should.

The strength of Mazarin's position and his perfect understanding with the Queen-Mother were signally exhibited in his frustration of the young Louis's passionately desired marriage with Marie Mancini, the ablest and most amiable of the "Fair Sisters," though not the most beautiful. There can be no doubt that the King was, for perhaps the only time in his life, really in love. Even his mother appeared to have failed to shake his resolution to contract an alliance which, apart from all else, would have shattered the darling scheme of herself and the Cardinal for terminating the differences between the two great Bourbon powers. Mazarin's appeals to Louis's regard for the public interest (which was also, of course, his own), backed as they were by a threat to withdraw with his relatives to Italy, would probably not have been sufficient to secure the conclusion of the Spanish marriage, without the very stringent measures which he took to bring pressure to bear upon his niece. What was the ultimately deciding factor is not altogether clear; but it was probably the influence of Anne of Austria as *mère de famille*, helped by the discreditable rôle played by Olympe Mancini, prompted by her uncle and the Queen-Mother. The Cardinal, on his side, seems to have been more potent as the vigorous upholder of his powers as head of a family than as the wielder of ministerial influence. Apart however, from his obviously genuine devotion, not only to what he conceived to be his master's interests, but also to his person, it is clear that Mazarin's opposition to the Mancini match was due in some measure to the perception that the influence which Marie might exercise as Queen of France would in all probability be to his own detriment. He had no mind to be deprived of power in his last years by one of the least-loved members of his own family.

The subsequent history of Marie Mancini was romantic enough to be the talk of Europe, but had no important bearing upon public affairs. It is bound up for some little time with that of her favourite sister Hortense, whom she received in Italy when the beautiful young duchess fled thither from her half-mad husband the Duc de Mazarin. Though forced into her own marriage with the Constable of Naples, Marie was for some years comparatively happy with him. Yet she seems never to have felt at home in the land of her birth or to have ceased to long for France. Though Colonna may not have actually desired, as she suspected, to poison her, his subsequent conduct certainly showed him as a relentless, if polite persecutor. The flight of Marie and Hortense to France in a semi-piratical felucca reads like an incident in a *conte* from 'Don Quixote,' to whose country the former made her way when unable to obtain from her quondam lover aught but presents of money and permission to reside in convents at safe distances from his Court. To do him justice, however, Louis did steadfastly resist considerable pressure from the papal authorities, applied with the view of obtaining her surrender to her husband.

There is an element of the grotesque in the Spanish period of Marie's chequered career. The unfortunate lady passed much of her time in escaping from convents and obtaining the exercise of royal authority to get herself received back into them under pressure of her husband's representatives. A whimsical passage from the memoirs of Madame d'Aulnoy recounts how the Spanish king (Carlos II.) on one of these occasions was threatened with a deputation of protesting nuns, and looked forward with amusement to a procession chanting "Libera nos, Domine, de la Condestabile." Finally, Colonna, now Viceroy of Aragon, having failed in his attempt to have his wife permanently detained in a fortress, and likewise to get her to take the veil in sober earnest whilst he himself became a monk in name only, consented to allow her liberty. In 1703 she paid a final visit to France, and was even invited to Versailles, but for some reason declined the invitation, and went to Italy to pass her last years. "Marie Mancini Colonna, ashes and dust," is inscribed on her tomb at Pisa.

Hortense, Duchesse de Mazarin, the most beautiful of the five sisters and her uncle's chief favourite and heiress, sought refuge from her husband, first in Savoy, and afterwards in England, whither, some hold, she came as an intending rival to the Duchess of Portsmouth. However that may have been, she obtained a pension from Charles II. (whose hand before his accession had been denied her by Mazarin); and it was renewed not only by his successor, but also by William III. Waller sang her praises, and Saint-Évremond was her most devoted and extravagant admirer. La Fontaine, though especially attached to the service of her youngest sister, Marianne, Duchesse de Bouillon, wrote verses lauding the grace, beauty, and wit of Hortense, for whom England, he said, disputed with France.

The most prominent of the other sisters was Olympe, Comtesse de Soissons. She came to France as a child with a brother and an elder sister, Laura, who married the Duc de Mercœur and had a short but happy life. Olympe was brought up with the young Louis XIV., and was probably one of his earliest mistresses. She entered readily into the designs of her uncle and Anne of Austria for inflaming her former lover's mind against her sister Marie, but never recovered her own influence over him. She was the inspirer of similar unscrupulous, but less successful intrigues against La Vallière, and was accused by the notorious La Voisin of asking for her assistance in order to poison both that lady and the King. Mr. Williams decides that it was "highly improbable" that the countess

actually attempted the crime, and she certainly had, as he says, powerful enemies; but the lady was of a nature that was not incapable of such designs, and she came, it is to be remembered, from the land where toxicology was studied for very definite purposes. On the other hand, Saint-Simon's charge against the exiled countess of subsequently poisoning the Queen of Spain may be unhesitatingly dismissed as groundless. Olympe was amply avenged upon Louis and France in the person of her son, Prince Eugene.

That Marianne, the inspirer of La Fontaine and writer of those charming rhymed epistles to her old uncle the Cardinal, should have been culpably involved in the poisoning scandals we are most reluctant to believe. Her crime was probably little more than feminine curiosity. At the same time her suppleness in assisting her uncle and the *gouvernante*, Madame Venel, to spy upon her sister Marie, must be counted against her in our estimate of the character of the youngest Mancini sister.

Evidences of careless correction of the press in regard to dates occur in the early part of the book. References to authorities are seldom anything but general; "British Museum MSS.," as a foot-note giving the source of a letter of the Constabless Colonna to Charles II. of England, is, in particular, singularly inadequate. On the other hand, we are given a careful note, distinguishing Marie Mancini's autobiographical work, issued in Spain, 'La Vérité dans son Jour,' from Brémont's compilation and the apocryphal 'Mémoires' published at Cologne in 1676. The author's English is usually pure, but he twice writes "put the *comble* upon," and he uses the vulgarism "happenings." There are serious omissions from the Index, the absence of the name of the Marquis de los Balbases, represented in the text as a malignant enemy of the Constabless Colonna, being especially noteworthy. There are something like a score of portraits, which are well reproduced.

George Buchanan: a Biography. By G. D. Macmillan, D.D. (Edinburgh, G. A. Morton; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

An excuse for the present work is afforded by the quatercentenary of the great Humanist, who was born in February, 1506. A still fairer justification is that the author, as in his 'Life of Knox,' has been successful in the presentment of his subject in a brief and popular form. He is frank in his admission that his book is based largely on that of Dr. Hume Brown, whose happy renderings of several of Buchanan's Latin poems enlighten this narrative. It is avowedly intended to supplement the life projected by the late Robert Wallace, M.P., and may be said to mitigate, at any rate, our regret for the loss of that bright intelligence.

The author begins with a little genealogy—in Buchanan's case more important than usual. His father was a Celt and his mother a Teuton. The *præfervidum ingenium* was balanced by tenacity. Dr. Macmillan, himself of a kindred sept, touches on the fact that his subject on the Highland side was descended from Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and Isobel, heiress of Lennox. Murdoch, be it remembered, was executed by his cousin James I. in the course of that great clearance which left so many bitter memories behind. When Buchanan called his pupil James "a true bird of the bloody nest to which he belonged," it is likely that he was referring to older grudges than the murder of Darnley. In that age and country it was impossible to rise above the clannish point of view, even for the cultured and the "godly," though our author would minimize his hero's partisanship.

In the first chapter it is pointed out that "elementary and secondary education was much more widely spread and advanced before the Reformation than is generally supposed....it was the Roman Church that established the schools and universities of Scotland." Buchanan was well equipped before, at the age of fourteen, he was launched in the University of Paris. A short and popular, but not insufficient account is provided of the antagonism between scholasticism and the new learning, and soon after between Romanism and the new religion, as presented at Paris to the young product of the Middle Ages.

The description of university life at the time, with its Chancellor and Rector, its "regents" or tutors, and its division into "nations," will be found interesting. The author has an eye for good scenes, as witness the "interiors" he reproduces, the symposium at Archbishop Gavin Dunbar's, and the reading of "somewhat of Lyvie" by the old scholar and young queen. In 1529 Buchanan was elected procurator of "the German nation" when he was regent at St. Barbe, a testimony to his popularity as well as distinction. His early studies at Paris had been cut short by his uncle's death, and it is notable that before his course at St. Andrews and subsequent return to Paris he had a glimpse of soldiering. The expedition of Albany in 1523 was half-hearted and unfortunate, but Buchanan seems to have had some aptitude for the art military, and acquired a knowledge which stood him in good stead as an historian. In his dedication of his 'Jephthes' to Marshal Brissac he emphasized the concord that should exist between war and letters.

That portion of the biography which treats of Buchanan as the famous teacher and humanist is excellently done. We see with respect his rejection, from disinterested motives, of a profession which would have enabled him to cultivate his special talent; his courage in opposition to the corruptions of the time; and the philosophy which enabled him to compose his Latin version of the Psalms in the cell of a Portuguese monastery.

The author is amusingly cautious in giving his own opinion on the retention of classics in our days, but is enthusiastic in his approbation of Buchanan's Latinity. There is no doubt the poems obtained the applause of all the learned in his own day; and in spite of some lapses, like the false quantity in the first stanza of the beautiful ode on May, they must be read with pleasure by modern scholars. Like the author, we are inclined to James Hannay's estimate rather than Prof. Saintsbury's. But Hallam has given the preference to Johnston's translation of the Psalms. It is worth more consideration than might be imagined from Lauder's tiresome panegyric, and Dr. Macmillan might at any rate have given the Aberdonian his right name. He has evidently never read Johnston's eulogy of his father's ancient seat on the banks of the Ury:—

gens hæc Jonstonia lymphas
Arvaque per centum missa tuetur avos.

Buchanan's fame as a satirist emerged during his engagement as tutor to the young Earl of Cassilis, who is lauded in his history as a Regulus when he returned to England after Solway Moss, but is more than suspected of being in the pay of Henry VIII. The 'Somnium' is a free translation from Dunbar, who has also the honour of being in several instances the precursor of Burns. But Buchanan had weapons of his own: sometimes an exquisite rapier, more commonly, after the manner of his age, a club. In the previous generation satire was aptly known as "flyting." As our author observes, there are indications of playfulness; these grim polemics were not all ungenial. Thus:—

Illa mihi semper præsenti dura Neæra
Me, quoties absum, semper abesse dolet,
Non desiderio nostri, non mœret amore,
Sed se non nostro posse dolore frui.

Of the dramas, the 'Jephthes' has been held to be Miltonic in its elevation; the 'Baptistes,' bringing in contemporary figures in a thin disguise, is interesting as indicative of the political bent of the author of the 'Jus Regni apud Scotos.' This famous piece of prose was in the next century coupled with Mariana's by English "malignants":—

A Scot and Jesuit, hand in hand,
First taught the world to say
That subjects ought to have command
And monarchs to obey.

But Scotland, from Dalriad days, was a "very limited monarchy." For the rest, the author is more enthusiastic for the Psalms, and less appreciative of the ethical value of 'The Sphere,' Buchanan's own favourite poem, than we should be inclined to be. His odes, including the classical passage in that on Mary's marriage with the Dauphin, seem to us his best verse. The 'History' is eloquent and trenchant, according to the lights of his day. For the reigns of James IV. and V. it is also valuable for accuracy. Its view of Mary will never be convincing, being the expansion of the 'Detectio' and 'The Book of Articles.' Our author evidently believes the elastic story with all its variants. With him

we cannot think that the high-minded Reformer and Humanist, in spite of much rancour exhibited in his politics and polemics, could be guilty of forgery, as Maitland might have been, or many another expert "in the Roman hand." But the professional panegyrist may also be the professional "pursuer"; the *moladh* and the *di-moladh*, the praise and dispraise, of the same person are commonplaces of the Celtic muse. We imagine that Buchanan took his facts from Lennox and others, gave his own "artistic merit" to his narrative, and was not much more scrupulous than other partisans on both sides of a deadly conflict. He was getting "sleprie and cairles," according to Melville, but his zeal for the cause still smouldered. When his cousin told him on his death-bed that some parts of his history would offend the king, "'Tell me, man, giff I have tauld the truth?' 'Yis,' says Mr. Thomas, 'sir, I think sa.' '*I will byde his feud, and all his kin's, then*,' quoth he. 'Pray, pray to God for me, and let Him direct all.'" We think the point of this query, and the dying man's reception of the answer, more suggestive than our author has recognized. Yet Buchanan stands as Scotland's greatest figure in literature for more than two centuries. No better representative of Scottish learning than Dr. Flint could have been selected for a happy dedication.

Northamptonshire Families. Edited by Oswald Barron, F.S.A. (Constable & Co.)

THE first of the special genealogical volumes of the "Victoria County History" scheme has now been issued. It marks a new and most wholesome departure in the way of genealogical research and accurate heraldry, and cannot fail to be welcomed by those who prefer honest facts to a blend of myth and semi-fiction. Let no attempt be made to stamp out any of the picturesque series of tales that adorn the usually received narratives of the dawn of many old families. They have an interest and a value of their own; and though a foolish strain of pomp and pride may have had no small share in their birth, the fact that the best of them go back to at least Elizabethan days entitles them to respect; but it should be remembered that they have no right to a place in sober history.

This volume proves, however, once again that historic statements can be as curious and as entertaining as the fabled tales of earlier days. Take but two instances of this from Northamptonshire families.

At the age of nine years a wife was found for Henry Fitz-Roy, the son of Charles II. by Barbara Villiers. The bride, who was but five years old, was Isabella Bennet, only child of the Earl of Arlington and heir of a considerable estate. This was no mere betrothal of children, but a downright marriage, performed by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, before all the grandees of the Court. Within a month the boy bridegroom was created Earl of Euston, a title taken from his child-wife's estates, and by the time he was twelve he was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Grafton.

Charles Willes, the third son of Chief Justice Willes, of Astrop, became, by the appointment of his uncle the bishop, prebendary and chancellor of Wells, and a pluralist rector in Somerset and Warwickshire. He was close-fisted and opposed to any kind of display, and Mr. Barron assures us that his life yields nothing more interesting than the directions in his will (1791) for his burying, which was to be done

"in the most private and cheap manner.... if I die with my coat, waistcoat, breeches, boots or shoes on me, that my executrix will be at the expense of paying the penalty for my being buried in such cloaths as I shall die in, and that I may on no account be stripped of them, or that my body be pulled about to be what the nurses call laying out. But if I die in my bed with only my shirt on, then I desire to be buried in a woollen shroud, as is usually done."

Such a work as this, however, will be consulted, not to make an olla podrida of eccentricities of the well-born, but to learn the truth as to collateral branches and relationships of men of mark. In this respect the book is invaluable and thoroughly trustworthy, not a single entry being made except those that have been tested and established by sound evidence.

This most substantial volume of some 400 quarto pages, in addition to numerous pedigree sheets and plates of family portraits, follows on the lines marked out some years ago by Mr. Evelyn Shirley in his 'Noble and Gentle Men of England.' Mr. Shirley adopted the very severe test of including only those families whose ancestors had enjoyed a seat and family estate, in the male line, from a time before the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. Under such a test as this, the landed gentry of the whole of England shrank to a total of 330 names. Very many of these have since lost estates and place, so that a new edition of that book, revised to date, would show a great falling off. The test, adopted here, after much consideration, by the committee of this scheme of pedigree volumes for each English county, is to set forth at large the genealogies of only those families whose long association with the shire has made them a part of its history. For such inclusion evidence is asked (1) of present possession of a freehold domain of such importance as to justify the use of the term "a seat and a landed estate"; and (2) of an ancestry in the male line on an estate in the county before the accession of George III. on 25 October, 1760. These conditions may not commend themselves to every one, but they are the outcome of no little care and investigation. The result in the county of Northampton is that only nineteen families are found to stand the test of this twofold qualification. They are: Cartwright of Aynhoe; Cecil, Marquess of Exeter; Dryden of Canons Ashby; Elwes of Billing Hill; Fane, Earl of Westmoreland; Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton; Isham of Lamport; Knightley of Fawsley; Langham of Cottesbrooke; Maunsell of Thorpe Malsor; Palmer of Carlton; Powys, Lord Lilford; Robinson of Cranford; Rokeby of Arthingworth; Spencer, Earl Spencer; Thornton of Brockhall; Wake of Courteen Hall; Willes of Astrop; and Young of Orlingbury. Moreover, whilst this volume was going through the press, two of these families whose full genealogies are set forth have lost their qualification by the sale of their Northamptonshire estates, one of them being the sale of Apethorpe by the Earl of Westmoreland to Lord Brassey.

In each of these cases, in addition to outline sheet pedigrees, there is a brief general introduction, showing the rise and general fortune of the family, as well as an outlined account of the life of each individual, so far as it can possibly be ascertained. A coloured plate is given of the crest and arms of each family, and to this are added illustrations of the shields of the principal alliances of the direct ascendants of the present head of the family. These heraldic illustrations are admirable in their simple artistic feeling, and afford a delightful contrast both to the ordinary stiffness of heraldic stationery and to the exuberant riot of mantling and extravagant adornment that has of late been copied from inferior German embellishments. The claim is made, and amply substantiated, that these heraldic drawings follow "as a model the simple blazonry of the Middle Ages."

Another attractive feature is the series of family portraits reproduced by good processes. Northamptonshire is particularly fortunate in this respect, for in several cases, as at Althorp, Apethorpe, Burghley, and Fawsley, great artists were found in the past to paint leading historical characters.

It must not, however, be supposed that the attention of this work is solely confined to the nineteen families just enumerated and their alliances. In an interesting and comprehensive general sketch of the landed houses of Northamptonshire, some account, illustrated with their shields of arms, is given of those other families who, being now at home on their Northamptonshire lands, have been shut out, for various reasons, from the detailed separate histories. Such are the families of Bouverie, Howard-Vyse, Tryon, Mackworth-Dolben, Fermor-Hesketh, &c., and more especially Stopford-Sackville of Drayton House. The Marquess of Northampton, whose chief seat is at Castle Ashby, will be found in the Warwickshire volume under Compton-Wynyates, the ancient home of the Comptons.

Admirable as this volume is as a whole, it is not flawless. In the genealogy of the Cary-Elwes family, as well as in the pedigree sheets, the name of "Bernard" of Bigby, Lincolnshire, is several times set forth among the alliances: it should read *Barnard*. Again, in the arms of Isham of Lamport the three waved piles ought to be carried down to the foot of the shield, instead of stopping short above the waved

fesse athwart the centre of the shield; at all events, this is the older form, which it would have been wiser to follow.

It is to be hoped that another decided blemish, the absence of an index, will not be repeated in future volumes of this genealogical series.

The Development of Palestine Exploration. By F. J. Bliss, Ph.D. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre. By the late Major-General Sir C. W. Wilson. Edited by Col. Sir C. M. Watson. (Palestine Exploration Fund.)

DR. BLISS refers more than once to the "pilgrim's coma," "the pious coma which appears to be an invariable condition of pilgrimage pure and simple." A somewhat similar obfuscation comes over most of us, whether we are pious or not, whenever we open a book on Palestine Exploration. The subject—or is it the treatment?—is usually ineffably dull. It ought not to be so, of course. Dean Stanley showed how the historical and religious imagination could weave poetry about the sites of Holy Writ; but Dean Stanley was not a Palestine explorer. Very few others have brought to the subject that "vision" without which not only "the people," but (mercifully) books also "perish." The lamentable fact is that, with a few notable exceptions, exploration in the Holy Land has been singularly barren. It has been centred on the identification of sites, not, as in Egypt, on the recovery of departed civilization by archæological research. We do not dispute the value of identifying Biblical sites, though for religious purposes and "pilgrim's coma" the traditional identifications answered the purpose well enough for a good many centuries, and, indeed, do so still to spiritual imaginations such as Lady Butler's. To the devout mind all the Holy Land is sanctified by the footprints of the Lord, and whether one particular group of mud hovels or another represents a definite site is a matter of small moment. The eye of faith reconstructs the picture out of any materials. That was the point of view of the numerous pilgrims whose records form the subject of a large part of this volume. They were not critical, they enjoyed their coma as a Muslim loves his *keyf*, they took their sites as tradition gave them, without question.

From the days when Moses sent out his reconnaissance from Kadesh Barnea to the never-to-be-forgotten epoch when the German Emperor viewed the Holy Places, freshly gilt and varnished in token of the condescension, pilgrims, explorers, and writers on Palestine have formed an almost unbroken chain. Dr. Bliss does not tell us all about the 3,515 writers on the Holy Land recorded in Röhricht's 'Bibliotheca Geographica Palæstina,' for which we are grateful. He selects the most interesting and most important from his special point of view, and tells us just enough about them to fix their place in the history of exploration and to make the reader wish for more. Dr. Bliss's own practical and scientific experience in the excavations at Lachish and Jerusalem justifies him in assuming the rôle of a pilgrim's cicerone. He really knows the Holy Land, and has minutely studied the records of most of his predecessors, largely, of course, in the delightful publications of the Palestine Pilgrims Text Society and the serious records of the Palestine Exploration Fund. We confess we like those early and mediæval investigators a great deal better than the modern tourist. Happy indeed were the Roman ladies who found so excellent and sympathetic a guide as St. Jerome, the Thomas Cook of early Palestine circular tours. The good saint himself wrote the narrative of Paula's pilgrimage, and did it, as became a cicerone, "in a breezy and popular manner," quite different from his Vulgate, so infinite was his variety. Paula and her daughter write of Bethlehem as poets see it:—

> "In the village of Christ all is rusticity and, except of psalms, silence. Whithersoever you turn yourself, the plowman holding the plow-handle sings Alleluia; the perspiring reaper diverts himself with psalms; and the vine-dresser sings some of the songs of David while he trims the vine with his curved knife. These are the ballads of this country, these are the love-songs, as they are commonly called; these are whistled by the shepherds and are the implement of the husbandmen. Indeed, we do not think of what we are doing, or of how we look, but see only that for which we are longing."

Compare this beatific vision with the modern explorer grovelling among potsherds in search of a Mycenæan pattern! Not that Prof. Petrie's "pottery-key" is anything but a valuable check on chronological inexactitude, though we are glad to observe that Dr. Bliss, who employed it most successfully at Tell el-Hesy, delivers some necessary cautions as to the limitations of the pottery evidence. But modern explorers have neither the faith nor the supernal experiences of the mediæval pilgrims. Sæwulf declares that the precious spices with which the bodies of the patriarchs at Hebron were anointed "still fill the nostrils of those who go thence." No such aroma invades the archæological nose, and the charitable contempt which prompts the comment "sancta simplicitas" is a poor substitute. Holy scents, like sacred relics, are not for the normal twentieth-century explorer.

Dr. Bliss's object is not to show the present position of Palestine identification of sites or results of excavation, but to sketch in outline the general scope and character of the principal travellers and explorers. His lectures—for the book is an amplification of the Ely Lectures of 1903, delivered at the Union Theological Seminary, New York—will probably tempt a few readers to dive further into the records he cites but too briefly. His tone is scholarly, and his criticism remarkably just and well balanced. He is not afraid to indicate the limitations of Edward Robinson, the George Washington of American Palestine exploration, whilst fully appreciating his undoubted services, his endurance, his candour, and his judgment. Dr. Bliss rightly emphasizes Robinson's spirit of scientific scepticism, but points out that he was unduly contemptuous of tradition, and that his attitude towards the "mummeries" of the Easter ceremonies at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was so prejudiced that he "never visited the place again." "Here speaks the Puritan, not the explorer," boldly (for an American speaking to Americans) says Dr. Bliss, and it is cited as one of Robinson's "lapses from a calm and scientific temper." Full justice is paid to the labours of the Palestine Exploration Fund's explorers, and we are glad to see that Col. Conder, whose long and brilliant work in the Holy Land has to some extent been overshadowed by his fondness for hazardous excursions into philological and epigraphic wildernesses, here receives his due meed of admiration. The final chapter, on 'The Exploration of the Future,' is at once suggestive and cautious. Dr. Bliss gives some excellent advice to those who would pursue such investigations as he has himself conducted, but he declines to prophesy great results. He is disposed to think that discovery in Palestine will in future run in the somewhat narrow groove to which it has generally so far been limited, and will bring forth only small things. At the same time, as he says, there is always the chance:—

> "Chance is your great discoverer. Chance found the Tell el-Amarna tablets. Chance found the Siloam inscription. Chance found the Map Mosaic of Madeba."

Whilst there remains chance there is cheer for the explorer.

In a future edition Dr. Bliss might correct some misprints (*e.g.*, Hectæus) and errors, especially in Arabic (*e.g.*, Nasîr-i-Khusrau, Kula'at Kurein, the purely imaginary European plural Bedawîn, the superfluous circumflex over Bîr-es-Seba', and the omission of it in Yarmuk, Beka, and Yakût). He might also include in his notices of Mohammedan travels the visit to Jerusalem of Usâma b. Munkidh, whose biography has been voluminously and learnedly exploited by Prof. H. Derembourg.

There is a curious tendency in what is known as "the Protestant mind" to discredit traditional sites merely because they are traditional. It is part of a general revolt against authority. Of course, many traditions are founded upon error, and history and archæology have made short work of not a few venerated sites. But in the absence of any proof to the contrary an early and continuous tradition is evidence that should not lightly be put aside. The site of the Holy Sepulchre and the rock of Calvary—for the two are interdependent—has long been a battle-field for the supporters of tradition and those who prefer any other guide. A hundred and seventy years ago Jonas

Korte led the attack on Constantine's site, and since his time the scene of the Crucifixion has been placed variously on all sides of Jerusalem, though most recent investigators agree that the site must lie somewhere on the plateau between the Kidron and the valley of Hinnom. Fergusson the architect, indeed, sitting in his study chair in Langham Place, dogmatically pronounced that the "Dome of the Rock" in the Harâm esh-Sherîf was the Church of the Holy Sepulchre erected by Constantine the Great, and placed the site of Golgotha near the Golden Gate; but the discovery of the Madeba mosaic with its plan of Jerusalem put this contention out of court. But there are still "Gordon's tomb," "Conder's tomb," and "Skull Hill," in the neighbourhood of Jeremiah's Grotto outside the Damascus Gate, which are tenaciously defended as the true sites of the Sepulchre and Crucifixion. It was a valuable service—unhappily his last—that the late Sir Charles Wilson performed in submitting the whole of the evidence, historical, traditional, archæological, and topographic, to a minute scrutiny. His intimate acquaintance with the ancient topography of Jerusalem, where the memory of his excavations is perpetuated in the name of "Wilson's Arch," made him a fit arbitrator between the various claimants, and his admirably balanced judgment and sound sense are evident in every page of this elaborate treatise. It reads like the summing-up of a complicated case by an able and impartial judge—and, like other summings-up, it pronounces no verdict.

It will be remembered that there is really nothing in the Bible by which the site of Golgotha can be identified, and no explanation of the name "place of a skull." There is no Biblical evidence that it was even on a hill, for it could equally be seen "from afar" if it were in a valley with the spectators on the enclosing slopes. The "green hill far away" of the late Mrs. Alexander's tender little hymn did not appear to any witness until in the fourth century the Bordeaux Pilgrim — visiting the Churches of the Resurrection and the Cross, the Anastasis and the Martyrion, then already in course of erection—speaks of the "Monticulus Golgotha." Why it was called the "place of a skull" is still uncertain. Sir Charles Wilson inclines to the view that it is derived from a Hebrew tradition, to which Origen refers, that Adam's skull was buried there. The notion that the name relates to a public place of execution by beheading appears to have originated with Jerome; but there are numerous grounds for rejecting it, apart from the extreme improbability of Joseph of Arimathea choosing such a place of ceremonial impurity for his garden and tomb. The explanation that the name sprang from a physical conformation of a rock supposed to resemble a skull finds, of course, plenty of analogies in other names for hills—if it were a hill; but the idea that it was a hill is late and of Western origin, and Sir C. Wilson denies that there is any feature that can be compared with the various Kopfs and Koppes and Têtes of Europe: the Jerusalem rocks are not skull-shaped.

How, then, did Constantine and Macarius identify the sites of the Crucifixion and the Sepulchre? The natural explanation is that there must have been a continuous tradition on this point; and there is nothing in the history of Jerusalem after the return of the exiles from Pella to make the persistence of such a memory of the sites improbable. On the other hand, Sir Charles Wilson remarks that

"there is not in the works of any writer prior to the age of Constantine, so far as I am aware, the faintest shadow of a hint that the early Christians held the places of the Crucifixion and Burial in any special honour, that they offered prayers to God at them, or that they even knew where they were situated."

Brushing aside speculations as to the cause of this silence, the author lays stress upon the tomb of Joseph being apparently only a borrowed temporary resting-place pending a removal to the family tomb, such as all Jews wished to be buried in; but still more upon the fact that the early Christians were intent upon the living, not the dead—upon the risen Christ and the expectation of His immediate kingdom and the Last Day. In such a frame of mind the empty tomb could have little importance to them. Nevertheless, there is no reason why a tradition of its site and that of the Crucifixion should not have been preserved, even though the sites were not venerated; and it was probably upon some such tradition that Bishop Macarius relied when, at the command of Constantine, he made his search for the sites, and decided that Golgotha lay beneath the temple of Aphrodite, where presently Helena made excavations and discovered a rock-hewn tomb, forming part of an ancient Jewish cemetery, and assumed this tomb to be the Holy Sepulchre. The subsequent discovery of three crosses appeared to confirm the attribution, and "the rock was cut away so as to isolate the Tomb and Golgotha, and the Anastasis, or Church of the Resurrection, and the Martyrion, or Great Church of the Cross, were built." "The only possible conclusion," says Sir Charles Wilson,

"from a discussion of the literary evidence, seems to be that there is no decisive reason for placing Golgotha and the Tomb at the places which were accepted as genuine in the fourth century, and that there is no distinct proof that they were not so situated. Fortunately the question is purely archæological, and its solution, one way or the other, does not affect any Christian dogma or article of faith."

If he is inconclusive in regard to the traditional site, he is decidedly opposed to the new sites advocated by Col. Conder and the late General Gordon. He concurs in Dr. Sanday's opinion that the arguments "are mere possibilities of coincidence of a vague and shadowy kind; and they are unsupported by even a particle of direct evidence." As for the resemblance of the so-called "Skull Hill" to a human head, Sir Charles Wilson points out that the eastern spur was probably a continuous ridge at the time of the Crucifixion, and that the present knoll which is supposed to resemble a skull is due to the accumulations of a fourteenth-century Mohammedan cemetery. The site, moreover, is too far distant from the gate of the second wall, and "Gordon's Tomb" is probably part of a Christian cemetery, though Conder's is Jewish. A good deal turns upon the position of the second wall, upon which the author offers some important data. He has, of course, availed himself of the latest investigations of Dr. Bliss and Mr. Dickie.

The volume is edited with the loyal care of a friend and comrade by Sir Charles M. Watson, R.E., and is copiously illustrated by photographs, plans, coins, and an excellent portrait, in which the stern expression characteristic of the face will perhaps mislead those who did not know Wilson's generous nature. There are a few trifling misprints (as "coins" on pp. 49, 61, describing a single coin; "are" for *is* on p. 81, l. 17; "probaby," p. 101); and in the next edition the bibliography ought to be completed by the addition of the dates of the works cited. The appendixes form a useful compendium of the whole literary evidence bearing upon the sites.

NEW NOVELS.

The Way of the Gods. By John Luther Long. (Macmillan & Co.)

In an introductory chapter, in which the author is supposed to carry on a conversation with an inquisitive Japanese god, Mr. Long finds serious fault with the critics of his books. He informs us that not only do critics refrain from reading the books which they criticize, but that they also approach them "temperamentally." This is certainly a very bad state of things; but might it not be worse? Has Mr. Long considered what the consequences would be if critics were to approach his books congenitally, or even gastronomically, as well as temperamentally? 'The Way of the Gods' is the story of a Japanese soldier of the samurai caste who marries an eta, and thereupon necessarily becomes an eta himself—an eta being apparently something worse than a pariah. The soldier dies in exile, and his wife, disguising herself in his uniform, dies fighting bravely against the Russians. It is a rather pathetic story, and Mr. Long tells it in an unobjectionable way, although his efforts to write in a light and graceful style are somewhat obvious, and, to tell the truth, not a little elephantine. Still the book has good work in it, and is decidedly better than Mr. Long's preceding book, 'Heimweh.'

Set in Authority. By Sara Jeannette Duncan. (Constable & Co.)

Mrs. Cotes has given us of her best in this story of Indian life. The coterie of

aunts and cousins who send off the Liberal Indian Viceroy are highly amusing, both in their aspirations, so soulful and so vague, and in their disappointments, when Lord Thame has actually to lend himself to some concrete work of the usual type upon the border. The dialogue and *dramatis personæ* are well fancied on the English side, and on the Indian we think no station with its inhabitants was ever reproduced more faithfully than Pilaghur.

The Sin of George Warrener. By Marie Van Vorst. (Heinemann.)

GIVEN a woman brainless, heartless, and soulless, but endowed with physical beauty and a craving for wealth and luxury, and married to an honest and affectionate husband, only removed from the completely commonplace by abnormal weakness of character, how long will it take her to work out the ruin, social and moral, of both? Such is in brief the problem investigated here—a problem which has appealed to many novelists of various nations. It is a repulsive theme, and we cannot feel that anything in this author's treatment justifies its revival. The paltry nature of the wretched wife is certainly, at times, analyzed with considerable skill; but the utter degradation of the husband scarcely seems consistent with his previous record, and the (by no means shadowy) third is frankly a failure. Some of the details introduced, especially those referring to the heroine's invalid friend, are of anything but a pleasant kind.

The Young O'Briens. By the Author of 'Elizabeth's Children.' (John Lane.)

A FAMILY of undisciplined young people from the wilds of Ireland, thrust for many months upon the society of a Scotch spinster aunt in a squalid little house in London, suggests a situation which might well draw tears from a stone. It is possible that the narrative of their experience, which is told with much humour and not a little pathos, but at too great length, may draw tears from the sympathetic reader; but some of these should surely be spared for Miss Keziah, who, if more forbidding, is also called upon to be more long-suffering than the majority of maiden aunts. For the young O'Briens, from the twins who are nearly grown up to Sheila Pat, the impressive and pathetic atom, aged six, have the true Irish capacity for irresponsible mischief, and also for showing irresponsible hospitality to compatriots, who in London appear to be mainly cabbies and costermongers; and their methods of consolation for the desolating attacks of home-sickness with which they are perpetually assailed are as inconvenient as they are ingenious. The young people are, however, charming and healthy. The author is wise enough to keep them children, and to leave any future romance between Nell and her English friend to the imagination of the reader.

Vanity Square. By Edgar Saltus. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

MR. SALTUS'S plot is not strikingly new. He introduces us to a rich and indolent New Yorker, who is supposed to represent the highest type of New York smart society. He has a wife with "vesuvian eyes," in spite of which he falls in love with a beautiful professional nurse with "starry eyes." whose remarkable name is "Miss Sixsmith." The nurse tries to poison the wife in order to marry the rich husband, but the wife, discovering the plot, runs away from her husband, who cannot understand the reason of her conduct, he not having mentioned his passion for Miss Sixsmith. His friend Mr. Yoda Jones (Mr. Saltus is evidently fond of peculiar names) hints to him that he is a poisoner, but he fails to understand him; and it is not until the family doctor openly accuses him of having attempted to murder his wife that he finally comprehends the situation. When he has explained his innocence his wife forgives him; Miss Sixsmith marries an English marquis, and everybody is happy. Mr. Saltus has a strange taste in adjectives, and invents words that are new to our dictionaries. For example, he writes of a woman who resembled "a rose chimerically fair," and of a man who committed "highwayry." He has yet to learn that this sort of thing does not constitute style.

EGYPTOLOGICAL BOOKS.

The Rock Tombs of El Amarna. Part III. By N. de G. Davies. (Egypt Exploration Fund.)—This, the fifteenth memoir of the Archæological Survey, deals with the tombs of Huya and Ahmes in the heretic king's mushroom city of El Amarna. These are on the same model as those previously published (see *The Athenæum*, Nos. 3991 and 4066), and their chief interest lies in the means they give us of solving small historical problems, and of obtaining some insight into the daily life of the Egyptian Court under the Eighteenth Dynasty. Thus Mr. Davies makes it plain that Queen Thyi, the wife of Amenhotep III., did occupy a peculiarly exalted position at the Court of her son Khuenaten, and that she at least had no scruple about conforming publicly to the new faith. As Huya was her chamberlain as well as "favourite of the king," it may be that the official status of the queen mother is given rather undue preference on the walls of his tomb; but her attitude towards "the Doctrine" is in marked contrast to that of the king's sister Nezemut-Mut, and the naming of her own daughter Beket-Aten shows plainly that she shared the king's devotion to the new object of his worship. For the rest, Mr. Davies will have nothing to do with the supposed identification of this Huya with the "Khua, my messenger," mentioned in one of the Tel el Amarna letters of Burnaburias, King of Kardunias (Babylon), and points out, following herein Prof. Steindorff, that this name would in the ordinary way be transliterated in Egyptian as Khay. Of Ahmes the scribe, whose tomb completes the volume, we know nothing whatever.

The pictures presented in the frescoes of the domestic life of Khuenaten are, however, extremely frank and detailed. The affection which the Pharaoh is everywhere shown as exhibiting for his wife Nefertiti is displayed in the fact that even in the chariot the wife's arm is placed round the husband's waist, while his infant daughter regards the prancing horses with a distrust which her father's very *dégagé* method of driving can have done little to remove. In the royal banquets, of which many examples are here shown, full justice is done to the Pharaonic appetite, Khuenaten being depicted as gnawing a bone as long as his arm; while Huya as chamberlain is portrayed in the act of "tasting" an array of dishes formidable enough for a Lord Mayor's feast. The youthful princesses are in the same scene accommodated with low stools and tables, and frequently receive food from their parents' hands, though in the banquet which takes place by candlelight they are not allowed the use of wine. A careful study by Mr. Seymour de Ricci of the Greek *graffiti* that have been scribbled over the tombs by tourists in Alexandrian times is appended.

Catalogue of the Coptic Manuscripts in the British Museum. By W. E. Crum. (British Museum.)—The magnificent collection of Coptic MSS. in our national repository has at last received adequate treatment, and Sir Robert Douglas, the Keeper of Oriental Books, may be congratulated on his wisdom in entrusting the cataloguing of them to the capable hands of Mr. Crum. Their number has much increased of late, most of the Museum's acquisitions in this respect being due, as Mr. Crum tells us, to the energy of the present Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities, Dr. Budge. The catalogue divides them into the four dialects of Sahidic, Akhmimic, Middle Egyptian, and Bohairic, and the cross-divisions follow the arrangement of the other catalogues of MSS. in the British Museum by appearing as Biblical, Liturgical, Historical, Magical, and the like. Of the first class little is to be said, as the Biblical texts here given are merely fragmentary; a great many of them consist of single leaves, and most of them have been published elsewhere. Among the earlier liturgical fragments are some curious monastic rules, including one where the brethren are enjoined not to cross one leg over the other when sitting either alone or among other men, as do those of this world. There is also a sermon by Eusebius of Cæsarea on the Canaanitish woman, wherein woman is denounced as "the devil's chief weapon," and we are asked to admire the faith of the subject in seeking help where she did when "she might have gone to the magicians." There are also some others by the celebrated Shenoute that Mr. Crum confesses to be obscure, including one where the Manichæan heresy is denounced. In the historical section we find mostly the lives of saints and martyrs, generally garnished with miraculous and impossible details and fully bearing out the contention of certain scholars that the Coptic script was in the early centuries used almost exclusively by Christian converts, to whom the many mythological allusions of the hieroglyphic or its descendants were distasteful. The magical series is well represented in the first place by the 'Pistis Sophia,' or collection of Gnostic gospels which still waits a competent English editor, and then by a fair number of spells or charms indited by Christian Egyptians. Of these, one in a Fayum dialect came into the Museum with some Hebrew fragments from the Cairo Genizeh, and does not seem to have been yet published. It contains, besides the sacred monogram and names used in Jewish magic (such as Iao, Sabaoth, and Adonai and one apparently reading

titalska, and not heretofore met with), the old palindrome of "sator arepo tenet opera rotas," and appears to have been made for Sura, the daughter of Pelcha. A later one, which Mr. Crum thinks may be dated in the seventh or eighth century, though commencing with the Labarum, makes the magician declare himself, in true Egyptian fashion, to be "Maria" (or Mary), and to invoke the unseen Bainchooch (probably Hermes), Set-Typhon, and many other gods or demons of the "Gnostic" pantheon. Much more could be said on this subject, did space allow.

Coptic and Greek Texts of the Christian Period from Ostraka, &c. By H. R. Hall. (British Museum.)—These also are from documents in the national collections, being, for the most part, inscriptions on fragments of pottery which were used, in the scarcity of parchment or papyrus, for the scribbling of letters, receipts, and schoolboy exercises. Some of the letters are curious, such as the one where a certain Paul thanks Apa (Father) Kyrikos for his written permission to beat some persons who have "laid stick" on him, and then asks their names, as he is apparently ignorant of them. There is also a formal acknowledgment by a monk, probably on behalf of some monastery, witnessing that "we" are indebted to a camel-driver named Phoibamon for a solidus for his pay "till the time when God shall give it to us to give to him." Yet another appears to be a formal deed of exchange, abounding in (Greek) legal terms, relating to a cloak (*kalabi*: compare the modern *galabeeah*), purchased apparently by the cession of a melting pot. Among those printed are several epitaphs from gravestones, which, as the editor remarks, show the survival of many distinctly pagan beliefs into Christian times. The same fact is attested by the proper names found throughout, which bear witness that, as late as the eighth century, nearly half the names in use among the lower class of natives remained Egyptian, and that even among ecclesiastics names suggesting either the Egyptian or Greek mythology, such as Amon, Apollo, and the like, were common. The work of transcription and translation, which the bad state of the texts must have often rendered very tedious, has been excellently performed by Mr. Hall; but it is curious that while the Catalogue noticed above gives the Coptic words in the handsome square type now generally adopted when possible, this volume, also a Museum publication, uses the old sprawling letters employed in the earliest Coptic founts, and copied from late and debased MSS. in the Bashmuric dialect.

Conférences faites au Musée Guimet. Par Émile Guimet. (Paris, Leroux.)—This little volume (one of the excellent "Bibliothèque de Vulgarisation" published by the museum which bears the name of the lecturer) contains the lectures delivered during the past year at the handsome building in the Avenue d'Iéna, which must have often caused the curators of other less-favoured nationalities to be consumed with envy. One of them is on the so-called "vocal" statue of Memnon, which M. Guimet has no trouble in showing to have been a colossus of Amenophis III., and to have no more to do with the Memnon whom Homer represents as fighting before Troy than with the Emperor Napoleon. But this text gives him the opportunity for a very agreeable and polished discourse in which he traces the Memnonian tradition from the time of Strabo, gives us the words of Philostratus on the point, brings in Julia Domna as one of the introducers of the Greek worship of the Egyptian God Serapis into Italy, and concludes with some sensible remarks upon the prevalence of superstitions in all ages. The lecture is typical of many in the book, and as these discourses are delivered every Sunday throughout the season, and, after the usual French fashion, are open to all without payment or ticket, it is to be hoped that English visitors to Paris will be moved to attend them. As the French is as perfect as the information is sound, no easier or pleasanter way of acquiring knowledge from the lips of experts has yet been devised.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THAT much-liked member of the Bar, the late Mr. John George Witt, K.C., has left behind him just the sort of record that might have been expected. *Life in the Law* (Werner Laurie) is anecdotal, rather discursive, modest, and packed with downright sense. It bears a fairly close likeness to Sir John Hollams's 'Jottings of an Old Solicitor,' reviewed in *The Athenæum* of May 26th. Both books advocate legal reform, and the common points in their criticisms of the county-court system and the law of contract are so numerous as to form a substantial argument for change. But Mr. Witt is far more of a root-and-branch corrector of abuses than Sir John Hollams. He would substitute apprenticeship for the Bar examinations, abolish expert witnesses, and sweep away the Bankruptcy Act. At the same time he stands up stoutly for his profession, and scathingly describes the Land Transfer Office as "a big building run up at a huge expense in order that a pack of officials may try their raw hands at Government transfer of real property, and supersede the skill and wisdom of counsel and solicitors." You may agree or disagree with Mr. Witt, but you cannot refrain from admiring the robustness of his opinions. 'Life in the Law' will be chiefly read, however, for its stories and sketches of character. Here again Mr. Witt speaks out with decision, as in the estimate that of the judges pre-eminent when sitting at Nisi Prius during his experience of forty years, he would place "Sir Alexander Cockburn, Sir Robert Lush, Baron Huddleston, Sir Archibald Smith, and Sir Henry Lopes (Lord Ludlow) in the front rank; and I would certainly relegate Sir William Bovill and Sir John Duke Coleridge to the rear rank." It is curious to learn that the late Lord Chief Justice had a tendency to drop off to sleep even when he was Attorney-General. Some of Mr. Witt's anecdotes illustrate questions of legal propriety. Thus, after some highly sensible observations on the proper limits of cross-examination, he gives a striking instance of the effect of an excess of forbearance. The only witness in favour of a will was a solicitor who had been struck off the rolls. "I think, sir," said his cross-examiner, the late Mr. Searle, "you were at one time a solicitor." "Yes," replied the witness. "And you are not a solicitor now." "No," answered the witness, and down sat Searle. The jury naturally thought that the man had retired from his profession full of years and honours. It was not often that a witness got the better of Ballantine, but a veterinary surgeon certainly scored when asked to represent to the jury the noise made by a "roaring" horse. "No," said he, "you see that is not my business. Now if you will be the horse and make the noise, I, as veterinary surgeon, will determine whether you are a roarer or not." We need not rob Mr. Witt's vivacious little book of any more plums. But we must draw attention to the interesting chapter in which he describes various emissaries from the Confederate States with whom, in one way or another, he made acquaintance. Of them Henry Hotze was a confirmed revolutionary with a most romantic career. There is human nature, too, in the remark of an articled clerk who had charge of the witnesses in a celebrated case: "If I do not give these Alabama men liquor, they will desert; and if I give them all they want, they will be too drunk to give evidence." But, says Mr. Witt, he managed them splendidly.

Wesley and his Century: a Study in Spiritual Forces. By the Rev. W. H. Fitchett. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Of the making of lives of Wesley there would appear to be no end. Last year we reviewed Mr. Green's valuable contribution to the history of the Wesleys, and Dr. Fitchett now turns from the study of 'How England saved Europe' to add his name to Wesley's biographers. It is evident that Wesleyans never tire of hearing or reading about their founder. This work of Dr. Fitchett's has already appeared in the pages of *The Methodist Times*, and now its publication in a separate form shows that there is still a demand for it. Dr. Fitchett in his introduction, 'Wesley's Place in History,' states:—

"If Wesley has achieved fame, he never intended it.....and if he built up one of the greatest of modern Churches, and supplied a new starting-point to modern religious history, it was with an entire absence of conscious intention."

When he died in 1791

"his 'societies' in Great Britain numbered 76,000 members with 300 preachers. To-day, Methodism—taking its four great divisions in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, and Australia—has 49,000 ministers in its pulpits, and some 30,000,000 hearers in its pews. It has built 88,000 separate churches; it teaches in its schools every Sunday more than 8,000,000 children."

In Canada, out of a population of under six millions, nearly one million are Methodists; while in Australasia every ninth person belongs to Wesley's Church, and in the United States at the centenary celebration 4,000,000*l.* was raised.

Dr. Fitchett considers that

"the compliments paid to Wesley are often mere blunders. He was not, as Buckle calls him, 'the first of ecclesiastical statesmen,'—a Leo X. in a Geneva gown. He did not possess 'the strongest mind of his century,' as Southey thought. Coleridge's oft-urged criticism is at least partly true, he had the logical, but not the philosophical mind."

There was no attempt on the part of Wesley to add a new truth to Christian knowledge; his aim was simply to teach, as he himself said, "the plain old religion of the Church of England." Christianity at the beginning of the eighteenth century Dr. Fitchett describes as "a circle of dead fibres," and "what Wesley did was to pour the mystic current of a divine life through the calcined soul of a nation, and so turn blackness into flame." Then he gives "Wesley's secret in brief":—

"It belongs first and last to the spiritual realm. The energy that thrilled in his look, that breathed from his presence, that made his life a flame and his voice a spell, stands, in the last analysis, in the category of spiritual forces."

Dr. Fitchett devotes considerable space to 'Wesley's Theory of the Church,' 'The Effective Doctrines of Methodism,' and 'A Year of Crisis,' when "Wesley was abandoned by his allies among the Anglican clergy, even his brother for the moment failing him."

"Wesley yet remained, in his own person and sympathies, stubbornly loyal to the Church. The spiritual movement of which he was now the sole head should not, if he could help it, drift into dissent. But the last ties that bound it to the

Church were being cut—on the side of the Church itself!"

Into this controversy it is not for us to enter, but one cannot fail to see how much the Established Church would have extended the number of its members and its powers of usefulness if Wesley and his followers had been retained.

Dr. Fitchett has collected his facts with great diligence and care, and deserves the thanks of all interested in Wesley. The volume is illustrated by a portrait reproduced from Romney's painting and by facsimiles from Wesley's letters and journals.

The Golden Book: Legends of Saints and Martyrs of the Church. Translations from Mediæval Sources. By Mrs. Francis Alexander. (Nutt.)—The present book revives four books published in the seventeenth century, as appears from the original title-pages here given. One, however, is announced by its title-page as a new edition, and there is no information as to when it first appeared. The four parts of the translation therefore correspond to these four books. The first is a compilation of stories from the lives of the early monks and hermits of Egypt and the desert. The second is a similar collection of legends and narratives from the lives of Tuscan saints, followed by another from those of miscellaneous saints. The fourth part drops the anecdotic and legendary character. It is a selection of brief lives of saints, in the usual hagiological form.

Thus the main interest for the average reader will lie in the first three parts or books. They have the common seal of simplicity. Compiled they may have been in the sixteenth century; but the stories themselves bear in their whole style the evidence of an earlier source, and are fragrant of the ages of faith—ages when no Luther, no Renaissance, had arisen to perturb childlike confidence. Wonders are related not as wonders but as instructive and interesting natural events, adventures which might be expected to befall the spiritual traveller: to fall among demons is no more than to fall among bushrangers, to be succoured by angels no more than to be succoured by mounted police. It is the spirit of a gentle brotherhood, unworldly wisdom, and self-denial on which the narrator is intent; these other things are part of the vehicle, incidental, too unconsidered to invite or receive comment. The first two parts are those which chiefly display this primitive spirit; the others have more the tone and manner of dry conventional biography. The first breathes the spirit of the early Christian writers, the second of the thirteenth century. Yet, though simplicity is common to both, there is a difference; with the thirteenth century we feel that indescribable effluence of which the type and quintessence is the 'Fioretti.'

Perhaps it is more than the mere spirit of a century, more even than the spirit of St. Francis: perhaps it is only in the Italian mind that this spirit can receive so fascinating an incarnation. Here, it is when a thirteenth-century Italian takes up the pen that we become conscious of the arresting charm. It is more than simplicity; it is the unsmirched and virginal ingenuousness of an innocently confiding child—a Paradisal child, walking hand-in-hand with God, and prattling holy candours by the way. We have said "a thirteenth-century Italian," though Don Silvano Razzi may, for all we know, be as sixteenth-century as the edition of his book which is here translated. But his sources, at least, must surely have been of the thirteenth century, or near it. If these stories have not the peculiar fragrance of the 'Fioretti,' they have enough of a kindred soul to suggest a distant relationship—enough to make them the most engaging part of the volume. For the charm of this unfretted, fraternally tender piety to the restlessly questioning modern mind, and for the homely wisdom often associated with its simplicity, the book is welcome and readable.

The translation is good and idiomatic, and excellently printed. But there seem to be a few inconsistencies in the rendering of proper names. Why has Alexander the Great a councillor so unknown to English scholars as "Efestione"? If "Alessandro" is rendered Alexander, why not "Efestione" Hephæstion?

The Heart of the Country. By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Alston Rivers.)—Stepping out from the crowded path of writers of fiction, Mr. Hueffer here dedicates himself to essays in descriptive impressionism. His 'Soul of London,' was an attempt to limn the great town in brief sketches, the clever superficiality and assertiveness of which deceived admirers into talk of Whistler and "nocturnes." In the near future we are promised another volume of the sort, and now we have 'The Heart of the Country,' a book which, for all its demerits, comes nearer to justifying its ambitious title than its metropolitan predecessor. A note explains that portions of the present work have appeared in *The Tribune*.

We gather that Mr. Hueffer has laid down a rule for himself in these descriptive essays: though the views he expresses may have been coloured by his reading, his attempt is to depict neither more nor less than "his personal view of his personal country-side." His idea is that for every man some place more than any other represents the real country. It is a plausible contention, and Mr. Hueffer puts it prettily. His apprehension is acute enough and tolerably sound. The trouble is that he brings wholly exotic and study- or salon-born theories and methods to bear upon such companions of our childhood as buttercups and traveller's joy. His preciosities of style and point of view are out of place here. Still 'The Heart of the Country' is well worth reading, for its chapters contain genuine records of impressions received at first hand in English rural surroundings. There may not be much fresh air about the author's chosen medium; but that his material came to him in the open we have not the smallest doubt. And for all those amateurs of the country for whom rustic life is a thing apart, like tapestries and old brasses, this is as pleasant an interpretation as their library catalogue is likely to furnish for a month or so. The opening paragraph strikes the key-note:—

"In the cigarette smoke, breathing the rich odours of ragouts that cloy the hunger, of verveine, of patchouli, beneath tall, steely blue mirrors, over crumpled napkins of an after-lunch in a French place of refection, an eloquent and persuasive friend with wide gestures was discoursing upon some plan that was to make for the rest of the company fame, fortune, rest, appetite, and the wherewithal to supply it—an engrossing plan that would render the Islands of the Blest territory habitable for them almost as soon as they could reach the 'next street,' which, in most of our minds, is the Future."

Of course, we are not detained very long in so bilious an atmosphere as this, but, within a page or two, we have England described as, for all outsiders, "The Land of Pills." Later, however, we are pleased to read that

"your clever man of the world set down in the country is, as soon as he opens his eyes, confronted with an ignorance of his own that will at first render him infuriated with the ignorance that he meets all round him. It will end, if his eyes remain open, in a modest disbelief in his own mental powers."

That is a sound and wholesome conclusion. And, indeed, there are many bright and pleasing thoughts here, besides some shrewd instances of penetration, and a pretty susceptibility to the wiles of unsmirched nature. 'The Soul of London' rather suggested that its author rated the townsman unduly high, from want of true comprehension of his country cousin's best attributes. But we have here clear contradictions of those suggestions, and some evidence of patient study of the man who follows the plough. Mr. Hueffer's view of what journalists and sociologists call the "rural exodus" is gloomy, but informing.

Sixty Years of Journalism: Anecdotes and Reminiscences. By H. Findlater Bussey. (Bristol, Arrowsmith.)—This little volume opens with the author's apprenticeship to journalism in 1844 at the unusually early age of thirteen, and from that time until recently, when he bade "a lasting adieu to press-work," he was, he tells us, "continually employed on newspapers in different parts of the kingdom, in the varying capacities of reporter, sub-editor, and editor."

Mr. Bussey refers to the heavy taxes upon newspapers in his early days, and tells us that in 1856, while manager of *The Sunderland Times* and *Shields Advocate*, he "entered into a contract with a paper manufacturer, for the quantity we then consumed in our two issues, at sevenpence halfpenny per pound." Mr. Alexander Sinclair, in his privately printed 'Fifty Years of Newspaper Life,' states that *The Glasgow Herald* paid in 1845 8½*d.* per lb.; in 1855, 7*d.*; while in 1897, when his book was written, the price of news paper was 1¼*d.*, being a farthing less than the old duty. Mr. Walter, of *The Times*, once stated in evidence that the three duties paid by that single property amounted to 180,000*l.* per annum.

In 1848 Mr. Bussey went to Brighton, and there remained until 1852. His first journey thither was an experience of third-class travelling by rail: the carriage had no covering, and resembled an ordinary coal truck, except that it had bare wooden seats. These parliamentary trains stopped at all stations, so that the journey occupied from three and a half to four hours. At Brighton he made the acquaintance of F. W. Robertson, and used to report his sermons for a French lady; and as he kept duplicates, he presented them to the committee of the fund opened for the benefit of the widow. Lady Byron occupied a seat not far from the pulpit, and after Robertson's death had his bust chiselled by a local sculptor. Among the lectures Mr. Bussey attended was one on electricity by an old contributor to this journal, Robert Hunt, of the School of Mines.

During the Franco-German War, at the request of Lord Glenesk, then Mr. Borthwick, he sent letters from Paris to *The Morning Post*; and he was also specially engaged in cabling to *The New York Herald* the latest telegrams and special reports that appeared each morning in *The Times* and *Daily News*. One morning one of the three cables then in use was broken, so that for several days there was a press of work, and the charge for each word rose to thirteen shillings,

"the two syllables *Times* and *News*, denoting the sources of origin, daily costing twenty-six shillings. One of my cablegrams, sent in the closest skeleton form, cost, I am told, between 400*l.* and 500*l.* But it was delightful to see how these scanty messages were inflated at the other end, one of, say, two hundred words often filling in *The New York Herald* two or three columns of type, a sufficient proof of journalistic skill and ingenuity."

Mr. Bussey has two stories about John Bright's allusion to Mr. Lowe and Mr. Horsman as resembling those personages who took refuge in the Cave of Adullam. In one of the London papers this was given in a somewhat hazy manner, and the manager of the paper referred to asked a veteran reporter connected with the establishment whether he thought the gentleman who had written that part of the speech understood Mr. Bright's reference. "Certainly," was the reply. "There is no man on the staff so ignorant that he has not read the 'Arabian Nights.'" The proprietor of one of our leading provincial papers was also "fogged by the quotation," and sent a note to the editor of another paper in the same city, asking "for the loan of a Delphin edition of Virgil, saying he had been all through Horace, and could find no reference to the cave of Adullam."

Subsequently Mr. Bussey "received, through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Mudford, the then editor of *The Standard*," an engagement on the annual staff of that paper, which he held—partly as reporter and partly as sub-editor of the evening publication—until his recent retirement. We wish him many years of health and happiness, and express the hope that he may find time to add yet another volume to his pleasant reminiscences. We have two suggestions to make: that in a new edition he would do well to add definite dates; and that many of his friends would be pleased to have his portrait to face the title.

John Siberch: Bibliographical Notes, 1886–1905. By Robert Bowes and G. J. Gray. (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes.)—This little volume, following the Galen, Bullock, Augustine, and Papyrius Geminus previously issued in facsimile, completes the specimens of each of the books printed by Siberch, the first Cambridge printer, so far as our present knowledge extends. Mr. Gray's monograph on Cambridge bindings contained a great deal of new information as to Siberch, and its publication led Mr. Bowes to continue and perfect some work done twenty years ago on the subject. Besides the peculiar interest of Siberch to Cambridge men, this book throws some light on the ways of early printers, and the facsimiles it contains enable us to trace the origin of his initials and type, some of it coming from Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson. The authors have by their research notably added to our knowledge of Siberch, and as the book is limited to 125 copies, it should be obtained without delay by all libraries interested in bibliography.

OF the books dealing with Tibet as the outcome of Sir Francis Younghusband's expedition Col. Waddell's *Lhasa and its Mysteries* was not the least interesting or valuable. We reviewed it at considerable length on April 8th, 1905, and we need only say of the cheap edition which Messrs. Methuen & Co. have just published that it should now succeed with a much wider public. All the illustrations (some 155 in number) in the expensive edition are retained in the present reprint.

Les Pierres d'Oxford. Par Georges Grappe. (Paris, Sansot & Cie.)—This little volume is neither a guide-book nor a history in brief. Rather it is the attempt of a cultured and sympathetic foreigner to define and explain to his countrymen the *religio loci* with which Oxford, most perhaps of all English cities, is invested. Indeed, a more appropriate title than the one selected would have been 'The Soul of Oxford.' M. Grappe writes with all the grace and lucidity which one instinctively looks for in the best French; and if he makes occasional mistakes of detail, as when he speaks of "Eton or of any other public house," his exegesis in most essential matters is unquestionably right. He is particularly happy in pointing out the nuances of feeling which distinguish the members of different colleges. There is, however, rather an unusual number of misprints.

MESSRS. R. TUCK & SONS have sent us several packets of *Pictorial Post Cards*, which they are producing in wonderful variety and profusion.—From the Cornubian Press we have received some *Cornubian Post Cards*, which present attractive views of the Cornish country executed in a style more artistic than usual, and should be popular with visitors.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Ascent of Mount Carmel, by St. John of the Cross, translated by D. Lewis, New Edition, 7/6 net.
Chadwick (W. E.), The Social Teaching of St. Paul, 3/6
Commonsense Christianity, 6*d.* net.
Drysdale (A. H.), The Epistle of St. Paul to Philemon, 2/
Ingram (Bishop A. F. W.), A Mission of the Spirit, 2/6
Old Soho Days, and other Memories, by the Mother Kate, 2/6 net.
Sankey (Ira D.), My Life and Sacred Songs, 5/
Thornton (J.), From the Porch to the Altar, 2/6 net.

Law.

Trial of Eugène Marie Chantrelle, edited by A. Duncan Smith, 5/ net.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Fildes (Amy F.), Brush-Drawing, 5/ net.
Graves (A.), The Royal Academy, Vol. VI., 42/ net.
London Topographical Record, Vol. III.
Melandra Castle, being the Report of the Manchester Branch of the Classical Association for 1905, edited by R. S. Conway, 5/ net.

Poetry and Drama.

Browning Treasure Book, Extracts selected by A. M. Warburton, 2/6 net.
Early English Dramatists, edited by J. S. Farmer: The Dramatic Writings of Ulpian Fulwell; The Proverbs, Epigrams, and Miscellanies of John Heywood. (Printed for Subscribers.)
Elliott (Hon. F.), The Trustworthiness of Border Ballads, 10/6 net.
English History in Verse, edited by E. Pertwee, 1/ net.
Ford (John), The Broken Heart, edited by O. Smeaton, 1/ net.
Kingstead (J.), Chloris and Zephyrus: a Late-Spring Idyll, 3/6 net.
Lyra Britannica: a Book of Verse for Schools, selected by E. Pertwee, 2 parts, 1/ net each.
Menpes (Mortimer), Henry Irving, 2/ net.
Nicholson (Meredith), Poems.
Noyes (A.), Drake, Books I.–III., 5/ net.
Shakespeare, Works, 6 vols., New Century Library, 2/ net each.
Skovgaard-Pedersen (A.), Songs of my Land, and Others, 1/6
Tennyson (A.), Dramas, Pocket Edition, 2/ net.
Traherne (Thomas), Poetical Works, edited by B. Dobell, Second Edition, 3/6
Young (Ella), Poems, 1/ net.

Bibliography.

Catalogue of the London Library, Supplement 3, 2/

Philosophy.

Münsterberg (H.), Science and Idealism, 3/6 net.

Political Economy.

Bonn (M. J.), Modern Ireland and her Agrarian Problem, translated by T. W. Rolleston, 2/6 net.
Dietzel (H.), Retaliatory Duties, trans. by D. W. Simon and W. O. Brigstocke, 2/6 net.
Johns Hopkins University Studies: The Finances of American Trade Unions, by A. M. Sakolski.
Wright (C. D.), The Battles of Labour, 3/ net.

History and Biography.

Avery (E. M.), History of the United States, Vols. I. and II., 6dol. 25c. net each.
De Lancey (Lady), A Week at Waterloo in 1815, edited by Major B. R. Ward, 6/ net.
Fosdick (L. J.), The French Blood in America, 7/6 net.
Franklin (Benjamin), Writings, Vol. VII., 1777–9, edited by A. H. Smyth, 12/6 net.
Gordon (Sir T. E.), A Varied Life, 15*s.* net.
Hamilton (A.), Afghanistan, 25/ net.
Hay (M.), A German Pompadour, 12/6 net.
Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–89: Vol. VI., 1776.
Lorne (Marquis of), Viscount Palmerston, Third Edition, 2/6 net.
Redesdale (Lord), The Garter Mission to Japan, 6/
Reid (S. J.), Lord John Russell, Fourth Edition, 2/6 net.
Victoria History of Berkshire, edited by P. H. Ditchfield and W. Page, Vol. I. (4 vols. 126/).

Geography and Travel.

Johnston (Sir Harry), Siberia, 2 vols., 42/ net.
Morley (G.), Sweet Arden, 2/6 net.
Morris (C.), Heroes of Discovery in America, 4/6 net.
Stanford's Octavo Atlas of Modern Geography, 25/
Willson (T. B.), Handy Guide to Norway, Fifth Edition, 5/

Sports and Pastimes.

Dalton (W.), 'Saturday' Bridge, 5/ net.
Hodgson (W. Earl), Salmon Fishing, 7/6 net.
Maclaren (A. C.), Cricket, 1/
Mecredy (R. J.), The Encyclopædia of Motoring, 7/6 net.
Payn (F. W.), Secrets of Lawn Tennis, 2/6 net.

Philology.

Bennett (R. R.), Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin, 6/ net
Hugo's German Commercial Correspondent, 2/6
Stati Silvæ, edited by J. S. Phillimore, 10/6

School-Books.

Arnold's Home and Abroad Readers, Book IIIA, 1/6
Coulter (J. M.), A Text-Book of Botany for Secondary Schools, 5/ net.
Culler (J. A.) Text-Book of Physics for Secondary Schools, 4/6 net.
L'Estrange (P. H.), A Progressive Course of Comparative Geography on the Concentric System, 6/ net.
Osborne (W. A. and E. E.) German Grammar for Science Students, 2/6 net.
Plutarch's Lives of Coriolanus, Cæsar, Brutus, and Antonius, in North's Translation, edited by R. H. Carr, 3/6
Rees (F. E.), Light, for Intermediate Students, 1/6 net.
Stobart (J. C.), The Age of Spenser, 1500-1600, 1/6.

Science.

Alderson (F. H.), Diet and Hygiene for Infants, 1/
Alexander (F. M.), Introduction to a New Method of Respiratory Vocal Re-education, 1/
Bailey (P.), Diseases of the Nervous System resulting from Accident and Injury, 21/ net.
Bardeen (C. R.), Anatomy in America, 50 cents.
Brunner (R.), The Manufacture of Lubricants, Shoe Polishes, and Leather Dressings, 7/6 net.
Diseases of Metabolism and of the Blood: Animal Parasites, Toxicology, edited by R. C. Cabot, 21/ net.
Gautier (A.), Diet and Dietetics, edited by A. J. Rice-Oxley, 18/ net.
Gowans's Nature Books: Wild Birds at Home, Freshwater Fishes, 6*d.* net each.
Harrison (J. W.), Lessons on Sanitation, 3/6 net.
Haward (G. W.), Phlebitis and Thrombosis: Hunterian Lectures for 1906, 5/ net.
Kinealy (J. H.), Mechanical Draft: a Practical Handbook for Engineers, 8*s.* 6*d.* net.
Kirchoffer (W. G.), The Sources of Water Supply in Wisconsin, 50 cents.
Martin (W. R.), Lectures on Compass Adjustment, 5/ net.
Report of the Electric Railway Test Commission to the President of Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 25/ net.
Shaw (T.), Clovers and How to Grow Them, 5/ net.
Skinner (F. W.), Types and Details of Bridge Construction: Part II. Plate Girders, &c., 17/ net.
Society of Engineers: Transactions for 1905, and General Index, 1857 to 1905, 15/
Stephens (C. A.), Natural Salvation the Message of Science.
Townsend (C. F.), Chemistry for Photographers, Fourth Edition, 1/ net.
Transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, Vol. XIX. Part II., 3/
Wiechmann (F. G.), Notes on Electro-Chemistry, 8/6 net.

General Literature.

Beach (R. E.), The Spoilers of the North, 6/
Benson (R. H.), The Queen's Tragedy, 6/
Bindloss (H.), The Cattle-Baron's Daughter, 6/
Birmingham (City of), General and Detailed Financial Statement to 31st March, 1906.
Bloundelle-Burton (J.), Traitor and True, 6/
Dean (Ellis), The New Matron, 6/
Dumas (A.), Vicomte de Bragelonne, 4 vols., 10/ net.
Fogerty (E.), Scenes from the Great Novelists, 6*d.* net.
Gowans's International Library: Lytton's The Haunted and the Haunters; Bunyan's The Heavenly Footman; Jeremy Taylor's The Marriage Ring; Lytton's The Lady of Lyons, 6*d.* net each.
Hamilton (S.), The Recitation, 4/6 net.
Haynes (G. H.), The Election of Senators, 6/ net.
Hilliers (A.), An Old Score, 6/
Hornung (E. W.), Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman, 6/
Hulbert (H. B.), In Search of a Siberian Klondyke, 7/6 net.
La Rochefoucauld (Duc de), Maximes, 1/6 net.
Lytton (Lord), The Last of the Barons, Vol. I., 7/6. (Sold to Subscribers only.)
Melton (R.), Cæsar's Wife, 6/
More (A. C.), Radia; or, New Light on Old Truths, 3/6 net.
Nicolls (W. J.), A Dreamer in Paris, 3/6 net.
Walford (L. B.), A Fair Rebel, and other Stories, 6/
Washington Irving's Sketch-Book, York Library, 2/ net.
Westcott (E. N.), David Harum, New Edition, 6/
Wilson-Barrett (A.), The House over the Way, 6/
Writing on the Wall, by "General Staff," 3/6 net.
Wyndham (H.), Audrey the Actress, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Duhm (B.), Das Buch Habakuk, Text, Übersetzg. u. Erklärung, 2m. 80.
Harnack (A.), Beiträge zur Einleitung in das Neue Testament: I. Lukas der Arzt, 2m. 50.
Heussi (K.), Johann Lorenz Mosheim, 6m.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Rembrandt, des Meisters Radierungen in 402 Abbildungen, herausgegeben von H. W. Singer, 8m.
Rembrandt Almanach, 1906–7, 1m.

Poetry and the Drama.

Shelley (P. B.), Hellas, traduit en prose française par M. Castelain, 2fr.

Music.

Lederer (V.), Über Heimat und Ursprung der mehrstimmigen Tonkunst: Keltische Renaissance; Die Reformation der Tonkunst im 15 Jahrhundert.

Bibliography.

Legrand (É.), Bibliographie hellénique, Vol. IV., 50fr.

Philosophy.

Klemm (O.), G. B. Vico als Geschichtsphilosoph u. Völkerpsycholog, 5m.

History and Biography.

Beauriez (L. de), Robert le Fort et les Origines de la Race capétienne, 2fr. 50.
Chauvigny (R. de), Une Page d'Histoire religieuse pendant la Révolution : La Mère de Belloy et la Visitation de Rouen, 1748–1807, 3fr. 50.
Corbin (Col.), Notes et Souvenirs d'un Officier d'État-major, 1831–1904, 3fr. 50.
Lemmi (Francesco), Le Origini del Risorgimento Italiano, 1789–1815, 6lire 50.
Schaube (A.), Handelsgeschichte der romanischen Völker des Mittelmeergebiets bis zum Ende der Kruezzüge, 18m.
Waldeck-Rousseau, Plaidoyers, Series I., 3fr. 50.

Folk-Lore.

Gennep (A. van), Mythes et Légendes d'Australie, 10fr.
Sébillot (P.), Le Folk-lore de France : Vol. III. La Faune et la Flore, 18fr.

Philology.

Viëtor (W.), Wie ist die Aussprache des Deutschen zu lehren? Vierte Auflage, 0m. 60.

Science.

Bösenberg (W.) u. Strand (E.), Japanische Spinnen, 32m.
Diels (H.), Die Handschriften der antiken Aertze : Part I. Hippokrates u. Galenos, 8m.
Neuburger (M.), Geschichte der Medizin, Vol. I., 9m.

General Literature.

Abdallah ibn al-Mokaffa, La Perle incomparable, Traduction française.
Aurel, Les Jeux de la Flamme, 3fr. 50.
Avry (S. d'), Enfin ! 3fr. 50.
Buteau (H.), Un Orage, 3fr. 50.
Candil (Fray), Sintiendome vivir, 3 pesetas.
Coulevain (P. de), L'Ile inconnue, 3fr. 50.
Daurelle (J.), La Troisième Héloïse, 3fr. 50.
Erlande (A.), Le Paradis des Vierges sages, 3fr. 50.
Vincent (J.), Petit Pène, 3fr. 50.

*** *All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.*

OXFORD NOTES.

IN Oxford, if little changes, at least there is always a Movement.

The latest Movement but one concerned itself with the reform of Pass Moderations. It was proposed to substitute for short and scrappy papers on three groups of set books fuller and more searching papers on two groups. Congregation, however, was in a suspicious mood. It scented a plot to make things pleasant for the idler. If the time allowed for the papers were too short, let it be lengthened. The Board of Studies was competent to see to that. So the Board of Studies has seen to it, and an extra hour is to be allowed for each paper of the inexpugnable sacred triad. Small as this change may seem, it is something to be grateful for. From the candidate's point of view, indeed, to have to write at greater length and more thoughtfully might seem a falling-away from that blissful state of things when a page or two of hurried incoherencies was the utmost that might reasonably be demanded in respect to subject-matter. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that the better men strongly resented the insult to their intelligence conveyed in the old-time style of fourth-form paper. And the tutors, who have been wont to concern themselves seriously with the Pass Moderations books—the Philosophy tutor with the Plato, the Ancient History tutor with the Herodotus or Tacitus, and so on—glow with the thought that their expansive enthusiasm will no longer be incompatible with business. The soul of the Oxford Passman, "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd" (at least there can be no doubt about the "cribb'd"), is at last to be enfranchised.

The Movement in actual being is for putting all examinations as far as possible outside term. The saving clause "as far as possible" is introduced because it is frankly impossible to pen Honour Moderations within the strict limits of a five-week Easter Vacation. But for Final Honour Schools, it is urged, there is "the Long." Two months for *Literæ Humaniores* or Modern History will easily come out of that. If the "vivas" last through August, what then? A few more examiners *hors de combat*. A few more abstentions on the part of candidates with ulterior designs upon the Indian Civil Service. In exchange, one clear gain. We can have our Eights' week later in the term (when, by the way, the weather will be finer). But already, it is whispered, the conspiracy is troubled with divided counsels. The ascetics who gloat over the prospect of additional macerations (with an improved and authorized Eights' week as set-off) find themselves at loggerheads with the curtailers of viva voce. Wherefore, though mountains heave in all directions, the outcome is likely to be some ridiculous mouselet—say, the Final Schools postdated by a week.

Far more important than these matters of examination routine, yet less absorbing to the layman, if only because the ultimate springs of University business are largely hidden from his eyes, are the alterations recently effected in regard to the position and functions of the Registrar. When the late Mr. Grose was appointed, certain changes were made with the object of enlarging the Registrar's sphere of duty; so that the present legislation may be held to signify evolution rather than revolution. Its object is to create for the University nothing less than a regular Intelligence Department with the Registrar as head. From the point of view of the outside world, there has long been a need for an information office to which inquiries of all kinds might be addressed. Despite the transparent simplicity of our system, the Rhodes Scholar and the friends he brings with him seem, for the most part, quite incapable of understanding its workings. Nay, more, they are actually shameless enough to draw an unfavourable contrast between our time-honoured ways of doing business and those of sundry mushroom institutions of their own. Then, from the standpoint of the University itself, it was expedient that order and continuity should be imported into the conduct of affairs. Far too much of late has been allowed to weigh directly on the shoulders of the Vice-Chancellor, and it was imperative that he should be relieved of his more mechanical duties. One detail in the new scheme calls for special notice and commendation. The Registrar will in future have no vote in Council. This cannot but considerably strengthen his position. Since he will be in regard to Council very much what its clerk is to a City company, he clearly ought not to mix himself up with party questions, and so endanger his authority as confidential adviser.

The University accounts for 1905, for the first time for six years, show a balance on the credit side. It is true that this is represented by the modest sum of 5*l*. 17*s*. 8*d*.; but a five-pound note to the good is at any rate better than a deficit of nearly 6,000*l*., such as we had to face in 1902. For this gratifying change we have to thank the general increase of fees and dues introduced a few years back, and not yet fully in operation. When the new system is in working order we may look forward to a moderately substantial balance on the right side, though doubtless as fast as the money pours in to the exchequer it will be drained out again to meet the fresh charges imposed by that steady devotion to progress in all its forms for which, perhaps, we do not get all the credit we deserve.

Those who complain that the ancient universities scorn, or at any rate fail, to meet the requirements of a utilitarian age should acquaint themselves with the rapid way in which the new subject of Forestry has, to use an appropriate metaphor, taken root in Oxford. Moreover, thanks to the munificence of St. John's College, there now exists a Sibthorpian Professor of Forest Botany and Rural Economy in the person of Dr. William Somerville, than whom, to judge from his previous record, no one is better qualified to make a success of the new branch of study.

The University is to be congratulated on its third Exhibition of Historical Portraits. These covered the eighteenth century and pre-Victorian portion of the nineteenth, and came almost entirely from our own walls. The earlier pictures, mostly by Kneller and his followers, were comparatively uninteresting as works of art; but this deficiency was atoned for by the importance of the subjects—for example, Wren, Addison, Pope, and Swift. On the other hand, there was a fine feast for the eye in the magnificent canvases of Reynolds and Gainsborough, the former being especially numerous. But perhaps the surprise of the exhibition was Lawrence. His 'Lord Auckland' or 'Sir Thomas Le Breton' held its own with the best. Whenever the day comes for a show of pictures of more modern date, will Oxford be found capable of providing a like collection of masterpieces? Hardly, perhaps. For one thing, artists' fees are higher. A Reynolds shown in the recent exhibition is said to have cost thirty-five guineas, and a Romney eighteen. Even at present prices, however, to bestow a first-rate portrait of oneself on an Oxford college is a cheap way of securing immortality.

It may not be the affair of Oxford so much as of the world at large, yet mention must surely be made here of the latest find at Oxyrhynchus. After all, Oxford contains Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt, together with the 131 boxes full of MSS. still to be deciphered. The results of a first glance at their treasure were last month communicated to *The Times*. Most of us are provided with brand-new material for lectures and monographs. The theologians must discuss the authenticity of forty-five lines of a Gospel. The historians have to digest, not only a commentary on the second book of Thucydides, but also an entirely new work, possibly by Ephorus or Theopompus. Honour Moderations will be expected to elucidate Pindar's pæans, Cercidas's meliambi, Euripides's 'Hypsipyle,' Isocrates's 'Panegyricus,' and Demosthenes's 'Contra Bœotum,' all represented by fragments of substantial size. Only the philosophers are left out in the cold, unless a few changes of reading in the 'Phædrus' and 'Symposium' are to be held enough to content them. And more will probably be forthcoming for all parties when the boxes are fully explored. The moral is that Oxford—and the world at large—should put its hand in its pocket "to complete the excavation of all the more promising portions of Oxyrhynchus before the concession for the site is given up."

This term we have had the pleasure of entertaining many distinguished visitors. His Imperial Chinese Majesty's High Commissioner, Duke Tsai Tseh, and other dignitaries of the Middle Kingdom, were presented with honorary degrees. They also were taken to see the Eights; but what they thought of the avocations of this place of learning has not transpired. A number of French professors and their wives spent the day in Oxford, and, needless to say, were welcomed with the utmost cordiality. The list of the recipients of degrees at the Encænia included Lord Milner, though he is hardly to be reckoned a visitor, and Mr. Haldane, likewise a familiar acquaintance. We have also to thank Manchester College for having invited over from Belgium Prof. Franz Cumont, whose three Hibbert Lectures on the influence of Oriental cults on Roman

religion were fully worthy of his great reputation.

Perhaps it is by this time too old a story to relate how Bodley's indefatigable Librarian regained for Oxford the Turbutt Shakespeare. Three thousand pounds was a considerable sum to have to raise in a hurry, and our deep gratitude is due to the subscribers, notably to Lord Strathcona, Mr. Alfred de Pass, and Mr. Turbutt himself.

Somerville College is to be commended for again offering a Research Fellowship, despite the many calls that must be made on the funds of so rapidly expanding an institution. The new Fellow—who, by the way, ultimately hails from Girton (the women's colleges of Oxford and Cambridge having a charming way of exchanging this kind of compliment)—will devote her time to the subject of crystallization. M.

'THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.'

LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL'S letter has to some extent made my reply to your reviewer unnecessary. I would add, however, that there is some evidence of clan tartans in the sixteenth century. Of course dates can only be approximate. Tartans were originally of the district, and dependent upon the local dyes for hue. Thence, by natural transition, they became the wardress of the clans of the district, and great trouble, by all accounts, was taken to render the setts of the fighting units distinctive. That is an early necessity in the warfare of all ages. It is impossible to give specific dates for the tartans of Frasers, Chisholms, and Gordons. The first two penetrated the Highland line early in the days of the War of Independence, and became true Highland chiefs. The Border Gordons, who obtained Strathbogie from the Bruce on the forfeiture of Atholl, thenceforward pressed upon the Celtic natives to the west as the king's lieutenants, and in the result ruled Badenoch and many another *officina gentium*. Lord President Forbes in 1745 counted them not as Highlanders, but as having a large Highland following. Their tartan seems to have been what is called "the Huntly" until modern times. Barclay came north much earlier. There were four offshoots of that Anglo-Norman house in the time of William the Lion.

But the more difficult question is the philabeg. *Pace* your reviewer, I am not convinced by Mr. Baillie of Aberiachan. There is no clue to the occasion of his letter or to whom it was written, or why, being written in 1768, its publication was postponed until 1785. And what he says he never saw does not weigh much against the monumental evidence, and the argument from common sense. In the same way I would venture to rule out what your reviewer "never heard" nor "has learnt." I do not dispute that Mr. Rawlinson put his *sgalags* into kilts, or even that they cut off a bit of their *feile mor* to make them. But it is inconceivable that this hole-and-corner business was the origin of a fashion so soon and generally adopted, and so obviously simple and convenient. Kings and nobles must have long known its merits as a hunting garb; and we know they wore the *breacan*.

At present I can cite no texts about the *feile-beag*. Probably there are none. People did not write about their everyday garments until these were matters of legal importance. Alastair MacMhaisteir's 'Breacan Uallach' is the best *locus classicus* I know, and that is since the '45. There was no *Tailor and Cutter* in those days, and no prize for "the best-dressed Highlander." People dressed according to their rank and means, as elsewhere, and, when they wrote at all, did not write topical descriptions. IAIN GALLDA.

*** Lord Archibald Campbell's letter shows that distinct clan tartans are earlier than, from a rather vague memory of Mr. D. Stewart's work on the subject, one had supposed. If the noble Lowland families, such as the Gordons, wore any tartan, doubtless they would adopt that of their Celtic vassals, if these had any distinctive tartan. The Gordons were an equestrian clan (if they can be called a clan) under Montrose, and wore Lowland costume. Under the Huntly of Glenrinnes fight they fought Campbells whose flag was certainly yellow, as Iain Gallda will remember, and scattered them. Yellow is not predominant in the Campbell tartan, any more than blue and yellow (as in 1689) are in that of the Camerons. It appears probable that the Gordons, if they ever wore the tartan, did so when hunting, not in war. The great MacLean was wearing the ordinary costume of a gentleman of Western Europe, was "in silk," when he fell in a skirmish (1598).

From the lack of written Gaelic literature in the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, we know little about distinctive clan tartans. I am aware of no allusion to them in Islay's four volumes of the 'Popular Tales of the West Highlands,' where such allusions might naturally occur.

If the philabeg was commonly worn, I do not see why Mr. Rawlinson's men should have cut their plaids to make philabegs. Gentlemen commonly wore the trews, not kilts. The "monumental evidence," distinguishing a philabeg from a belted plaid, does not lie before me; but I am not prejudiced against ancient philabegs, and do not see that the question involves the credit of the clans. I do not know why Aberiachan wrote his letter, but letters of an earlier date than 1768 are frequently published for the first time at a later date than 1785. As to "no *Tailor and Cutter* in those days," Iain Gallda must at least remember Lochiel's tailor on the day when "catskins are cheap." Portraits of Highlanders of the sixteenth century are necessarily rare, and the great princes like Argyll were painted in the garb of civilization. The whole question of costume is thus vague, and, of course, the 'Vestiarium Scoticum,' whatever its origin may be, is of no authority for early times. Maxwell of Kirkconnell, writing of 1745, describes the clans as wearing in addition to the plaid, "a kind of petticoat or shirt [misprint for *skirt*] which reaches from their middle to their knees" (p. 25). It appears to myself, as to Iain Gallda, most improbable that Mr. Rawlinson's alleged improvement was universally adopted in the course of twenty years, at most, and this is the best evidence I know on his side, apart from "the monuments." THE REVIEWER.

[This discussion is now closed.]

GEORGE BUCHANAN'S SCHOOLS.

THE biographers of George Buchanan have not been able to throw much light on the schools of Buchanan—the *scholæ patriæ* of which he tells us. To that extent they have failed to show what share Scottish learning had in forming the distinguished scholar and Humanist. That he went to the village school at Killearn, about two miles from his home at Mid Leowen, is almost certain. Killearn was then a prebend in the Chapter of Glasgow; and, along with other benefices, it had been annexed, in 1506, by the archbishop to "the College of his University." Its rector, from 1504, was Patrick Graham, brother of the Earl of Montrose. In 1512 he became a Canon of Glasgow, and during the three following years he was elected Rector of its University ('Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis,' vol. ii. pp. 42, 127–9; also 'Diocesan Registers,' vol. ii. pp. 76, 442, &c.). Yet whatever the efficiency of the Killearn school, it could have had but little influence on George's future development, since we know that his family left the district for Hilton, in Cardross of Menteith, when he was in his seventh year.

It has been suggested that his next school was at Dunbarton. This is given on the authority of Mackenzie, who evidently mistook Cardross near the town of Dunbarton for Cardross of Menteith, in Perthshire (Mackenzie's 'Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation,' vol. iii. p. 156). There is no scrap of evidence to bear out the assertion. Even the tradition is not too strong, and seems to have been formed since the publication of Mackenzie's statement. The claims of Stirling have been recently advocated by Mr. A. F. Hutchison, M.A. ('The High School of Stirling,' pp. 273–4). An objection fatal to Mr. Hutchison's view is the fact that Alexander Yule, a friend and contemporary of Buchanan, and a former master of the Stirling High School, makes no mention of George Buchanan's name in connexion with Stirling, even when enumerating some of the celebrated men who were educated there (*v.* dedication of Yule's edition of Buchanan's 'Psalms,' with ecphrasis which was partly sketched by Buchanan himself).

There were other schools, connected with the cathedrals and great religious houses of those days, where Buchanan may well have studied. Tentative researches regarding Campsie, Dunkeld, and Paisley have, up till now, been resultless. With the Glasgow Grammar School I have met with more success. Robert Baillie, Principal of the University of Glasgow, writing, May 23rd, 1660, to his friend Mr. William Dauglass, Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen, about the famous men associated with the University and the city, has this item:—

"George Buchanan, born in Strathblaine, seven miles from Glasgow, bred in our Grammar School, much conversing in our Colledge, the chief instrument to purchase our rents from Queen Mary and King James. He left our library a parcel of good books noted in his hand."—'Letters and Journals of Robert Baillie, A.M.,' vol. iii. p. 402.

McUre, in his 'History of Glasgow,' 1830, was the first to make public this important letter of Principal Baillie.

Baillie was born at Glasgow, twenty years after the death of Buchanan, and was educated at the city Grammar School, and the University, of which he afterwards became professor and Principal. His reference to Buchanan's interest in the University and its library is historically correct; and his statement on the other more important point may be taken as authoritatively establishing the identity of one of Buchanan's schools—probably the only other except that of Killearn.

The Grammar School of Glasgow grew up under the shadow of the Cathedral, and existed at least in the early part of the fourteenth century. It was under the immediate supervision of the Chancellor of the diocese ('Munimenta,' vol. i. p. 37; 'Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis,' pp. 490–1). James IV., while yet a youth, was created a Canon of the Metropolitan Church, and it would seem as if his zeal for education had imparted itself to the school. Early in the sixteenth century, and on to its close, it

was, in striking contrast to the University, in a flourishing condition. One of its best-known masters, midway in that period, is Thomas Jack, whose 'Onomasticon Poeticum' so pleased George Buchanan that he laid aside his 'History' to revise the book and add some finishing touches.

I have not been able to ascertain when Buchanan became a pupil of the Glasgow Grammar School. It is certain that during part of his tuition there Matthew Reid, M.A., acted as head master. Reid is first mentioned in 1511, among the *incorporati* of the local University ('Munimenta,' vol. ii. p. 126). In 1520, and for some time thereafter, he was chosen Treasurer of the Faculty ("necnon electus fuit in bursarium discretus vir Magister Matheus Reid, magister scole grammaticalis," *ibid.*, p. 139). Two years later he was elected one of the deputies of the Rector.

Buchanan was, from the first, a student. It was his early aptitude and skill in the Latin tongue, which he "learned with much pains in boyhood" ('Historia,' lib. i. 8), that appealed with such good results to James Heriot, the shrewd Justiciar of Haddington. At fourteen, when he left school, he must have known much, at least in the matter of Latin, that Master Reid could teach him. At fourteen Andrew Melville, fresh from the Greek School at Montrose, entered the College of St. Mary, in the University of St. Andrews, and astonished not a little the professors there by using the Greek text in his study of Aristotle. Buchanan with all his capacity and diligence, was no prodigy; yet we can well believe that when he started for Paris he knew and spoke the language of old Rome as well as any who ever left our shores for that famous seat of learning. The glory of being the first thus to lay the foundations of that Latinity in which he afterwards so greatly excelled, and to foster in him the real love of knowledge, must be assigned to the Scottish schoolmaster Matthew Reid, whose name has lain, for nearly four centuries, hidden, but not unhonoured, in the muniments and annals of his *Alma Mater*.

ROBERT MUNRO, B.D.

'THE AGE OF JUSTINIAN AND THEODORA.'

June 23rd, 1906.

I MUST take exception to your reviewer's statement that Procopius invariably speaks of Byzantium only because he was an archæological pedant. I doubt if he would have used an obsolete term if it had not been the current name for the city in his day. His practice is not at all singular. Malchus, Agathias, Menander, Theophanes (2), and even such authors as Marinus and Damascius, write Byzantium. Abridging Procopius in the ninth century, Photius does not think it necessary to change the word he found in the text. Even Anna Comnena used the classical name. The list is altogether too numerous to give in its entirety. I hold the case proved, therefore, that the Greeks spoke of Byzantium, although in official posters and rescripts cut on stone, both in Greek and Latin, all over the Empire, they read Constantinople. It is improbable that the latter was ever a spoken title of the city, but I think there was a colloquialism, say 'Stanpol (like 'Frisco), as is evidenced by the Moslem Stamboul or Istambol. Authors like Malala, Paschal Chronicler, &c., wrote at a distance (Syria, Egypt), where the capital was only known to a partly alien population through official documents, so that the new title was the only one familiar locally. As for the reference to Gibbon, I think it implies that a perversion of facts is required in order to be in fashion with a certain coterie and to disagree with the most sagacious of one's predecessors. But there was nothing original in Gibbon's view: it had passed into full currency long before his time. A passage in a recent work on that historian could easily be found in which a man of distinction reproaches him for having taken as his theme so sordid a period of history. To me those who make it their business to crack up Byzantinism nowadays appear "as no other thing than a pestilent congregation" of cranks, as far as that object is concerned. Such views are never likely to prove valuable for the purpose of public instruction. With respect to the religious question, Gibbon's exposition is like the sun beaming behind a bank of clouds; but we now exist under a clear sky in that quarter, and "cocksureness" may be accepted as a euphemism for plain matter of fact. As to Theodora, once admit that she was a courtesan and her subsequent career on the throne proves that she must have been an out-and-out strumpet. "Degradation" was not in her thought, but pre-eminence in the special line in which she found herself, I do not say chose, for no doubt she was pitchforked into it, like most young people into their particular vocation.

W. G. HOLMES.

MORE ELIANA.

Two brief poems by Charles Lamb, which have hitherto escaped the collectors of Eliana, are to be found in an old periodical entitled *The Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction*. In the number of that weekly magazine for June 1st, 1833, in a section of scraps entitled 'The Gatherer,' are two pieces signed "C. L——b" (in the index they are given as "Lamb, C., lines by"). The first of these two is given by Mr. E. V. Lucas in the appendix (vol. vii. p. 995) to his edition of Lamb's 'Works,' and the place of its origin is duly stated; yet the second piece, which occurs on the same page of *The Mirror*, is curiously ignored. It is the following:—

FROM THE LATIN.

As swallows shrink before the wintry blast,
And gladly seek a more congenial soil,
So flatterers halt when fortune's lure is past
And basely court some richer lordling's smile.

C. L—b.

In the same periodical for May 7th, 1836, I find this:—

"C. LAMB.—The following lines were written by the late C. Lamb upon the cover of a book of blotting paper.—F. W. L.

Blank tho' I be, within you'll find
Relics of th' enraptured mind:
Where truth and fable, mirth and wit,
Are safely here deposited.
The placid, furious, envious, wise,
Impart to me their secresies;
Here hidden thoughts in blotted line,
Nor sybil [*sic*] can the sense divine,
Lethe and I twin sisters be—
Then, stranger, open me and see."

In the two latest editions of Charles Lamb's works—those of Mr. E. V. Lucas and of Mr. William Macdonald—and also in the 'Essays and Sketches' by Charles Lamb which I annotated for the series of "Temple Classics," there is given a brief essay or part of an essay on 'London Fogs.' Mr. Lucas was under the impression that he gave it for the first time, but in an appendix to his last volume was able to say conclusively that the scrap was not by Lamb at all, though in ascribing it to Leigh Hunt he does not apparently refer it to its proper author. The essay appeared in a place in which it should not have been overlooked by any one of us. In the first volume of Hone's 'Every-Day Book,' under the date of November 24th (column 1502), there is given 'London in November,' extracted from 'The Mirror of the Months.' The latter half of that extract is the brief bit which, on the authority of his friend Ayrton, we have been ascribing to Lamb. 'The Mirror of the Months'—published anonymously in 1826—was, according to the British Museum Catalogue and the 'D.N.B.,' written by P. G. Patmore, and the first four of the "months" had appeared in *The New Monthly Magazine* earlier in the same year.

WALTER JERROLD.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS are bringing out immediately a new edition of Mr. Swinburne's famous study 'William Blake: a Critical Essay.' The text will remain unaltered, but there will be a new and powerfully written preface, in which Mr. Swinburne will discuss what he considers to be the fantastic theories concerning the meaning and value of the prophetic books which have lately been advanced. Alluding to the fact that some of these critics have claimed for Blake a Celtic origin, Mr. Swinburne emphasizes an opinion which he has before expressed, that the existence of a Celtic literature is the misleading theory of an eminent writer who knew nothing about the subject—Matthew Arnold. Mr. Swinburne contends that as a matter of fact there is no Celtic literature at all of the smallest value. He says:—

"Some Hibernian commentator on Blake, if I rightly remember a fact so insignificant, has somewhere said something to some such effect as that I, when writing about some fitfully audacious and fancifully delirious deliverance of the poet he claimed as a countryman, and trying to read into it some coherent and imaginative significance, was innocent of any knowledge of Blake's meaning. It is possible, if the spiritual fact of his Hibernian heredity has been or can be established, that I was: for the excellent reason that, being a Celt, he now and then too probably had none worth the labour of deciphering—or at least worth the serious attention of any student belonging to a race in which reason and imagination are the possibly preferable substitutes for fever and fancy. But in that case it must be gladly and gratefully admitted that the Celtic tenuity of his sensitive and prehensile intelligence throws into curious relief the occasional flashes of inspiration, the casual fits of insight, which raise him to the momentary level of a deep and a free thinker as well as a true and an immortal poet. The vein of sound reason in Blake's eccentric and fitful intelligence has never been adequately acknowledged or perceived."

MR. UNWIN will publish in July a work entitled 'The Finality of the Christian Religion,' by Prof. G. Burman Foster, of Chicago. It is written from a liberal standpoint, and its purpose is to set forth Christianity not as a religion of historical facts or authoritative dogmas, but as a religion of spirit and personality. The book, which is of considerable length, is partly historical and partly philosophical in character.

IN *The Scottish Historical Review* for July the connexion between Scotland and Man is dealt with at large by the Speaker of the House of Keys, Mr. Moore. Sir Herbert Maxwell translates 'Scalacronica,' and Mr. Lang debates James V.'s "Will." Miss M. Sidgwick prints for the first time Major-General Drummond's dispatch on the battle of Rullion Green, at which he commanded the royal troops. Dr. James Colville analyzes the diary of Sir Thomas Hope, King's Advocate, during 1633–45. Mr. H. Bingham describes a phase of the Darien Company—the situation in 1695–6, when the heather was catching fire. A review of Mr. Paul's 'Froude,' by Prof. Hume Brown, will attract attention. There is lively battle over the Anglo-Saxon 'Andreas.'

WE hear that after lengthy negotiations the Keats House at Rome is likely to become the property of the Keats-Shelley Memorial Association. Support has been privately secured, but more is needed. The actual purchase of the house will cost over 4,000*l.* It is hoped to make the building the centre of a representative collection of relics of the poet.

W. T. writes :—

"The facts regarding Fielding's first marriage have, as is well known, eluded the researches of his biographers. The desired information has now been obtained. In a letter to *The Bath Chronicle* Mr. T. S. Bush, of Bath, quotes the following extract from the registers of St. Mary's Church, Charlcombe : 'November ye 28, 1734. Henry Fielding, of the parish of St. James in Bath, Esq., and Charlotte Cradock of ye same parish, spinster, were married by virtue of a licence from ye Court at Wells.' Charlcombe is about two miles from Bath."

A NOTABLE collection of old English literature, formed by a Commissioner of Customs in the early part of the eighteenth century, will be sold by Messrs. Hodgson next week. The most important item is a copy of the rare Elizabethan poem 'Sir Francis Drake, His Honorable Lifes Commendation and his Tragicall Deathes Lamentation,' by Charles Fitzgeffrey, printed by Joseph Barnes at Oxford in 1596. It appears to be a copy of the earliest issue, as it does not contain the commendatory verses by Mychelbourne added in the second edition, and the verses by Richard and Francis Rous are signed with initials only, not in full, as in the British Museum copy.

AN interesting relic has just been acquired by the Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society. It consists of a sheet of Walter Scott's autograph notes on Scottish "slogans," with foot-notes by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe and also by Robert Chambers, who, when he was preparing his 'Popular Rhymes of Scotland,' was supplied by Scott with whole sheets of recollections. The holograph is one of these, written in 1825. Opposite Clanranald are the Gaelic words "Garyen Coheriger," and in English : "Spelled at random. Gainsay who dares." Chambers marked the line with a cross, and his foot-note states that this erroneous orthography proves Scott to be the author of 'Waverley.'

THE death of Mr. Budgett Meakin removes a leading English authority on Morocco. His trilogy of books on the subject is of permanent value, for his writing was always thorough and painstaking, though he had no particular gifts of style. He was on the staff of *The Times of Morocco* from 1884 to 1903.

NEXT week we shall publish our usual 'Notes from Cambridge,' concerning the work of the past term.

THE death is announced from New York of Mr. Edwin Babcock Holden, at the early age of forty-three. Mr. Holden had for the last ten years been one of the best known of American bibliophiles, and was one of the oldest members of the Grolier Club, where many of the successful exhibitions of books and prints owed much to his assistance. His library contained many fine books relating to early and modern English literature, but he was principally interested in rare prints. He was elected President of the Grolier Club in January last.

M. HENRI DONIOL, whose death occurred in Paris last week, was for many years Director of the Imprimerie Nationale, to which he was appointed in 1882. He was born in Auvergne in 1818, and began life as a barrister. The list of his works is long, including a 'Histoire des Classes rurales en France' and 'Les Patois de la Basse Auvergne'; but his most important undertaking was the 'Histoire de la Participation de la France à l'Établissement des États-Unis,' which was published in five volumes from 1886 to 1892, a complementary volume appearing in 1899. He was a frequent contributor to the *Journal des Économistes* and the *Journal d'Agriculture*.

THE *Temps* has published large extracts from a letter which has been printed in Russian in St. Petersburg, in which General Bennigsen gives a full account of the actual murder of the Emperor Paul. The details are new, and include a painful scene with the two empresses. But there is no historical importance in the indirect references to the plot itself. We already knew that Pahlen and Bennigsen were the chief agents of the conspiracy, and that Alexander knew what was to happen, although it was pretended that imprisonment only was meant.

A FURTHER list of prizes on the Berger, Gegner, and other foundations was announced at the French Institut on Saturday last. M. Franz Funck-Brentano has obtained 5,000fr. for his literary works dealing with the Bastille; M. de Lauzac de Laborie receives 2,000fr. for his book on 'Paris sous Napoléon'; MM. Chassin and Hennet a similar amount for their 'Volontaires pendant la Révolution'; and M. Paul Robiquet 1,000fr. for his 'Histoire de la Municipalité de Paris.' The Prix Wolowski, of the value of 4,000fr., is divided between M. Bourguin, professor at the École de Droit, and M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the young Député for Hérault.

AT the Académie Française a cardinal takes the seat of a cardinal, Cardinal Désiré Mathieu succeeding *nem. con.* to the chair vacant by the death of Cardinal Perraud. The new Academician is ranked high as an historian, although his literary "baggage" so far is not heavy.

WE are sorry to hear of the serious illness of M. Albert Sorel, the distinguished French historian and Academician. Although he has taken a turn for the better during the last few days, it is expected that complete recovery will be a matter of some months of absolute rest.

THE Geheime Staatsarchiv of Berlin has recently purchased from their French owner some 184 original letters written by Frederick the Great to Voltaire, during the years 1740–77. The purchase is of great importance, as the published text of those letters which are already known is very corrupt.

AMONG the grants distributed by the Prussian Akademie der Wissenschaften are one of 5,000 marks to Prof. Wilamowitz-Möllendorff, to enable him to carry on his collection of Greek inscriptions, and one of 3,000 marks to Geheimrat Diels, who is cataloguing the MSS. of the physicians of antiquity.

AT the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution held on Thursday last week the sum of 104*l.* was voted to 57 members and widows of members. Three new members were elected.

THE Record of the Seventy-ninth Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, at which Mr. Franklin Thomasson presided on the 29th of May, shows that the total receipts on that occasion amounted to 5,778*l.* It is interesting to note that this important trade institution, founded in 1827, was originated by two working printers of the name of Sears. While engaged in setting up in type the rules and regulations of the Watch and Clock Makers' Pension Society, they were struck with the excellence of the idea, and decided then and there to bring into existence for their own fraternity a charitable organization with like objects. There has been a marked growth in the prosperity of the institution since the appointment of Mr. Joseph Mortimer as secretary.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Return of Moneys contributed out of Rates by the County Council and other Local Bodies in Ireland for the Schemes under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899 (1*d.*); and Annual Reports of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, &c., for 1905 (1*s.*).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Royal Society; or, Science in the State and in the Schools. By Sir William Huggins. (Methuen & Co.)—This interesting souvenir of Sir William's presidency of the Royal Society will be read with great interest, not only by the scientific, but also

by the general public. It consists chiefly of four presidential addresses delivered in the years 1902 to 1905; but these are preceded by a sketch of the early history of the Society, in the composition of which the author acknowledges his obligations to Weld's well-known 'History.' The origin was a small club, formed about 1645, of "divers worthy persons, inquisitive into natural philosophy, and particularly what was called the New Philosophy or Experimental Philosophy," which met weekly in London for discussion. Later the club divided: one part removed to Oxford, and formed the Philosophical Society of Oxford, whilst the other remained in London. They continued, however, to communicate with each other until the Oxford Society ceased to exist in 1690. The London Society was incorporated in 1662, and became the Royal Society, the first President being Lord Brouncker. (Before the incorporation Sir Robert Moray acted as President.) The meetings were held at Gresham College until in 1710, whilst Newton was President, the Society acquired a house of their own in Crane Court, Fleet Street. Here the Fellows remained until, in 1780, rooms at Somerset House were placed at their disposal by the Government, from which they removed in 1857 to Burlington House, occupying at first the portion now held by the Royal Academy, and from 1873 the new eastern wing, where they are still located, other scientific societies occupying the western wing opposite.

Sir William Huggins's first address, in 1902, was on "the supreme importance of science to the industries of the country, which can be secured only through making science an essential part of all education"; the last, in 1905, on "the profound influence which science, represented by the Royal Society, has had upon the life and thought of the world; and the place of science in general education." All four are of great interest and importance; and the value of the volume is much enhanced by the excellence of the numerous illustrations, which include portraits of Evelyn, Newton, Dalton, Young, Davy, and Faraday.

Our Stellar Universe: Stereoscopic Star Charts and Spectroscopic Key Maps. By Thomas Edward Heath. (King, Sell & Olding.)—In his former work, 'A Road-book to the Stars,' Mr. Heath made an attempt to represent to the eye how the stars, so far as their parallaxes and distances are approximately known, would appear as regarded from different parts of the stellar universe. In the book now before us he enables us, by the aid of the stereoscope, to obtain at a glance an idea of their respective proportionate distances from us. He relates how he has formed a very convenient scale of adaptation for this purpose:—

"If the distance which light travels in one year be represented by one mile, the distance of the earth from the sun on the same scale will be one inch. Therefore, to think clearly, take a suitable map, place the sun at Greenwich, and dot the stars about it (as many miles from Greenwich as their light takes years to reach the earth), and you have a scale of stellar distances easily grasped by ordinary minds."

Of course, amongst the mass of stars, the distances of only a few have been measured even approximately; but by the use of Prof. Kapteyn's formulæ according to type of spectrum, and an average parallax for stars of a particular class and magnitude, it is possible to indicate on these charts the probable respective distances of a very large number, and the positions of the few which have been measured with some accuracy stand out distinctly. The labour of preparing these views must have been enormous, and Mr. Heath merits the thanks of all interested in our present knowledge (which is bound to "grow," in Tennyson's language, "from more to more") of the stellar universe for going through it. As a previous critic remarks, he has "made the best use of the best material," and in doing so has been efficiently assisted by Mr. O. R. Walkey, whilst he acknowledges his obligations to the well-known writer Mr. J. E. Gore, who has supplied information about parallaxes.

THE latest volume in the "English Men of Science Series" is Prof. Arthur Thomson's *Herbert Spencer* (Dent), which is an admirable summary of the philosopher's work. Prof. Thomson pays special attention to Spencer's labours as an evolutionist, and not so much to his psychology and sociology. The exposition of Spencer's achievements is lucid and appreciatory up to a point. The author decides that "Spencer was not far from the kingdom of genius," which will seem to many an over-cautious statement. But indeed it is pretty clear that Prof. Thomson has no great faith in the Synthetic Philosophy, though obviously admiring the patience, ingenuity, and intelligence with which it was constructed. In the journey from the nebula to human society, which is the course of the evolutionary theory, he considers the system to sustain three "jolts—at the origin of life, at the origin of mind, at the origin of man." Spencer himself would have been the first to acknowledge the apparent gap between organic and inorganic life, while it is clear that his theory took for granted a future bridge, which some scientific students at the present moment are claiming to have discovered. Prof. Thomson does not seem to be convinced of the "ascent of man," finding a difficulty in the evolution of mind, and apparently subscribing to Dr. Russel Wallace's postulate of "spiritual influx." This is hardly a temper which could give adequate appreciation to the Synthetic System. But we are driven to conclude, after a careful perusal of Prof. Thomson's comments, that he is really sympathetic, if over-cautious. For example, he answers his own doubts regarding mental evolution in another passage, which could not be bettered, and which we quote:—

"When one of the higher animals, in the course of its development, reaches a certain, or rather uncertain, degree of differentiation, its functioning becomes behaviour; its activities are such that we cannot interpret them without using psychical terms, such as awareness or intelligence. This expression of fuller life is associated with the increased development of the nervous system, and we have no knowledge of any psychical life apart from nervous metabolism."

Prof. Thomson's criticism is always clear and suggestive, and his book is stimulating. His final summary of Spencer's work is that

"he brought home the idea of philosophic synthesis to a greater number of the Anglo-Saxon race than had ever conceived the idea before. His own synthesis in the particular form he gave it will necessarily crumble away."

We had thought that Spencer's achievement was almost better known outside the Anglo-Saxon race. Certainly he claims easy rank as a world-force. As for the prophecy, we will not emulate Prof. Thomson's boldness by a counter-prediction. That Spencer made mistakes is known to all students of philosophy, and was recognized by himself; but the value of his life's work lay in the gigantic system which he constructed, and in which no serious breaches have yet been made. This is a great thing to say, for it can be said of only two or three thinkers of all time.

Everyman's Book of Garden Flowers. By John Halsham. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Those who read and appreciated Mr. Halsham's useful and practical work on gardening will not be disappointed if they procure his later work. In these 375 pages we find the same care and knowledge, set forth, moreover, in clear and concise language, which is a not unpleasant contrast to the rather grandiose style affected by some modern garden-writers. Roses are excluded on the score of space; but the book deals fully enough with border and bedding plants, and is freely and successfully illustrated by over a hundred photographs by Mr. Henry Irving. While many professed gardeners may get useful information here, it is eminently the book for the amateur in all stages.

Enigmas of Psychical Research. By James H. Hyslop. (Putnam's Sons.)—There is not much novelty in Dr. Hyslop's 'Enigmas of Psychical Research.' The study needs two things: first, a continual supply of fresh examples, well recorded, of apparently supernormal phenomena; next, criticism of these cases by some antagonist who has taken the trouble to study the evidence. As a rule—perhaps a rule without an exception—unfavourable critics have been too impatient to study the evidence: they misstate it, and base their strictures on their own inventions. Dr. Hyslop mainly tells over again, and does not tell very well, old anecdotes from the collections of the Society for Psychical Research. As these collections are of very easy access, we do not see the use of retelling thrice-told stories. To make anything out of "The Ancient Oracles" a fresh critical examination of the classical sources is necessary. We have not made it, but can readily believe the report of one who has—that there is nothing, or next to nothing, of psychical interest in what tradition tells about the oracles. There is nothing in Dr. Hyslop's chapter to suggest that he has done more than look into the remarks of Curtius, Mommsen, and Mr. F. W. H. Myers on the ancient oracles. As to crystal-gazing, he confesses that he takes his history of the subject from Mrs. H. H. Spoer's essay, a piece of pioneer work; and his modern instances are the *crambe repetita* of the S.P.R., with a note of a few ordinary crystal pictures seen by a Mrs. D. If Mr. Myers "endeavoured to establish the view that mental action was not a function of the brain," that fact *is* new to us: we had understood Mr. Myers otherwise. When Dr. Hyslop wishes to cite the memoirs of Saint-Simon, he gives the passage "as quoted by *The Nation*" (p. 104), which, we presume, is responsible for 'La Ferte' without the accent. A book so common as Walter Scott's 'Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft' is cited not at first hand, but from Dr. Carpenter (p. 186). The tale is the old tale of the illusory appearance of Byron at Abbotsford: from a remark by Lockhart, we doubt whether or not the Sheriff was wholly satisfied by his own explanation. On p. 227 a person is said to have seen "an apparition coincident with the death of a friend." The apparition, if apparition it was, was not that of "a friend," and was not exactly "coincident with the death." The same person (p. 346) is said to "vouch for" the longest and strangest of modern ghost stories. He vouches for nothing except the accuracy of his report of what was told to him. Somebody certainly travelled across England, and did a variety of most unusual things. But whether that somebody took all this trouble to oblige

a party of ghosts is between herself and her conscience. A Dr. Ferrier, also said to "vouch for" the affair, was not the well-known and long-deceased Dr. Ferrier: the name here is a pseudonym.

Dr. Hyslop's object is not to afford "scientific *proof* of a transcendental world," but merely to adduce "evidence of something which needs further investigation." But almost all his evidence had long ago been laid before the curious. Dr. Hyslop justifies the antiquity of his evidence on the ground that it "has received the recognition of a scientific body," that is, has been published by the Society for Psychical Research. The book has no index.

THE THEORY OF ELECTRONS AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

II.

IN the first part of this article (*Athenæum*, June 23rd) an endeavour was made to set forth the main features of the electronic theory as formulated by Prof. Lorentz, and it was shown how it has been used by him to explain not only all the phenomena of electricity, but also the experiments in light and heat which are known as the Zeeman, the Peltier, and the Thomson effects respectively. But there has now to be taken into account a well-known experiment which, as Prof. Lorentz confesses, cannot be reconciled with the popular versions of the electronic theory of matter, and brings us to a standstill unless we are willing to venture into a new and almost unexplored field. Prof. Hall (of Baltimore) showed some seventeen years ago that if an oblong strip of very thin metal be affixed to a glass plate, a current passed through it from one short side to the other, the two ends of a galvanometer circuit connected with any two points on its long sides found by trial to be equipotential, and the whole system placed between the poles of an electromagnet in such a position that the surface of the strip is at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field, the needle of the galvanometer, till then quiescent, will be deflected, and will indicate that the current flowing through the strip is displaced towards one long side or the other. This displacement can be reversed by reversing the current actuating the electromagnet or, of course, the original current, but is otherwise constant when once established.

Now Prof. Lorentz and those who think with him have hitherto considered all the phenomena of conduction as produced by the movement of negative electrons only. In the lecture in question he dismisses as untenable the hypothesis of a double current in metals, in which the positive electrons would move in the one direction and the negative in the other, affirming that the difficulties in the way of such a supposition are practically insuperable. So, too, Prof. J. J. Thomson refuses in effect to consider the existence of positive electrons at all, declaring that the "electric fluid" is an "assemblage of corpuscules" or negative electrons, a "positively electrified body" being "one that has lost some of its corpuscles." But the Hall effect declines—as Prof. Lorentz admits with a frankness that might be imitated with advantage by other physicists—to come into line with these somewhat hasty generalizations. So long as the strip of metal used in it is made of copper, gold, nickel, or bismuth, the magnetic displacement takes place towards the left edge of the strip, and we may imagine the negative electrons to be threading their way between the atoms of the metal, and hindered only by the lateral thrust exerted by the magnetic field. This is, of course, exactly what is supposed to happen to the same bodies *in vacuo*, as in the familiar instance of the cathode rays. But if for the strip of copper, gold, nickel, or bismuth we substitute one of iron, zinc, cobalt, antimony, or tellurium, the direction of the displacement changes, and it takes place, not towards the left edge of the strip, but towards the right. Now we know from the fundamental experiment with radium that the Alpha rays, or streams of positively charged particles, emitted by that substance are deflected by a magnetic field in the opposite direction to the Beta, or streams of negative electrons. The conclusion therefore seems to be forced upon us that in the case of bismuth and its analogues it is the negative electrons that are moving through the metal, and in that of iron and the like the positive.

This is the conclusion of Prof. Drude, of Berlin, and presents some analogy with what happens in the electrical decomposition of solutions, where the metallic ions or particles are carried by their positive charges to one electrode, while their gaseous fellows are taken by their negative riders to the other. But Prof. Lorentz will have none of this interpretation, declaring, among other things, that it would imply a combination of positive and negative electrons, and consequently an ever-increasing accumulation in the strip of what he calls "neutral electricity," which sooner or later would be bound to make its presence felt. He prefers, therefore, to reject altogether any explanation which depends upon a movement of positive electrons, and to state boldly that the problem presented by the Hall effect is still unsolved, and can be solved only by a "profound theoretical study" of the phenomenon. He is greatly influenced towards this by the conviction that the positive electrons are invariably bound in metallic atoms, and that it is the negative electrons alone that can be detached from matter. This accords both with the above-quoted dictum of Prof. J. J. Thomson that a positively electrified body is one that has lost negative electrons, and with the hypothesis of M. Langevin (referred to by M. Poincaré in his *Athenæum* article) which supposes the whole ether to consist of what we call positive electricity, the negative electrons being merely holes in it.

The out-and-out supporters of the electronic theory seem therefore deeply committed to the proposition that positive electrons freed from ponderable matter either do not exist, or, if they do, are incapable of movement. But when we come to look into the experimental, as apart from the mathematical, evidence of this, we find that it is not only remarkably small in amount, but is also not entirely free from suspicion of error. All the experiments upon which Prof. Lorentz and his followers rely for the behaviour of positive electrons have been made either with the streams of particles in a vacuum tube which are driven back through holes in the cathode, and are generally called the Goldstein or canal rays, or with the Alpha rays emitted by radium and the other highly radio-active substances. In both these cases there are excellent reasons why the positive electrons should appear bound, as Prof. Lorentz would call it, to minute masses of metal. The canal rays take their origin from a metallic cathode which is known to become disintegrated in the process, and it is not therefore astonishing that fragments of it should be torn off and carried along by the stream of positive electrons, which can otherwise be shown not to be homogeneous. So, too, with radium: the molecule, or perhaps the atom, is torn asunder with explosive violence, and some fragments of this very heavy metal are likely enough to remain linked to the positive electrons, and to account by their presence for the small penetrating power of the Alpha rays. Yet it is not difficult to imagine an experiment where all risk of metallic admixture might be avoided. The oscillating discharge of a Leyden jar can be transformed up until the charge reaches so high a tension that no conductor can retain it, and it is flung into the air from the terminal of the transformer in the shape of luminous aigrettes. These aigrettes, as Prof. von Wesendonck and others have shown, bear a strong positive charge. It is true that they also may be suspected of containing small fragments of metal torn from the terminal. But the energy with which they are emitted is so great that they will pierce a considerable thickness of any dielectric—*e.g.*, a centimetre of solid paraffin—and by passing through this they should be strained from all traces of ponderable matter as in a filter. The aigrettes which thus emerge from the dielectric preserve their luminosity, which is perhaps evidence of their power of inflaming the nitrogen of the air; and until they have been exhaustively examined, it may be as well not to assume that the positive electron is so essentially different from its negative congener.

While one of the main pillars of the extreme electronic theory is thus open to the suspicion of unsoundness, M. Poincaré attacks the somewhat topheavy superstructure that has been raised on them. By a series of cogent arguments, he shows, with his usual lucidity, that if it be conceded that all matter is composed of electrons and nothing else, and that all mass is electromagnetic, hardly any of the laws of motion are valid. Action and reaction are said to be equal and opposite; but if a body emitting light or heat moves continuously in one direction, as an electron is said to do, the pressure caused by such emission ought to cause a resistance to which no equivalent reaction can be found on any other body. In like manner the Newtonian law of inertia prescribes that a body in motion will move in a straight line and with uniform velocity unless acted upon by some external force. But the calculations of Sommerfeld and others have shown that an electron moving with a speed greater than that of light undergoes retardation without any assignable cause. Nor does it require much demonstration that a system of mechanics founded on the invariability of mass must be upset by a theory which asserts mass to be variable. And all the while there remains outside all theories of the ether the force of gravitation, which has hitherto defied interpretation.

It follows from the considerations here touched upon that inquiry into the structure of the atom is at present premature, and that the model suggested by Prof. J. J. Thomson can have merely a speculative value. It was pointed out in these columns last year (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4041) that the analogy he would draw between the grouping of Mayer's floating magnets and the valency and polarity of the elements when arranged according to Prof. Mendeléeff's Periodic Law was mainly imaginary, inasmuch as neither valency nor polarity is a fundamental property of any chemical element. Since then other facts have come to light which strengthen this contention. Dr. W. Ternent Cooke has shown—apparently with Sir William Ramsay's approval—that helium and argon, instead of being non-valent, as Prof. Thomson's analogy demands, can be made to form unstable compounds with

zinc and cadmium respectively, and both of them perhaps with mercury. Mr. C. E. Fawsitt has also proved that gold, silver, and platinum, when rapidly cooled and annealed, become electropositive to other specimens of the same metals in the crystalline state. If, as Prof. Thomson is now inclined to think, the number of corpuscles within the atom corresponds to its atomic weight and determines its polarity, he must therefore believe that the atomic weight of annealed and electropositive gold differs from that of gold which has not been annealed and has remained electronegative, and that the alteration of polarity has been brought about by the loss of one or more corpuscles. One would like to know whither, in that case, he imagines the lost corpuscles to have gone. But, be that as it may, Prof. Thomson's argument demands that, if a corpuscle be withdrawn from such an element as gold, the element not only changes its polarity, but also becomes not gold, but some other element.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—*June* 13.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Davies, J. Francis, C. R. Hewitt, O. T. Jones, E. A. de Lautour, J. M. Milton, J. Cowie Simpson, jun., and R. Fletcher Whiteside were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'Recumbent Folds produced as a Result of Flow,' by Prof. W. J. Sollas,—and 'The Crag of Iceland, an Intercalation in the Basalt-Formation,' by Dr. Helgi Pjetursson.—Mr. G. Abbott, in exhibiting specimens and photographs of limestones showing band- and ball-structure, remarked that at Fulwell Hill Quarries, near Sunderland, some of the uppermost beds of the Magnesian Limestone presented this peculiarity.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June* 14.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read. Mr. William Munro Tapp, LL.D., was elected Fellow.

June 21.—Sir H. H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson and Mr. E. W. Swanton communicated some account of prehistoric graves found at Haslemere, and more especially of pottery from Late-Celtic graves. The paper consisted of a description of various prehistoric objects which had been collected at Haslemere during the last six years. They were in two separate groups. The first consisted chiefly of neolithic flint implements which had rewarded the search of several observers; amongst them Mr. Allen Chandler was mentioned as the most successful. A beautiful series of nearly a dozen barbed arrow-heads of good workmanship had been picked up in ploughed fields in various spots during the last six years. These objects had previously been thought to be of very rare occurrence in the Haslemere district. Mr. Chandler had also found several grinding stones, and he and Mr. Swanton had made a large collection of pigmy flints. The latter had been found chiefly by digging in sand on the margin of a small pool on the summit of Blackdown. At this spot an enormous number of flakes and cast-away fragments with some cores had been found. It was evident that a factory had been worked there, and it was of much interest to observe that the raw material must have been carried a distance of nearly ten miles, since the hill itself is of sandstone and far from any chalk rock containing flint. The authors remarked that for many years it had been known at Haslemere that flint implements were to be found, and that they were especially frequent near to springs or ponds high up on the hills; until recently, however, none exhibiting much finish had been found. The paper described the general character of the Haslemere district, stating that it consisted chiefly of Lower Greensand, which formed some of the highest hills in the south of England, Blackdown and Hindhead each being well on to a thousand feet. At the foot of the hills lay the valley of the Wealden clay, and north, south, and west were escarpments of chalk. The sandstone contained much chert and a very hard ironstone. A specimen of interest on account of its rarity consisted of an implement—axe or hammer head—perforated for a handle, made from the iron sandstone. As its owner had placed it on loan in the Haslemere Museum, this could not be brought before the Society. The second part of the paper described an urn field which had been unearthed not far from Haslemere town The digging out and the restoration of specimens had been conducted under Mr. Swanton's superintendence. A large number of cinerary urns and accessory vessels had been found, some of them in good condition. The best of these were produced for inspection. They had evidently been made on a wheel, though none of them showed the pin-mark. All the urns contained broken and charred fragments of bone, but the accessory vessels held nothing more than the sand which had fallen into them subsequent to deposition. As evidence of the completeness of the cremation, it was mentioned that none of the fragments was blackened. With these fragments a few rude flint implements, little more than flakes, were found, but with two exceptions no trace of metal. One of the exceptions was a much-eroded fragment of bronze, and the other a plug of lead which closed a hole in the bottom of one of the urns. The urns had stood upright, and were covered by saucers of pottery in two instances. One of these covering lids was of red Samian ware, but much eroded by scaling. Some of the vessels showed rude ornamentation, chevron, &c. In one instance the site of the fire was identified by the charred material on a rude pavement of stones. The authors were inclined to refer the pottery to a Late-Celtic period, anterior to the Roman invasion. They commented upon the remarkable absence of iron, and the exceedingly slight presence of bronze; also upon the exceptional use of lead, and the employment of Samian and other ware as cover-lids. They expressed their indebtedness to several owners of property who had allowed them to dig, and mentioned that all that had been found was open to public inspection in the Haslemere Museum.—Mr. Philip Norman, treasurer, and Mr. F. W. Reader read the first part of a paper on recent discoveries in connexion with Roman London.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*June* 20.—Mr. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—A tea-caddy of a very ornate character, probably of the time of Queen Anne, was exhibited; but the allegation that it had belonged to Anne Boleyn obviously could not be entertained, as tea was not introduced into Europe until the early part of the seventeenth century, and Pepys, in his 'Diary,' mentions it as something new in his day.—Mr. Patrick, Hon. Sec., read, in the absence of the author, a paper by Mr. Richard Mann on 'The Roman Residency at Darenth, Kent.' This Roman villa, admittedly the largest ever discovered in England, was excavated in 1894–5 by Mr. G. Payne, at the expense of Mrs. Rolls Hoare, under an agreement made by Mr. Clowes, her son-in-law, with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the owners of the property, and is fully described in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxii. It has been suggested in some quarters that this vast building bears evidence, in the curious system of tanks and drainage, of having been a trading establishment, probably that of a "fuller or dyer"; but Mr. Mann questioned whether it may not with greater probability be described as having been the central station, or head-quarters, of an official having control of the surrounding district, and in a very ingeniously arranged plan of the remains he showed how this might have been the case.—Mr. Patrick opened the discussion, and was disposed to agree with the author of the paper that the buildings were far too extensive to have formed the residence of a dyer or tanner, and were more likely from their position—adjacent to the Watling Street and in the centre of a group of Roman buildings which extended over the surrounding neighbourhood—to have been the official residence of the governing authority of the district. Mr. R. H. Forster did not agree with the early date attributed to the remains by Mr. Mann (early in Roman occupation), and considered that the large building supposed by him to have been the quarters of a body of cavalry was more likely to have been the stables of a *mansio*, or posting house, on the road to London. He also urged that the absence of any fortifications precluded the idea that the buildings were the residence of a civil or military governor, particularly at the early period assigned to them.—This was the closing meeting of the session.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—*June* 21.—*Annual Meeting.*—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—The Reports of the Council and of the Hon. Treasurer were read and approved.—It was announced that the medal of the Society had been awarded by the Council to Commendatore Francesco Gnecchi, Vice-President of the Numismatic Society of Italy, for his services to numismatics, more especially in connexion with the Roman Imperial series. As Commendatore Gnecchi was unable to be present, the President handed the medal to Mr. H. A. Grueber, one of the hon. secretaries, with a request that he would convey it to Commendatore Gnecchi with the good wishes of the Society.—The President gave his annual address, in which he passed in review the work done by the Society, especially in respect to the various papers which had been read and to the numerous and interesting exhibitions at the meetings. He also briefly noticed the more important numismatic publications which had appeared since June of last year. With respect to the losses of the Society by death, the names more particularly mentioned were those of Mr. Richard A. Hoblyn, a member since 1873, who had contributed some valuable articles on English numismatics; of Mr. T. W. Kitt, the author of a work entitled 'Papers for Beginners,' a useful treatise on the first principles of numismatics; and of Mr. C. E. G. Mackerell, a diligent collector of British and Roman coins, who had bequeathed to the Society 50*l.*, and to the Trustees of the British Museum three coins of great rarity and in magnificent preservation, viz., the pattern crown of Cromwell by Thomas Simon, the "Reddite" crown of Charles II. by the same artist, and the pattern crown, 1662, of Charles II. by Jan Roettier.—A ballot having been taken for the Council and officers for the ensuing year, Sir John Evans was re-elected *President;* Sir Henry Howorth and Sir Augustus Prevost, *Vice-Presidents;* Mr. W. C. Boyd, *Hon. Treasurer;* and Mr. H. A. Grueber and Mr. F. A. Walters, *Hon. Secretaries.*

STATISTICAL.—*June* 19.—*Annual Meeting.*—Major Craigie in the chair.—Sir Richard Martin was elected *President* for the ensuing session, and the following were elected *Council and Officers:* Mr. W. M. Acworth, Mr. A. H. Bailey, Sir J. Athelstane Baines, Mr. H. Birchenough, Mr. A. L. Bowley, Sir Edward W. Brabrook, Mr. G. G. Chisholm, Sir Ernest Clarke, Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Mr. N. L. Cohen, Mr. R. F. Crawford, Dr. Reginald Dudfield, Sir William C. Dunbar, Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth, Mr. A. Wilson Fox, Lord George F. Hamilton, Mr. F. Hendriks, Mr. A. W. W. King, Prof. C. S. Loch, Mr. Bernard Mallet, Sir Shirley F. Murphy, Mr. F. G. P. Neison, Mr. L. L. Price, Sir Lesley C. Probyn, Mr. R. H. Rew, Dr. W. N. Shaw, Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. T. A. Welton, Dr. A. Whitelegge, Mr. G. Udny Yule; *Treasurer,* Sir R. Biddulph Martin; *Hon. Secretaries,* Sir J. Athelstane Baines, Mr. R. H. Rew, Mr. A. Wilson Fox; *Hon. Foreign Secretary,* Sir J. A. Baines.—The Society's Guy Medal in silver was awarded to Dr. W. N. Shaw for his paper entitled 'The Seasons in the British Isles since 1878,' read before the Society in March, 1905.—The subject of the essays for the "Howard Medal" competition, 1906–7, was announced to be 'The Reformative Effect in Criminality of Recent Prison Administration.' This competition is open to the public, and the conditions may be ascertained at the Society's offices.—Prof. Edgeworth subsequently read a paper on 'The Generalized Law of Error,' in the discussion upon which Mr. A. L. Bowley, Dr. W. N. Shaw, Prof. A. W. Flux, and Mr. G. Udny Yule took part.

FARADAY.—*June* 12.—Mr. W. Murray Morrison in the chair.—A paper on 'The Electrolytic Deposition of Zinc, using Rotating Electrodes,' by Dr. T. Slater Price and Mr. G. H. B. Judge, was communicated by Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin.—Dr. Perkin described 'A Simple Form of Rotating Cathode for Electro-Chemical Analysis.'—Mr. S. Binning and Dr. Perkin read a paper on 'The Electrolysis of Solutions of Thiocyanates in Pyridine and in Acetone.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly Meeting.
— Faraday, 8.—'The Oxidation of Atmospheric Nitrogen in Electric Arcs,' Prof. K. Birkeland; 'Preliminary Report on the Experiments made at Sault Ste. Marie on the Smelting of Canadian Iron Ores by the Electro-Thermic Process,' Dr. E. Haanel; 'Electrolysis of Dilute Solutions of Acids and Alkalis at Low Potentials: Dissolving of Platinum at the Anode by a Direct Current,' Dr. G. Senter.
WED. Archæological Institute, 4.—'The Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu, in the County of Southampton,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.
THURS. Chemical, 8.30.—'Saponarin, a New Glucoside, coloured Blue with Iodine,' Mr. G. Barger; 'The Constitution of Umbellulone,' Mr. F. Tutin; 'Electrolytic Oxidation,' Mr. H. D. Law; 'The Action of Ethyl Iodide and of Propyl Iodide on the Disodium Derivative of Diacetylacetone,' Mr. A. W. Bain.

Science Gossip.

THE Council of the Society of Arts are holding a conversazione next Tuesday evening in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park.

THE successor of the late M. Pierre Curie at the French Académie des Sciences in the "Section de Physique" is M. Gernez, Professor of Chemistry at the École Centrale, who was elected this week by 37 out of 56 votes. M. Bouty received 15 votes.

THE earth will be in aphelion on the morning of the 3rd prox. The moon will be full at 4h. 28m. (Greenwich time) on the morning of the 6th, and new about an hour after noon on the 21st; she will be in perigee on the 4th. A partial eclipse of the sun will take place on the 21st; which will be invisible in Europe, and best seen in the South Atlantic Ocean. An occultation of γ Libræ will take place on the evening of the 2nd, and of γ Tauri on the morning of the 17th. The planet Mercury will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 15th, and visible in the evening during the greater part of the month, moving from the constellation Cancer into Leo. Venus is very brilliant in the evening, not setting at Greenwich until past 10 o'clock; on the 5th prox. she will enter Leo, passing very near its brightest star Regulus on the 14th, and be in conjunction with the moon on the 24th. Mars is not visible next month, being in conjunction with the sun on the 15th. Jupiter is near ζ Tauri (the bull's southern horn), rises earlier each morning, and will be near the moon on the 19th. Saturn is in Pisces, and rises now about 11 o'clock in the evening, earlier each night.

THE small planet No. 526, announced as having been discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at Heidelberg on March 14th, 1904, is found to be identical with one discovered in 1901, though not the one which was at first thought probable.

AN ephemeris of Finlay's periodical comet for the appearance now expected is published by M. Schulhof in No. 4100 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. According to his calculation, it is now in the constellation Aquarius, moving in a north-easterly direction. But though its theoretical brightness is greater now than when it was discovered in 1886, we shall probably have to wait for the next absence of moonlight before it will be seen. The period is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, and the comet was observed at the return in 1893, but not at that in the winter of 1899–1900, when it was unfavourably placed.

THE *Astronomischer Jahresbericht*, which was started by the late Prof. W. F. Wislicenus of Strassburg, and edited by him during the six years 1899–1904, has this year been taken up by Prof. Berberich, of Berlin, and the seventh volume, containing a careful abstract of all astronomical papers and publications which appeared in 1905, has recently been issued. The total number of articles amounts to 2,336, and the editor's name is a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of the work, which should prove of the greatest value to all students of astronomical history and literature. He acknowledges the assistance of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, which had also been accorded to his predecessor, Prof. Wislicenus, an excellent portrait of whom is given as a frontispiece to the present volume.

THE *Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch* for 1908 has recently been received, the editor, as in previous years, being Prof. Bauschinger. No change of importance has been made in the data or tables from the preceding year. Particulars are given of the total solar eclipse of January 3rd, the central line of which will pass over land only in some islets in the Pacific Ocean, as was mentioned lately by the Superintendent of 'The Nautical Almanac' in a paper read before the British Astronomical Association; also of two annular solar eclipses, on June 28th and December 23rd respectively. Elements are given of the orbits of 573 small planets, together with ephemerides of 44 which come into opposition in the present year.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Greece. Painted by John Fulleylove, described by Rev J. A. M'Clymont. (A. & C. Black.)—Mr. Fulleylove's companion volume on Palestine was noticed some time ago in these columns. The process adopted for reproducing his coloured sketches has varied results. Some of the pictures are decidedly pretty, and there are good sky and cloud effects in many of them; but the *tout ensemble* is not like Greece, especially in the over-use of browns and blues, nor is the blurred look of the nearer view, which in Greece is almost always very clear and precise. There is also a want of proper distribution in the subjects. There are far too many of Athens in comparison with the rest; and the grandeur of Phocis or of Arcadia is wanting in the pictures taken from that splendid scenery. The theatre of Epidaurus is hardly recognizable, and the 'Lantern of Demosthenes' seems rather copied from an old print than from the actual state of the monument and its surroundings. To those who have not seen the realities the book is, however, very attractive, and gives, at least, a clear notion of Mr. Fulleylove's subjectivity in his art.

The text has been entrusted to a gentleman who tells us that his main sources of information are Grote and Mr. Frazer (both admirable authorities), and that he has had the advantage of visiting the country. He has, perhaps, taken one of the popular tours, for there is not much observation of his own recorded, and the body of the book is history and archæology derived from a very honest study of the two masters. But are these an adequate equipment for a writer on modern Greece? If the author could not supply more than a few scanty observations of his own, why not have recourse to the dozens of excellent picturesque books of travel, both English and French, which form a whole library in themselves? Mr. Horton's delightful 'In Argolis' (reviewed in these columns) would have supplied more suitable material than the ponderous tomes consulted. Need we mention Ed. About and Ch. Diehl among the French, assuming that Fiedler and Ross and Ernst Curtius are in an unknown tongue? Why not quote the delightful older travellers, Clarke, Dodwell, Leake, whose descriptions of many of the monuments are true at this day? Why not Sir R. Jebb's sketch or Dr. Mahaffy's 'Rambles and Studies'? Grote's great work, written in a London study, is devoid of local colour, and Mr. Frazer is wholly devoted to antiquities. On these, however, he is the very best of guides, as Grote is on old Greek politics, and accordingly Dr. M'Clymont has gathered for the reader a good deal of sound information on the history and the literature of Greece. Wherever Grote is antiquated by modern research, the book before us is so also, and there are slips in names which lead one to think that the printer is not wholly responsible. There is a bit of newer information in the author's remarks on the language of modern Greece, and the controversy between those who desire to revive the classical tongue and those who desire to perfect the actual speech and make it a literary idiom. He is also entertaining on the wonderful *émeute* about the translation of the New Testament into modern Greek. But he perplexes us by quoting without comment the remark of a local archbishop "that if the newspapers would introduce but one classical word each day, they would add 70,000 words to the language in the course of 20 years." The arithmetic of this wonderful sentence speaks for itself, but what are we to say of a language which adds 70,000 words to its ordinary vocabulary. Has his Grace ever calculated how many words he uses in his own speech? Has he ever read how many words an author like Shakspeare employs? And did our author apply his mind to the problem when he set down this sentence?

This handsome book is but another testimony to the eternal fascination exercised by Greece, and to the sound belief that Greek studies will never grow obsolete till our civilization begins to wane.

Old Pewter. By Malcolm Bell. (Newnes.)—Mr. Malcolm Bell states frankly in his preface that this volume appeals far more to the public by its numerous and carefully chosen illustrations than by the information conveyed in the letterpress. The chief feature is certainly the excellent series of upwards of a hundred plates, in some of which the quiet silvery sheen of genuine well-scoured pewter is cunningly reproduced. Most of these plates include several objects, though each detail is perfectly clear and distinct, with the result that the pictures of pewter surpass both in importance and number those of far more expensive volumes, such as Mr. Massé's 'Pewter Plate.' This book certainly ought to be in the hands of every collector of genuine old pewter, for here are illustrated a wealth of good examples of pepper-boxes, mustard-pots, salt-cellars, flagons, tappit-hens, toddy-ladles, soup-ladles, every variety of spoon, altar vessels, ewers, cruetstands, bowls, plates, porringers, barbers' bowls, tea and coffee pots, eggcups, sugar basins, canisters, tobacco-boxes, snuff-boxes, and inkpots, as well as a variety of foreign *bénitiers*. In his modest preface Mr. Malcolm Bell states that he makes no pretence of laying before the reader any entirely novel discoveries concerning pewter, and fully acknowledges his indebtedness to other writers, such as Messrs. Starkie Gardner, Welch, Massé, and Ingleby Wood. Nevertheless, his various brief chapters show a considerable mastery of, and love for, his subject.

One of the weak points of the letterpress is the 'Useful Books of Reference,' a list which occupies only a single page immediately before the index. In it are copied several blunders made by Mr. Massé in the bibliography of his larger work, and the omissions are glaring. To turn a well-known layman, the late Mr. J. E. Nightingale, who wrote so well on the church plate of Dorset and Wiltshire, into a "Reverend" is a trivial mistake; but it shows that Massé's

list has been followed, and that the books have not been consulted at first hand. It will surprise many to learn that the "Rev. J. E. Nightingale" also wrote a book on 'The Church Plate of the County of Norfolk'; whereas the real writer on much of the plate of that county is not so much as mentioned. In short, the only works named in this insignificant list that deal with church pewter are wrongly cited; whilst the important books that deal with such pewter for the county of Kent, London, Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, Pembroke, and Hereford, and the diocese of Llandaff, are ignored. Mr. Redman's unpretentious, but distinctly valuable book on pewter in general ought also to have been included, even in the briefest list of such works.

Had the writer been a zealous antiquary, he would have found very much hitherto unnoticed material as to the use, supply, and cost of pewter in England in mediæval days. But we are glad to notice that he has made a special feature of the valuable and interesting hoard of pewter found by the Rev. C. H. Engleheart on a Roman site near Andover in 1897, and given three plates of these dishes and vessels. The peculiar interest attaching to this hoard is that it almost certainly represents a set of sacramental vessels of the Romano-British Church, concealed in the fourth century.

Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Plates XXXI.–XL. (Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum.)—Although justifiable complaints continue to be made of the dilatoriness of the British Museum authorities in cataloguing or duly dealing with British coins, it is pleasant to find that the medals of the national collection pertaining to Great Britain and Ireland are being adequately treated. The present set of ten folio plates, issued in a portfolio with accompanying sheets of letterpress, deals with a very large number of memorial medals and badges of the seventeenth century. The representations, after a photographic process, are adequate and clear, and the brief printed account sufficient. But complaint may be made of their sequence or arrangement, which is apparently the result of haphazard, or at all events on no intelligible principle. Thus on plates xxxi. and xxxii. are late memorials of Charles I. and his queen, struck at the close of his life or shortly afterwards; but on plate xxxiv. we go back to such pieces as James I. and Prince Charles, 1625, Gustavus Adolphus and his queen, 1630, and others of slightly later date. In the main, however, the plates of this section refer to the close of the reign of Charles I., to the Commonwealth and its victories.

A large silver memorial, issued in 1649, well executed in Saxony by Heinrich Reitz the younger, bears delicate representations of Charles I. and his queen, and on the reverse a many-headed monster, symbolizing the variety of passions then agitating the people of England.

Several examples are given of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria on silver counters, issued respectively in 1632 and 1636, belonging to sets of thirty-six pieces, bearing figures of English sovereigns from Edward the Confessor to Charles I., with royal connexions to make up the full number. The examples of the Commonwealth period include, in addition to Cromwell, Fairfax, and Ireton, medals commemorative of men of much less renown, such as Henry Scobell, clerk of the Parliament, and John Lilburne, a factious demagogue. The battle of Dunbar, 1650, was signalized by medals in gold, silver, copper, and lead, issued as a military reward for those present at the engagement. The dies for the larger of these medals were discovered "somewhat recently" (why not the exact date?) in pulling down a wall at Hursley, which had formed part of a residence of Richard Cromwell. A fine series of medals commemorates the sea victories of 1653; whilst a medal of singular beauty and delicacy was struck in silver to perpetuate the memory of the strict league of amity entered into on April 15th, 1654, between the two republics of England and Holland; it was struck in Holland, and was the work of Sebastian Dadler. Some other medals of the same peace are lacking both in grace and execution. Later medals record the battle of Dunkirk, 1658, and the death of Cromwell. A large variety of small silver badges of Charles II., intended to be worn secretly as tokens of royalist convictions, shortly before the Restoration, are also illustrated.

A Handbook of Greek and Roman Sculpture. By E. von Mach, Ph.D. To accompany a Collection of Reproductions of Greek and Roman Sculpture. (Boston, U.S., Bureau of University Travel.)—The title of this book is misleading, for it is not a handbook in the usually accepted meaning of the word. This is the more to be regretted, since the volume, and especially the plates that accompany it, are likely to prove very useful to students. The plates consist of 500 photographic reproductions, on a small scale, of Greek and Roman sculpture. They bear, in fact, much the same relation to a work like the splendid but cumbrous Brunn-Brückmann 'Denkmäler' that M. Reinach's "pocket edition" bears to the volumes of Clarac. Dr. von Mach's selection is not, however, identical with Brunn's; it is, on the whole, very well made, and includes, as well as almost all the best-known works, a great many that are less familiar, even to archæologists. The reproductions are mostly good; in a few cases the scale is too small to show the modelling clearly; but the addition of a considerable number of heads serves to give more detail where it is most wanted.

The volume of text is to a great extent a catalogue to correspond with the 500 plates. It would, indeed, have been better if the author had made it more definitely a catalogue of his selection, after the manner of Friedrichs-Wolters's catalogue of the Berlin casts. But, for no apparent reason, he gives up the catalogue form after No. 348. Possibly it may not be necessary for the grave reliefs; but for the portraits and heads a brief discussion of the date and style of each, and a quotation of authorities, are wanted by any student, and are only imperfectly supplied in the running text. The Preface apologizes for the brevity of the latter pages; but the space could easily have been gained by greater simplicity and conciseness in the catalogue portion; such conciseness would have been an improvement, and, coupled with more accuracy in expression, would have increased the value of the book.

The frequent inaccuracies, both in Greek and English forms, may be due, in part, to the printing; but they tend to shake the confidence of the reader. A complete list of these would be tedious; one or two examples must suffice. On p. 64 we find mention of "the tiara of Tissaphernes in the Louvre, and the Tenagra figures in Boston," and on p. 269 "Lysikratas the victor and Euaintes, the archon." Adjectives such as "Skopadean" and "Pergamenian," forms like "Hesperide" and "Galations," "divinition" and "resortful," are found side by side with such expressions as "devise" (noun), "back of" (preposition), "stocky," and the now familiar "dump"; we hear of the "identification of a statue with an artist," of the "unreality of a body showing through a garment," and so on. These show not merely deficiency in expression, but also lack of clearness in thought. A peculiarly unfortunate term, which recurs more than once, is "apotygma or bib." And the student turning over the plates will be puzzled not merely by such variations of spelling as "Damophon" and "Damaphon," but by finding reliefs from the same building attributed on consecutive plates to the Treasury of the Cnidians and the Treasury of the Siphnians. It is true there is a doubt as to which it is, but this is not a good way to record the divergence of opinions. Nor are the references to earlier writers in all cases correct. Thus the credit—if it be a credit—of assigning the 'Apollo Belvedere' to Leochares is assigned to M. Collignon, but that author is careful to say he is quoting Dr. Winter on the matter. Though Dr. von Mach expressly refrains from references to the ordinary text-books, there are references to "E. von Mach's Greek Sculpture" on almost every other page. Are not the indexes of that work complete enough for these also to have been dispensed with?

A criticism such as this may seem unduly severe; but the book is worth it. The selection of plates must have cost a great deal of trouble, and the result is really a boon to students. If the author would add to them a complete and concise catalogue, in simple and intelligible language, he would increase the gratitude that is his due. What he has done is both too little and too much; and the faults that have been indicated tend to make any scholar view the book with a distrust which, on the whole, it does not merit. The publishers would do well to supply a stronger case to hold the 500 plates. The present one is soon broken by their weight, and it is not easy to improvise a satisfactory substitute.

MANETS FROM THE FAURE COLLECTION AT SULLEY'S GALLERIES.

THIS exhibition (open till July 7th) is an important occasion for Londoners who wish to study a much-talked-of painter, as to whose true position in the hierarchy of art opinion is still, even at this hour, somewhat divided. The truth is that while he is everywhere famous in England, he has been very little seen among us: his enormous reputation with us is built on a very small basis of positive knowledge, but buttressed, bracketed, and underpinned by twenty years of literary appreciation. Such artificial supports must in the long run come away, and those who are solicitous for the safety of the structure will do well to provide against this contingency, to lose no opportunity of adding to the basis of actual knowledge on which ultimately an artist's reputation must rest. While the opportunities of familiar acquaintance with Manet's work are as rare as they are at present, it may seem premature to clear away the mass of hearsay evidence on which he has hitherto been judged, and which, after all, in so far as it is inspired by honest enthusiasm, is entitled to a certain weight. It has come, however, to carry such weight at the present day that the average modest man is hypnotized by the

mere name of Manet, and forces himself to see in any work signed by the magic name qualities that he would never discern were it signed by Brown or Robinson.

Dangerous as must ever be such a state of things, as contributing to that stifling atmosphere of humbug that hangs so sadly round the appreciation of art, yet of all his confrères of this period of French art none quite so well as Manet deserves to have opened for him such a special credit account. He seems to have expressly made up his mind to set down nothing in paint that the average eye could see for itself, and in this hatred for the ordinary he cared little enough that his pictures should be attractive to the usual picture-loving public—hardly, sometimes, that they should be intelligible. To that public, accustomed to a more conventional art, the present exhibition is useful as offering them a canvas that is a sort of introduction to the appreciation of Manet. *La Vierge au Lapin*, after Titian's famous picture in the Louvre, is a delightful work, its facture very unlike that of Titian, yet retaining much of his splendour. The blues are not very good—indeed painted directly in solid paint as they are, *could* hardly have the quality of Titian's more craftsmanlike procedure; yet with this reservation the colour is fine, with something of the limpid clarity of execution of an aquarelle. Clearly, if the painter of such a picture afterwards abandoned this simply sufficient manner of representing men and women in the old conventional way, it was from no lack of capacity in that direction. Impatient of its artificial shifts and devices (now a falsely visible, but explanatory outline, now the discreet suppression of a harsh transition), he *did* so abandon it in favour of a manner of rendering facts based more closely on reality, or, let us rather say, on appearances, for the devotees of an older art will hardly recognize in this exhibition any "reality" to compare with the easy naturalness of Titian; and their conservatism is not surprising, for the man who renders with great perfection Nature's qualities of unity, dignity, suavity, by means analogous to hers, but by no means identical, has an evident advantage over one who pretends to literal truth, whom we can follow step by step to catch him tripping. The man in the street is never so severe as on a painter who is right on every point but one. "Even I," he exclaims, "can see that it is wrong"—never thinking of the slipshod realization he accepts every day, because no one thing in it is right enough to show how wrong the others are.

Nor is this the only reason that would make Manet a difficult painter for the average art-lover to accept, were it not that he comes as a genius so highly accredited. The main reason is not his literalism, but a certain aristocratic reserve that makes that literalism incomplete. Few men have more hated saying the obvious, and when he could find nothing fresh or interesting to say on the subject of detail, he had a lordly way of leaving it out, which is sometimes splendid, but sometimes merely chaotic, and is, to speak broadly, the one or the other according as his subject enabled him to simplify it into the large silhouette that he mastered so well, or left on his hands a patchwork of small forms which he was never very good at marshalling. The Rochefort portrait may be taken as an example of the one, or the rather clumsier *Buveur d'Absinthe*. On the other hand, *Le Port de Bordeaux* is a kind of subject which, if you do not study its detail thoroughly and affectionately, resolves itself into a multitudinous riot of summary brush-strokes, not sufficiently varied to be other than confusing. A painter like Boudin, while hardly attempting closer realization, would have held the thread of interest in such loose and suggestive painting by dint of his absorbed delight in the subject. Here there is something like contempt, as though the thing deserved no closer study. Yet even here, in a picture that would get scant attention if it were not by Manet, there is something to reward that attention in the curious poignancy of colour that scarcely ever deserts this painter.

His colour is not luxuriously delightful, like that of most of the great colourists of an earlier day, but is always refreshing. "Dites-moi ça vertement" was a literary direction quoted by Stevenson as having been one of the most stimulating he ever received; and Manet would seem to have felt the virtue of the adverb. To push further the inquiry as to wherein precisely lies this curiously refreshing quality of his colour is a delicate matter; but perhaps the secret lies in his power of painting undeniably in *colour*, yet at the same time retaining the full "black and white" force of nature. The way of fine colourists has been rather to minimize this "black and white" contrast, making the greater part of the picture an almost flat field of slightly varying inlaid tints, the richness of their variety enhanced by their being almost of the same tone—a field in which the different planes and different objects disengage each from the other as much by differences of colour as by differences of tone. Manet, on the contrary, has a tremendous range of tone, and yet never appears to paint in tinted monochrome; nor is this due to the use of any exceptional range of colour with very brilliant pigments, but entirely to his great breadth in grouping his tints. By comparison with him almost any other painter is a little sleepy, though there are plenty of painters beside whom he will seem *âpre* and disagreeable.

Yet beauty of a kind he can certainly offer, thanks to an admirable sense of the proper use of paint. It is on this side that, like most successful innovators, he has a fund of conservatism, not so much in evidence in this exhibition as in some of his work. Indeed, when it is considered what ancient history the movement he headed is now become, it is strange to find that the average frequenter of picture exhibitions still gets something of a shock from the sight of these pictures. Yet even *he* will admit the beauty of the *Grand Canal* (in which Manet shows that he has blues of his own hardly less beautiful than those of Titian), and the mastery of the great still-life *La Brioche*, with its marvellous rendering of some blue plums, its tactless insistence on the light contour of some peaches. *Le bon Bock*, the most famous of the pictures, has a marvellously painted head which touches on mastery; but at a distance the figure fails to disengage naturally, for all its clever draughtsmanship of podgy legs and body.

In the same galleries, and fitly to be considered with the Manets, is an unusually fine portrait of a lady by Goya, of the same silky texture of paint as the 'Dr. Péral' at the National Gallery. The dress is a beautiful piece of modelling in semi-transparent black; the head, too, is well characterized, but lacks just that happy conjunction of type that makes 'Dr. Péral,' with the face of a smooth and subtle plotter, the very man to be rendered by such a technique.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

THIS exhibition is not of a high level of all-round excellence, but is to be visited for a few admirable pictures. Mr. Wilson Steer's *Music Room* is perhaps the finest figure picture he has yet done. Executed in a technique which we regard as a little mistaken, it is nevertheless a most beautiful work, delightfully in tune, handled with a rare combination of breadth and delicacy. The standing figure comes as near to being a life-like representation of a human creature as Mr. Steer has permitted in his work; and the design, with its touch of severity in the lines, the steadying square form in the centre from the sunlit window, is one of the best, and certainly one of the pleasantest, that have been achieved by an impressionist whose design arises strictly from the form and colour offered by a natural "effect" of accidental lighting. Alongside this very pleasurable picture Mr. Walter Sickert's *Noctes Ambrosianæ* seems rather meagre and unattractive; it has, however, a certain distinction that verges on beauty, and is full of observation set down with singular succinctness and a certain historical severity by no means devoid of humour. It is a picture that may be relied upon to retain its charm and value.

Another and more closely modern painter of history is Mr. Muirhead Bone, whose *Construction of an Underground* shows him in his familiar mastery, in his familiar genre. To any one who has witnessed the urban transformations of the last few years it must have been evident that with reasonable luck there would arise a Muirhead Bone. He has made himself so definitely the poet of the builder's derrick and the housebreaker's desolation as to become identified with architectural catastrophe. One of the first reflections that followed our natural regret for the San Francisco disaster was that here was Nature catering for Mr. Muirhead Bone.

A third picture that has something of the same historic value is Mr. Rothenstein's *Jews in the Synagogue*, and all three painters are to be congratulated on having found a line of work with some *raison d'être* beyond the lyrical impulse or the photographic habit. Mr. Conder's *Sea Nymphs* is an example of the one, not without decorative charm, and it contrasts rather favourably with Mr. Sargent's *Swiss Tourists*, which is an example of the other, and for which there is little to be said in spite of its vulgar cleverness. Mr. Rothenstein's 'Synagogue' is a very serious work, which suffers a little from a rather piecemeal execution, the considerable variety in its impasto being somewhat sporadic, instead of arising from the large structure of the group. The red curtain, too, is unfortunate, though one sees its value as giving a sort of casting vote between the rival claims of two standing figures that echo one another with awkward similarity. The picture is very valuable as saving the reputation of an exhibition that is particularly weak in this direction of serious and careful painting. The absence of the work of Mr. George Thomson and of Mr. Orpen—two men who stand for a sane, if narrow efficiency in the art of painting—is somewhat severely felt, though the painting of Mr. John's *Sir John Brunner* is, for him, curiously like the intense, but rather piecemeal realization that one connects with Mr. Orpen's name. The exhibition shows an unusually large amount of disintegrated painting—witness Mr. Tonks with his *Crystal-gazers* or Mr. Harrison's portrait. Infinitely to be preferred to this sort of thing is Mr. Roger Fry's *Farm in Calvados*, which has more native charm than he usually shows, with no lapse from his standard of technical elegance. Mr. Holmes has something of the same decadent grace: he seems refined and accomplished enough, but wants driving power. Mr. MacColl,

the third pensioner in this home for art critics, is the most vigorous among them, but we have on a previous occasion protested against his retirement into the domain of elegant architectural drawing.

CAIRO MONUMENTS.

IN *The Athenæum* of June 23rd it is stated, in relation to the preservation of the Coptic monuments in Cairo, that the work proceeds somewhat slowly. As it is so easy to make mistakes, it is perhaps well that repairs of the nature undertaken should proceed with deliberation. I have had the pleasure to inspect the works, and can truly say that great care is being taken.

Your readers will be glad to hear of repairs being undertaken at monuments more majestic than any of the Christian churches in Cairo.

The two monasteries near Sohag, the Deir-el-Abiad and the Deir-el-Ahmar, are the most important churches in Egypt. They were in a sorry condition, the north enclosure wall of the Deir-el-Abiad threatening at any moment to crush the church within.

Some three years since I ventured to call Lord Cromer's attention to the precarious state of these buildings. His lordship quickly took the matter in hand, and had an interview with the Patriarch, who undertook to meet a Government grant by subscribing a handsome sum—I think 1,000*l*. Herz Bey, architect to the Comité de Conservation, was quickly on the spot, and such conservative measures were adopted that the buildings are now out of danger, whilst the squalid houses built up inside the ancient walls are removed.

SOMERS CLARKE.

SALES.

MODERN PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

ON Saturday and Monday last Messrs. Christie held two sales, which were interesting from different points of view. The first consisted of a collection of modern pictures and water-colour drawings, chiefly of the continental schools, the property of a gentleman in Paris. The works were for the most part by artists of the Impressionist School, and by no means good examples.

The few pictures that realized prices of any note were: Joseph Bail, Scouring the Pot, 105gs. G. Courbet, A Valley Scene, 95gs. E. Verboeckhoven, Ewes and Lambs on the Sea Coast, 235gs.; A Peasant driving Ewes and Lambs into a Shed, 300gs. F. Ziem, La Corne d'Or, 260gs.

The far more important sale on Monday consisted of the collection of modern pictures and drawings by English artists of Mr. Laurence W. Hodson, of Compton Hall, near Wolverhampton. Many of the artists represented are still living, and are among the men of the New English Art Club or the Independents generally. A number of the drawings and pictures fell to artists, among whom was Mr. G. Clausen, who is understood to be acting on behalf of the National Gallery of Australia at Melbourne; Mr. Whitworth Wallis, of the Birmingham Art Gallery, was also a considerable purchaser. The total realized by the 187 lots was 6,415*l*. 15s.

Drawings: W. Blake, The Day of Destruction, 80gs. Ford Madox Brown, The Nosegay, 62gs. D. Cox, Landscape, with figures, and cart crossing a common, 72gs. Sir E. Burne-Jones, A Sibyl of Rome, cartoon for window at Jesus College, Cambridge, 58gs.; 17 pencil drawings for illustrations and initial letters for an illuminated Missal (never completed), and 12 designs for the 12 books of the Æneid, 410gs. S. Palmer, Driving Cattle through a Wood, sunset, 52gs. D. G. Rossetti, How They met Themselves, pen-and-ink, 160gs.; Dr. Johnson and the would-be Methodist Ladies at the Mitre, pen-and-ink, 65gs. Turner, Brinkburn Priory, On the Coquet, engraved by Varrall in 1834 in the 'England and Wales' series, 260gs. (at the Gillott sale of 1872 this realized 1,060gs.; Mowbray Vale, 110gs.); Killiecrankie, the vignette engraved by Miller in 1836 for Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather,' 160gs. (200gs. at the Novar sale of 1877); St. Gothard, 75gs. E. Vidal, Youth, pastel, 52gs. J. M. Whistler, Nelly, pencil, 80gs.

Pictures: Ford Madox Brown, Chaucer at the Court of Edward III., 250gs. (Leyland sale, 1892, 100gs.; and the Bibby sale, 1899, 85gs.). Sir E. Burne-Jones, The Blue Angel, 160gs. A. Legros, Cupid and Psyche, 170gs. Sir J. E. Millais, The Waterfall, the original outdoor study for the background to the portrait of Ruskin, 210gs. C. H. Shannon, A Souvenir of Van Dyck: Miss Kate Hargood in a Marmiton dress, 100gs. P. W. Steer, The Japanese Gown, 130gs. G. F. Watts, Neptune's Horses, on panel, 130gs.

Early Italian School: The Annunciation, on the predella subjects representing the birth, presentation in the Temple, and death of the Virgin, on panel, 540gs.

THE EMILE MOLINIER SALE.

The seven days' sale of the collection of objects of art formed by Émile Molinier, the accomplished expert, who for many years held an appointment in the Louvre, and whose death was noticed in *The Athenæum* of May 12th, has been the Paris sensation of the last few days. It began on Thursday week, and concluded on Thursday. The first four days showed a total of 644,482fr. A few only of the principal objects can be here noticed. A triptych by Cranach with the Holy Family realized 122,000fr.; a Robbia medallion with the Virgin in adoration, the Infant Jesus supported by an angel, 20,100fr. Four pieces of tapestry produced a total of 71,600fr.; and a carved ivory group representing the Virgin seated, with the Infant Jesus, Spanish work "de l'époque romaine," 17,100fr. Among the sculptures in stone was a statuette of 'Sainte Marthe debout sur la Tarasque,' for which M. Molinier gave 600fr., and which now realized 40,000fr. A fragment of bas-relief with St. Michael, "les ailes éployées, transperçant la tête du dragon," produced 12,000fr., and was purchased for the Louvre, for which was also acquired, at 7,500fr., a bust of St. Sebastian, French work of the sixteenth century; whilst a fourteenth-century group of the Virgin holding the Infant Jesus on the left arm brought 10,500fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE short editorial article of the July number of *The Burlington Magazine* deals with the vacancy amongst the Trustees of the National Gallery caused by the death of Sir Charles Tennant. It is suggested that the number of Trustees should be increased from eight to twelve, and that representatives of the National Art-Collections Fund should be appointed. Prof. C. J. Holmes publishes a portrait by James Northcote with a note, and also contributes a second article on 'The Development of Rembrandt as an Etcher,' from 1630 to 1636. Mr. Bernhard Sickert writes on 'Modern Painters of 1906,' dealing chiefly with the Royal Academy and the two Salons. Mr. James Weale concludes his account of the exhibition of Netherlandish Art at the Guildhall, and also contributes a note on 'Livina Teerlinc, Miniaturist.' The Exhibition of Early German Art now being held at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club is dealt with by Mr. Lionel Cust, Mr. Aymer Vallance, and Mr. Charles Ricketts; and Mr. M. L. Solon writes on 'Coloured Pottery of the Renaissance in the Austrian Country.' The American section includes a reproduction of Botticelli's 'Lucretia,' from the Gardner Collection at Boston, with a note by Mr. F. J. Mather, and an article on 'The Puzzle of Recent Auction Prices.'

THE veteran landscape painter Karl Hummel, whose death is announced from Weimar, formed a link with the past in more senses than one, for he was the son of the musician Johann Nepomuk Hummel, and in his childhood he frequently came into close contact with Goethe, whose grandsons were his playfellows. He was born in 1821 at Weimar, and, after travelling with his father to England and elsewhere, became the pupil of Preller. Though only sixteen at the time, he assisted Preller in his famous pictures from the Odyssey at Leipsic. Hummel's landscapes, painted mostly from an ideal point of view, were at one time extremely popular, and are to be found in most of the German galleries. In spite of his great age, he worked almost to the last, and made but few concessions in style to modern theories, yet his paintings generally found purchasers. He was naturally very proud of his reminiscences of Goethe. Nothing gives a clearer idea of the great poet's personality than the impression he made on all who saw him in their childhood, even though, like Hummel's wife, who survives him, they were only five years of age at the time.

THE Exhibition of Mr. Evert Moll's works which we mentioned last week does not, we find, open till next Tuesday, when the private view occurs at the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

MARAT is to have his statue, which was decided upon eight years ago by the "Radicale Socialiste" majority of the Paris Conseil Municipal, not without opposition. The commission was given to M. Jean Baffier, who has represented Marat in the act of expiring after the visit of Charlotte Corday.

ON Friday, the 22nd inst., the monument to celebrate the Battle of the Spurs in 1302 was set up on the plain of Groeninghe, now a public garden, at Courtrai. The memorial consists of an allegorical group representing the Maid of Flanders armed with the famous "goedendag," and the Lion of Flanders crouching at her feet. The work is cast in bronze, and the statue of the Maid is 23 ft. high. The sculptor, M. Devreese, is well known in Belgium for the excellence of his work, and appropriately was born at Courtrai, which celebrated the six hundredth anniversary of the great victory of the communes four years ago, and then determined on erecting a suitable memorial, which has now been done.

THE July number of *The Antiquary* will contain, among others, the following articles: 'The Discoveries of Roman Remains at Sicklesmere and Villa Faustini,' by Mr. G. Basil Barham; 'Buckfast Abbey: the Phœnix of the West' (illustrated), by Miss Olive Katherine Parr; 'Walter de Langeton and the Bishop's Dam,' by Mr. K. A. Patmore; 'An Ancient Muniment Chest at Dersingham, Norfolk' (illustrated), by Mr. George Bailey; and the concluding part of 'Robin Hood,' by Sir Edward Brabrook.

THE forthcoming number of *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist* will contain articles on 'Lastingham Relics,' by Mr. J. Charles Wall; 'Christian Carthage,' by Miss Sophia Beale; 'Lights of other Days,' by Mr. F. R. Coles; and 'Sprott's Illustrated Chronicle,' by Mr. W. Heneage Legge.

THE Congress of Archæological Societies, to be held at Burlington House on Wednesday next, will have a full programme. Besides the Report of the Committee for recording Earthworks, which is said to be of an interesting character, Dr. Haverfield will call attention to the Ordnance Survey in its relation to archæology. There will also be a Report from the Committee for promoting the Study of Court Rolls, appointed last year on the motion of Garter King-of-Arms. The honorary secretary will propose a scheme for recording churchyard inscriptions; and after lunch Dr. Haverfield

will speak on 'The Abuse of the Term Late-Celtic.'

The Glasgow Archæological Society will celebrate its jubilee in November next. During the last twenty-five years in particular it has done good work in varied departments of research, and notably by the publication of its Committee's elaborate Report on researches on the line of the Antonine Wall; its membership is only second in Scotland to that of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Crystal Palace.—*The Handel Festival.*

This festival has happened in the midst of a busy season, and one in which the part played by Handel is, as usual, very small. Apart, indeed, from 'The Messiah' (the popularity of which does not depend solely upon its musical merits), the famous *Largo*, the so-called 'Harmonious Blacksmith' Variations, and a few songs from the operas and oratorios, the art-work of Handel is almost unknown to the general public. It is well, therefore, that, at any rate once in three years, the Crystal Palace festival and the handwriting, as it were, on the wall of the Great Transept of the titles of Handel's many oratorios should remind the musical world of a genius that produced many great works. The composer had to live by his art, and hence made concessions to convention and to public taste, yet in spite of these things he immortalized his name.

The first day on Tuesday began, as usual, with 'The Messiah,' of which an impressive performance was given. The singing of the choir in "And the glory of the Lord" was heavy, and seemed to foreshadow a mechanical kind of rendering. But there soon came a change, and with it proof that Dr. F. H. Cowen must have taken great pains at rehearsals in the matter of declamation of words and lights and shades, so as to reveal the meaning and expressive character of the music. We would especially note the singing of "For unto us a Child is born," "All we like sheep," "Surely He hath borne our griefs," and the "Hallelujah." The tone of the choir is extremely fine, and the voices are fairly well balanced; it only needed a little more power and will on the part of the sopranos to enable us to say "thoroughly well." The soloists were Mesdames Albani and Ada Crossley, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Santley, the last named, who has been connected with the festivals for over forty years, singing with wonderful vigour. Of such artists the names suffice. Dr. Cowen had good reason to be satisfied with the result of the first day.

Queen's Hall.—*Vienna Philharmonic Society.*

The first of the three concerts by the Vienna Philharmonic Society took place at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme opened with the 'Meistersinger' Overture. Then came Mozart's Symphony in G minor, in which the excellence of the band and the skill of the conductor, Herr Franz Schalk, were fully made manifest. The tempo of the first movement was somewhat hurried, and this, together with the massive tone from the large body of instrumentalists, 117 in number, naturally interfered somewhat with the delicacy and plaintive charm of the music. The next number was the Overture to Weber's 'Oberon,' which was given with magnificent dash and brilliancy. Many fine performances of this overture have been heard in Queen's Hall, but this one was the most exciting. The audience tried hard to get it repeated, but Herr Schalk resisted the request, being probably well aware that a second impression, following so closely, was not likely to be so strong as the first.

Sir Edward Elgar's Orchestral Variations were played, and with great—we would almost say too much—attention to detail. The concert ended with Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, but in the rendering of it an element of sensationalism made itself felt which did not quite become the work; as when a great pianist in interpreting Beethoven's 'Waldstein' or 'Appassionata' Sonata gives prominence, however slight it may be, to the letter of the music. The performance of the symphony, in any case, was striking, and created a strong impression.

Queen's Hall.—*British-Canadian Festival Concert.*

The British-Canadian Festival Concert at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening was very successful. Sir Alexander Mackenzie conducted his genial and clever 'Britannia' Overture and effective 'Canadian' Rhapsody, Sir Charles Stanford his fine second 'Irish' Rhapsody, Sir Hubert Parry his dignified choral setting of 'Blest Pair of Sirens,' and Dr. Cowen his fanciful and delicately scored 'Butterfly's Ball' Overture. Then came Dr. C. A. E. Harriss's choral idyll 'Pan,' the music of which, by reason of its simplicity and tunefulness, makes a ready appeal. The composer, too, keeps the best for the last. The baritone solo "Dear voice, O sweet," is quaint and taking, while the final chorus shows taste and skill. The soloists were Mlle. Donalda, Miss Ida Kahn, and Messrs. J. Harrison and Ffrangcon Davies. Sir Edward Elgar was unable, through an accident to his knee, to appear and conduct his 'Cockaigne' Overture, but Sir A. Mackenzie kindly took his place.

The London Symphony Orchestra was engaged, and there was a choir of two hundred and fifty voices.

Elson's Music Dictionary. (Boston, U.S., Oliver Ditson Company.)—Compilers of dictionaries feel it their duty to justify their adding to the number. The addition to foreign words of an English phonetic spelling, which will be found useful to the average teacher, and the inclusion of some of the most recent details of research, are two of the important reasons assigned. One feature, however, is not named: the volume contains many terms, especially foreign ones, not usually found in musical dictionaries. It has been carefully compiled. Under 'Concerto' the Litolf pianoforte concerto, with its four movements, might, however, have been mentioned. *Con sordini* is said to be used in pianoforte music, but *con sordino* is noted in connexion with string instruments only; yet both terms were formerly used in pianoforte music. The definition, "The double fugue is two fugues going on at the same time; that is, it presents two subjects and two answers, worked up simultaneously," is neither clear nor elegantly expressed. For the most part, however, this handy dictionary deserves commendation.

Modern Harmony in its Theory and Practice. By Arthur Foote and Walter R. Spalding. (Leipsic, A. P. Schmidt.)—When a rule is constantly broken by one great composer ofter another, the fault is probably in the rule, not in the composers. This opinion was expressed by Prof. Prout in the first edition of his 'Harmony,' and the authors of the work under notice agree with him. At the present day, indeed, when composers are making such bold harmonic experiments, defying rules to which the classical composers for the most part conformed, any system of harmony, if it is not to be very short-lived, must recognize, even if it cannot fully explain, what is taking place. Our authors accordingly quote not only the classics but also Tschaïkowsky, César Franck, Sir Edward Elgar, and that arch-innovator Debussy.

We agree with the statement that chords of the 9th, 11th, and 13th for the most part "enter by means of suspensions, appogiaturas, and passing or auxiliary tones." But when the student is told that "the feeling of musicians has become so modified of late years that we may practically say that no cross relation is forbidden that sounds tolerably well," we think that he ought to be also informed as to what, in the opinion of experienced musicians, does sound "tolerably well." It might also, we think, have been pointed out that the effect of any particular false relation depends largely upon rate, accent, and phrasing—also, in orchestral music, upon colour. The chapter on 'Old Modes,' though short, is instructive and interesting; and the same, in fact, may be said of the whole book. There is one foot-note we should like to have seen differently worded; it occurs on p. 15. Although Bach's 'Well-Tempered Clavichord' is often, as therein stated, referred to as the 'Forty-Eight Preludes and Fugues,' the title belongs strictly only to the first twenty-four.

Musical Gossip.

Yesterday week M. André Messager's ballet, 'Les Deux Pigeons,' was produced at Covent Garden, and thus was revived a form of entertainment which at the opera-house was once very popular. The story of M. Messager's ballet is simple, and the music is tasteful and pleasingly scored. It is very dainty, and everything seems to have come from the composer's pen without effort. The piece was effectively staged, and Mlle. Boni, the chief dancer, displayed skill and grace. M. Messager conducted.

On Monday a fine performance was given of Verdi's 'Aida.' Madame Giachetti's impersonation of the heroine was excellent, her singing, however, being unfortunately marred by the shrill quality of her high notes.

Madame Kirkby Lunn as Amneris was at her very best, while Signor Caruso proved a superb Radames both in figure and in voice.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S continuation of 'The Apostles' is entitled 'The Kingdom,' and after its production at the Birmingham Festival in October it will be performed on November 17th, for the first time in London, by the Alexandra Palace Choral and Orchestral Society, under the direction of Mr. Allen Gill.

WE regret to record the death on Monday last, after a very brief illness, of Mr. Stephen Samuel Stratton, who had held the post of musical critic on *The Birmingham Daily Post* from 1877 down to the day of his death. In 1897, jointly with Mr. James D. Brown, he published the 'British Musical Biography,' a work which, though not altogether free from error, was the outcome of long and patient research. Mr. Stratton wrote 'Mendelssohn' for Dent's "Master Musicians" series, also a book entitled 'Musical Curiosities.'

THE London Symphony Orchestra will begin a third series of ten concerts on November 5th, all of which will be conducted by Dr. Hans Richter.

DR. SAINT-SAËNS will take part in Mr. Joseph Hollman's forthcoming concert, and this will be the composer-pianist's only appearance in London this season.

DR. W. H. CUMMINGS, who possesses the original book of words of John Barnett's 'The Mountain Sylph,' kindly informs us that the "Miss Novello" mentioned in the notice in the Monthly Supplement of *The Musical Library* for October, 1834, was not, as we supposed, Miss Clara Novello, but her sister Cecilia.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON. Miss Violet Morris's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss M. Curtis's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Steinway Hall.
— Mr. F. Macmillen's Violin Recital, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
TUES. Miss Alison Fernie's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— Miss J. Raunay and Mr. H. Bauer's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Orchestral Concert (Patrons' Fund), 8.15, Queen's Hall.
WED. Miss E. Leginska's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Opera Performance, 'Mountain Sylph,' 7.30, Guildhall School of Music.
— Audrey Chapman Orchestra, 8, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Opera Performance, 7.30, Guildhall School of Music.
SAT. Miss Minnie Tracey's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

ON its production at the Coronet Theatre, with Madame Hading in the rôle of Henriette de Chonzé (created at the Gymnase by Madame Simone Le Bargy), 'Le Retour de Jérusalem' of M. Maurice Donnay, far from exciting any such turmoil as was caused by the first production, was received with equanimity that savoured of indifference. The racial question with which it deals does not greatly exercise the English public, and the *aventure purement passionnelle* on which, in spite of the author's protest, it rests, fails to stimulate greatly. A superb performance by Madame Hading extorted admiration, but the character was less suited to the actress than others in which she has appeared, the latest of which is Frou-Frou.

'THE MACLEANS OF BAIRNESS' having failed to realize expectations, the season of Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Criterion has concluded, and the theatre is temporarily closed.

THE run at His Majesty's of 'Colonel Newcome' will end on July 7th, and Mr. Tree will then take a holiday previous to returning to superintend the rehearsals of 'The Winter's Tale,' the production of which, with Miss Terry as Hermione, is fixed for September 1st. A couple of days later Mr. Tree will start on a country tour with 'Colonel Newcome,' 'Business is Business,' and 'The Man who Was.'

So great is the success at the St. James's of Mr. Pinero's comedy 'His House in Order' that the theatre will remain open through the holiday season.

MR. WILLARD has secured, by arrangement with Mr. Tree, the American rights of 'Colonel Newcome,' in which during the coming season he will appear in the United States and in Canada.

IN October next Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will reappear at the Criterion in 'The Mollusc,' a three-act comedy by Mr. Hubert Henry Davies.

MISS ELLIS JEFFREYS and her husband Mr. Herbert Sleath are likely to be numbered among London managers, and have secured plays from Mr. Brandon Thomas and Mr. Somerset Maugham.

DURING their autumn tour Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson will produce tentatively a romantic drama by Messrs. R. M. Dix and E. G. Sutherland, the scene of which is laid in the American colonies in Stuart times, and also a four-act work by a new dramatist, Mr. Harry Langley Lander.

ON August 27th Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott will begin at Manchester in 'The Merchant of Venice' (in which they will be seen for the first time) a country tour, which will preface their departure in October for America.

A REAPPEARANCE at the Waldorf is promised of Mr. Henry Dixey, who some years ago created a favourable impression at the Gaiety.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. W. S.—J. M. K.—J. L.—D. M.—G. H.—Received.

M. W. B.—Next week.

T. R. H. and others.—Too late for notice now.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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